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J. M. High. | J. M. High.

Limited Advertisement--Unlimited Bargains.

It is a hopeless task to print all the attractions that are assembled beneath this roof. Nearly a hundred different interests clamor for representation. Women's Suits, Separate Skirts, Silk and Wash Waists, Dress Goods, Corsets, Hosiery, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains and other important stocks are not mentioned. But you must bear in mind that they are all alive and potential and buoyant with the spirit of Spring trade. Values are bountiful. You must investigate. The result will be remarkable money-saving. . . . . .

Fin-de-Siecle Parasols . . . Study the new Parasols if you wish to know the latest edicts of Fashion. They reflect not only the tints, but the choice designs of Spring fabrics. . . . . .

Our display includes corded, tucked, shirred, plaited, plaided, striped and checked effects, just like the novel Dress Goods. . . . Scores of dainty, scores of dashing Parasols especially adapted to carry with Organdie Gowns. Colors that blend with the ground of the Dress. They are trimmed with ribbon, lace, chiffon, net and mousseline de soie. Handles of gun metal, natural wood, mother-of-pearl, crystal and ivory. . . . . .

Plain and plaided China Silk Parasols, Dresden and natural wood handles, plum, navy, seal, garnet, tan and green, worth $3.50; our price $2.25

China Silk Parasols lavishly trimmed with Chiffon Flounces in black and self colors, natural wood handles, worth $5.00; our price $3.50

Rich Taffeta Silk Parasols, paragon frame, real congo handle, tan, gray, navy, hello, navy and seal, worth $5.75, our price $4.00

Taffeta Silk Parasols, plain colors with brilliant Roman stripe border, natural wood detachable handles, worth $6.00; our price $4.50

Pure Silk Serge Umbrellas, size 26 inches, aluminum frame, handsome Dresden handle, garnet, navy, seal, green and tan, worth $5.00; our price $3.50

Black Taffeta, Gros Grain and Serge Silk Umbrellas, size 26 inches, paragon frame, steel rod, natural wood handles, worth $7, our price $5.00



Women's Gloves . . It's poor economy to buy poor Kid Gloves. Inferior kidskin and careless workmanship in Gloves are the bane of many a woman's life. Our policy is to guard customers against such dismal experiences. Every pair of Gloves we sell are fitted on your hands at the counter. We do not permit a buyer to leave the store without being thoroughly satisfied. . . . . You run no risks in the following: . .

Women's stylish and serviceable Kid Gloves, Cluze patent thumbs, all colors, white and pearl, black and self embroidered, two large metal clasps, worth $1.25; our price . . . $1.00

The "Beauty" Kid Glove, soft, elastic and durable, three clasps, greens, browns, tans, reds, blues, helio, grays, white and pearl, black and self-stitched; great value at $1.50

The "Monarch" Kid Glove, two clasps, all the leading spring shades, black and self-embroidered. These Gloves retail in Paris at $2.00; we're closing 'em out at $1.50

The "Quirinal" Kid Glove. These are very elegant novelties in navy, dark green, yale blue, violet and red, white silk embroidery with silver and gold beading, three large pearl clasps, worth $2.75, at $1.75

Beautiful Fans . . Silk and Gauze—shimmer and shine—pearl, ivory, silvered and golden wood sticks. The hand-painted decorations are full of grace and art—roses, lilacs and butterflies; bits of blue sky, buds and birds atilt—tinted exquisitely, hinting of dawns and dusks, of sun-suffused noons and mystical moonlights—pink and white, and dainty and slight—ripe for rare unfoldings and flutterings in the warm, bright days of joy and June. . . . . These fragile, but serviceable things are easy-priced, 50c up to $5.00. . . . .

Belts and Girdles.... A profusion of styles. "Dazzling" is a weak word to describe the display. They come in silver, gold, gun metal, silk, velvet, leather. Some of the buckles are marvels of beauty. Many are studded with imitation jewels—amethyst, turquoise, topaz, ruby, emerald, rhinestones and the like. Prices range from 25c to $4.

Just received a lot of "Terrapin" Belts.
They're the craze in New York and Paris.
If you like to be in the fore rank of Fashion—wear a Terrapin Belt. . .

We have Belts at 50c, 75c and $1.00 that look as if they cost thirty times as much. Shirt Sets and Cuff Buttons are auxiliary to Belts—you'll find 'em at the same counter.

French Printed Organdie..... The colors are as delicate as a girl's blushes. Caught by enthusiasts from the bloom of blossoms—the loveliest and most lustrous blossoms that bloom beneath the dews and winds and sunshine's kiss to make the world fragrant and fair. Hundreds of patterns—purple and white lilacs, tinted grounds sprinkled with daisies and pansies and violets; sprays of leaves and grasses; red lilies that gleam through green; riots of roses and ruffled petals of summer flowers so natural that any bee would be lured by them.
That's the poetical side of the Organdies; the practical side concerns price. They are being advertised everywhere at 39c, 45c and 50c.



Our price is 29c.

Don't take elevator for Organdies. They are located on the first floor—between the Silk and Dress Goods sections. . . . .

Three Items of Consequence...

5,000 yards Zephyr Ginghams, in remnant lengths that are not too short to be easily used, fast colors, worth 10c and 12 1-2c; our price tomorrow . . . 5c

3,000 yards Madras Suiting in plaids and checks. Excellent stuff for shirt waists and full suits, worth 18c the yard; our price 10c

3,500 yards Printed American Organdie—not remnants—beautiful patterns and all the new colorings—worth regularly 20c; our price 12c

Spring Shoes.

Women's Fine Hand-turn Oxford Ties, oxblood, tan and black, soft dongola kid, common-sense and coin toes, silk vesting and kid tops, worth $2.75; at $2.00

Women's Fine Soft Kola Kid Oxford Ties, tan and black, cloth vesting and kid tops, coin toes, worth $2.50; at $1.50

Women's Dongola Kid, Lace and Button Shoes, made on latest last, opera toes, patent leather tips, worth $1.75; at $1.25

Women's and Misses' Dongola Hand-sewed Oxford Ties and Sandals with one strap, regular and spring heels, worth $1.50; at . . . $1.00

Women's Spring-heel Oxford Ties and Strapped Sandals, black and tan, sizes 2 1-2 to 7, worth $2; at $1.50

J. M. High. | J. M. High.

Red Trading Stamps.

Over 225 merchants have them and will give you one with each ten-cent cash purchase, provided you ask for them. If you don't ask for them it is on the same principle as leaving your change. When you buy 95c worth of merchandise and give the merchant one dollar you insist on getting your change, don't you? Well, when you buy one dollar's worth and don't get your stamps you are the loser of 5c or 10 stamps. It is a little matter, but in a short time will amount to considerable. Ask everywhere for **RED TRADING STAMPS** and patronize the merchants who have them. Look for the sign:

WE GIVE RED TRADING STAMPS.
GOOD AS MONEY AT HIGH'S BASEMENT.

ARTICLES FOR 5 TRADING STAMPS OR 2½c CASH.

Tin Pepper Boxes,
Nutmeg Graters,
Dish Mops,
Patent Eggs Whips,
Easy Bright Stove Polish,
Towel Rings, Butter Scoops,
Wire Easels, Tin Funnels,
Kitchen Knives, Pie Crimpers,
Pot Cleaners and many other things.

ARTICLES FOR 10 TRADING STAMPS OR 5c EACH.

Knives, Forks, Scoops,
Machine Oil Cans, Apple Corers,
Aluminum Spoons,
Stove Lid Lifters, Candle Sticks,
Wood Spoons, Wire Strainers,
Rolling Pins,
Asbestos Mats, etc., etc.

TOYS FOR 20 TRADING STAMPS.

Toy Sweeper,
Box Animals,
Parlor Sets, 3 pieces,
Dolls,
Watches,
Watering Pots,
Horse Reins,
Drawing Slates,
Metalaphones,
Garden Sets, 3 pieces, etc.

FOR BOYS.

Spalding Bros.' Rocket Balls, 5c or 10 Red Trading Stamps.

Spalding Bros.' Eureka Ball, regular 25c grade, for 10c or 20 Red Trading Stamps.

Spalding Baseball Bats, 10c or 20 Red Trading Stamps.

Spalding Baseball Bats, No. XX, at 25c or 50 Red Trading Stamps.

Spalding Catchers' Mitts, 25c or 50 Red Trading Stamps.

Green and gold and crystal and gold ware, a new shipment, shown by no other Atlanta house. Vases, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Punch Cups, Bon Bon Dishes, etc., worth 25c, special at 10c each or 20 Red Trading Stamps.

China Plates, Mugs, Tooth Pick Holders, Egg Cups, Mustard Pots, Cups and Saucers, Pin Trays and many items, worth 25c, at 10c each or 20 Red Trading Stamps.

A large assortment of Table Glassware, consisting of Large Bowls, Cake Stands, Footed Fruit Dishes, half-gallon Pitchers, etc., worth 25c, special at 10c each or 20 Red Trading Stamps.

Good Table Tumblers, worth 35c dozen, 3 for 5c or 10 Red Trading Stamps.

Quadruple plated Silverware, consisting of Tea Pots, Sugar and Cream round or Square Trays, Cracker Jars, 5-bottle Castors, Bread Trays, etc., worth $2,50, special at 98c each or 196 Red Trading Stamps.

Elegant tinted Parlor Lamps, complete, with globe or shade, worth $1.50, at 98c each or 196 Red Trading Stamps.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE.

Rogers' best triple plate Knives and Forks, worth $3.50 set, at $2.75 set or 550 Red Trading Stamps.

Rogers' Nickel Silver Tea Spoons at 50c set or 100 Red Trading Stamps.

Special reduction in China Novelties, Bric-a-Brac and Dinner and Toilet Ware. Stamps are just as good as money. The fact is we had rather have the stamps, for we want to create a demand for them.

GLOR SOAP WRAPPERS.

We will give two Red Trading Stamps for five Glory Soap Wrappers. Glory Soap is made in Atlanta, is high grade and is sold by all grocers.

FORREST HIGH
HIGH'S BASEMENT.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention. ∴ ∴ We Pay Express on Orders for Five Dollars or more. ∴ ∴

Rich's

Write for Our New 125-page Illustrated Catalogue, Just Out This Week. ∴ ∴ Shopping by Mail is Made Easy. ∴ ∴

There are hundreds of special things worthy of your consideration at this popular store just now---offerings you can't afford to miss. We strive to make this good and great store better every day. You can get no better selection or better values at any other place. ∴ ∴

Silks.

Some special prices on Silks tomorrow:

AT 35c—A lot of Wash Silks, Nets, Gauzes, Surahs, Taffetas, etc., worth up to $1 yard.

AT 53c—A lot of 24 and 27 inch Printed Foulard and China Silks, were $1 yard.

AT 98c—Special lot of Black Taffeta Silks, Brocade Satins, Gros Grains, etc., for Skirts, worth up to $1.75 yard.

AT $1.23—Some high grade Novelty Waist Silks, Plaids, Checks and Stripes, worth up to $2 yard.

Skirt and Waist lengths of all style Silks, in remnant lots, now at half price.

Novelty Woolen Suits.

25 Novelty Pattern Suits, worth $15 and $20 . . . . . At $5.00

20 Novelty Pattern Suits, worth $25 . . . . . At $7.50

6 Novelty Pattern Suits, worth $50 . . . . . At $22.00

Black Dress Goods.

Here we offer choice of a variety of styles in Black Woolen Fabrics, comprising all the novelty and plain weaves, worth $1.25 and $1.35 yard, at only . . . 75c yard

Black Silk Warp Henrietta, worth $1.25, at only . . . . . 75c yard

Black French Poplins, worth $1.50, at . . . . . 98c yard

Black Zigzag Brocade Mohairs, worth $1.50, at . . . . . 98c yard

And a variety of choice Fabrics well worth your seeing.

Remnants.

There's a big lot of remnants of Woolen Goods marked up for special selling tomorrow. Remnants of colored Dress Goods, lengths for skirts or full suits, now at about half their regular sale value.

Tailor Made Suits.

A lot of Ladies' Tailor made Suits, fly front, blazer and blouse styles, stylish cloths, worth up to $20 and $22.50 Suit, choice now $12.50

Ladies' Serge Tailor made Suits, Silk lined Jackets, cheap as a leader at $10.00 Suit, special at $6.98

Skirts.

An elegant line of Ladies' Separate Skirts to choose from. Taffetas, Brocades, Serges, Cloths, etc.

Ladies' Zigzag Bayadere Skirts, brown, green and navy, worth $3.50 . . . . . At $2.25

Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk Skirts, ruffled and corded effects, $10, $12.50, $15 and $20

Ladies' Black Brocade Silk Skirts, worth $7.50 . . . . . At $4.98

Ladies' Navy and Black Cheviot Serge Skirts, Percaline lined, worth $5 . . . . . At only $3.25

See our line of Separate Skirts. If there's nothing to please you, we will take your order from any piece of goods in stock and make up for you at a small cost.

Sweaters.

Lot of Ladies' Knit Woolen Sweaters, were $2 and $2.50, now at . . . . . $1.10 each

Domestic Department.

40 inch Sea Island, worth 7½c, at . . . . . 5c yard

Utica 10-4 bleached Sheeting, at . . . . . 19c yard

Pepperell bleached Sheets, 81x90 inches . . . . . 45c each

Pepperell bleached Pillow Cases, 45x36 inches . . . . . 11c each

Fruit of the Loom 4-4 Bleaching at . . . . . 6½c yard

Our Entire Furniture Stock
Must Be Closed Out Immediately

We will make a determined effort the coming week to close out the balance of our large and magnificent stock of

FINE FURNITURE

The prices are no object, as we are absolutely and positively going out of this branch of our business.

What Do You Think of These for a Starter?

A Solid Oak Oval Glass China Closet for $10.00
Three-piece Solid Oak Bed Room Suit, with French plate mirror; was $27.50, to go at $14.90
Three-piece Solid Oak Bed Room Suit; actually worth $20, must go at $12.00
White Enameled Brass-trimmed Bedsteads; worth $6 to $25, to close out during this sale, from $3.25 to . . . $12.00
Large Wicker Rockers; worth $4.50, to close out $2.25
A $2.50 Wicker Rocker to go at $1.00
Solid Oak Bed Room Rockers; worth $2, to go at . . . . . 95c Each
About 100 odd Bed Room Chairs, made of solid oak . . . 75c Each
Solid Oak High-back Dining Chairs; worth $1.30, at . . . 65c Each
Solid Oak Bed Room Tables, 24x24 in., closing price . . . 85c Each
$37.50 5-piece Parlor Suit, covered in silk tapestry $21.00
Large Cobbler-seat Rocker, in solid oak or mahogany finish; was $2.75, to go for $1.55

Carpets We are showing some very choice new patterns in Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, at special Cut Prices this week.

Special offering of 20 pieces of very best quality all wool Carpet, this week at . . . . . 65c Yard
See our special grade of heavy Ingrains, this week for 55c Yard
No such goods offered elsewhere at the price.

Mattings Extra values in China and Japanese Mattings, all the newest and best patterns.

Special grade China Matting, worth 20c, at . . . . . 15c Yard
Extra quality China Matting, worth 30c, to go at . . . . . 20c Yard
High grade fancy Mattings at Special Cut Prices.

Lace Curtains An unprecedented offering will be made this week.

Good quality Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, new patterns, a bargain for . . . . . 69c Pair
60 pairs good quality Nottingham Lace Curtains, 48 in wide, 3½ yards long, to go on sale for . . . . . 98c Pair
1 lot of extra quality Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth $2.25 pair, 60 in wide, 3½ yards long, to close for $1.39 Pair
5000 yards Imported Curtain Swiss, a special at . . . . . 10c Yard
42 in Madras, in new styles, worth 50c, to go at . . . . . 23c Yard
Rare bargains in Irish Point Curtains, a $6.00 Curtain to go on sale for . . . . . $3.98 Pair
Special offering of odd Portieres, some are slightly soiled, to close out for half their former value.
CUT PRICES ON DRAPERY AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
36x72 Axminster Rugs, worth $5.00, for . . . . . $2.98 Each
30x60 Axminster Rugs, worth $3.50, for . . . . . $1.98 Each
A few 9x12 feet Smyrna Carpets, to close out for . . . $21.00 Each
A few 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in Smyrna Carpets, at . . . $10.00 Each
100 heavy 30x60 inch Smyrna Rugs, a special bargain for Monday . . . . . $1.39 Each
JUST RECEIVED, a new shipment of large Japanese Carpets.
A tempting bargain of 75 odd Rugs, from different lines, Persian and Turkish Rugs, never sold for less than $12.50 to $16.50 each, all to go on sale Monday at $9.90 Each
THIS WEEK ONLY, A special consignment of Fine Persian Rugs, worth from $50 to $250 each. Some very rare and beautiful pieces, and all at Special Cut Prices.

Hosiery.

Ladies' fast black lisle thread Hose, drop stitch and plain, worth 35c, at . . . . 23c pair

Ladies' fast black Maco cotton Hose, spliced heel, toe and double soles, the 25c kind, at . . . . . 15c pair

Gents' black and tan Half Hose, full regular made, worth 17c, at . . . . . 12½c pair

Gents' lisle thread Hose, fast black with colored soles, worth 35c, at . . . . . 23c pair

Muslin Underwear.

Extraordinary sale of a Lot of Ladies' Muslin Gowns, Drawers, Skirts, Chemise and Corset Covers, all nicely trimmed worth up to $1.00 . . . 50c garment

Gent's Shirts.

The best Shirt value ever shown, is our Unlaundered Dress Shirt, Wamsutta muslin, pure linen bosom and bands, patent stays and neck band, all the best and latest improvements in Shirt manufacture, at . . . . . 49c each

Gent's Negligee Percale Shirts, worth 75c . . . . 49c each

Gent's Laundered Percale Shirts, worth $1.00, at 49c each (See styles in our show window.)

Night Shirts of a regular 75c value, at only . . . . 49c each

In Lining Dep't.

We are showing some beautiful clan Plaid Morenes for Skirts, at 40c and 50c yd.

Wash Waists.

Three lots tomorrow serve to show the cheapness of prices on all our Waists:

Lot 1—Ladies' Plaid Percale and Lawn Waists, very pretty styles, worth 75c and 85c each, special . . . . . At 50c

Lot 2—Ladies' Percale, Lawn, Pique and Madras Waists, worth up to $1.25 . . . . . At 75c

Lot 3—Ladies' Gingham, Madras, Pique and Lawn Waists, worth $1.50, at . . . . . 98c each

Silk Waists.

A distinctive type of elegance in all of our fine Silk Waists not to be compared with other stores. Some special prices made for Monday.

Plaid Taffeta Silk Waists, worth $18.50 . . . . . At $12.50

Plaid and Stripe Taffeta Silk Waists, worth $12.50 and $15, now . . . . . At $10

Novelty Stripe and Plaid Silk Waists, were $10 now At $7.50

White Tucked Taffeta and Satin Waists, worth $9 . . . . . At $6.50

Black Tucked Taffeta and Satin Waists, worth $7.50 . . . . . At $5

Bicycle Suits.

A lot of Ladies's Bicycle Suits, Skirts, Leggings, etc., worth from $7.50 to $15.00 Suit, for . . . . . HALF PRICE.

Wash Goods.

You may search the town over and will find no better selection of Wash Fabrics than here. All the Novelties of the season are here in great profusion. Prices are right, too.

Fine Printed Organdies, worth 35c . . . . . At 25c

Printed Novelties in Tissues, Dimities, Batiste, worth 25c, At 15c

60 pieces Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, worth 35c . . . At 25c yard

Printed Irish Dimities, select and exclusive styles . . . . . 23c yard

American Printed Dimities, choice designs . . . . . 12½c yard

Imported Batiste Printed Fabrics, usually 20c, at . . . . . 12½c yard

Ginghams of the highest order of French and Scotch elegance, 25c, 35c and 45c yard

Table Linens.

Tomorrow: 10 pieces 72-inch super fine Bleached Damask, new designs, a Linen worth $1.35 a yard, one day . . . $1 yard

9 pieces 68-inch Bleached Damask, regular 90c kind, at only . . . . . 69c yard

Five pieces 3-4 Bleached Loom Damask, easily a 75c value, at only . . . . . 50c yard

Ten pieces Bleached Damask, at . . . . . 28c yard

Nine pieces Turkey Red Damask, at . . . . . 25c yard

Napkins.

5-8 Bleached Damask Napkins, worth 58c . . . . . At 50c dozen

5-8 Bleached Damask Napkins, worth $1 . . . . . 79c dozen

5-8 Bleached Damask Napkins, worth $1.50 . . . . . $1.10 dozen

3-4 Bleached Damask Napkins, worth $1.75 . . . . . $1.15 dozen

Towels.

A table of odd Towels, representing an importer's samples and broken lots, worth from 30c to 35c . . . . . At 21c each

White Goods.

Grass Bleach Long Cloth, per bolt of 12 yards 98c

36-inch English Nainsook, bolt of 12 yards $1.39

Finest English Long Cloth, worth $2, bolt of 12 yards $1.45

200 bolts India Linen, fine sheer goods, worth 25c yd, bolt . . $1.65

Flags and Bunting.

Big line of U. S. Flags and Bunting just received.

Money Saved by Watching Our Bargain Counter Every Day.

M. RICH & BROS

Money Saved by Watching Our Bargain Counter Every Day.

CYCLONE DOES GREAT DAMAGE

Citizens of Camilla Rush to Open Fields for Protection.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED

Most Damage Done at Plantation of J. M. Kemp.

EVERY HOUSE ON PLACE DESTROYED

Mr. Kemp, His Wife and Daughter Badly Hurt—Nearly All the Trees Prostrated—List of the Injuries—Course of the Storm.

Camilla, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—At about 8 o'clock this morning there was a heavy cloud that rose from the southwest and one from the south and came north with heavy winds. About 9 o'clock it commenced hailing, and lasted about fifteen minutes. The hail was very large, but did not do much damage. Then came rain for thirty minutes. While the rain was at its best a cyclone came from the southwest, going in a northwesterly direction. It could be seen plainly, and passed two miles south of Camilla.

The whole town was thrown into a panic. Merchants left their stores and people their residences and ran for an open field near by.

The cyclone was one-half mile wide and looked like a whirlwind of black smoke and sounded like a heavily loaded train. The pine limbs and tops fell all over the streets of Camilla, and the whole elements were full of flying limbs and pine tops.

The plantation of J. M. Kemp was the center of the path of the cyclone. Every house was blown down, together with his residence.

J. M. KEMP was badly hurt.

MRS. KEMP slight hurt.

MISS KEMP badly hurt.

NEGRO WOMAN, back broken; it is thought she will die.

A BOY, leg broken.

Turner Wright's place was next to the house blown down, but no one was hurt.

At J. C. Turner's place all the houses were blown down.

MRS. WILKINS'S arm broken, but her baby was not hurt, which she held in her arms.

Nearly all the timber and dead trees were blown down on all the farms near the path of the cyclone.

PASSED NEAR THOMASVILLE.

Negro Killed on the Plantation of Mr. Futch.

Thomasville, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—A very destructive cyclone passed six miles southeast of this city today, which laid timber, houses, fencing and in fact everything in its path flat. Every house on the Futch plantation was blown down and everything on J. C. Beverly's place except his residence was destroyed.

One negro was killed and two others were badly hurt on the latter place. The damage on several other plantations was considerable, but particulars cannot be obtained tonight.

THE FIRST GEORGIA REGIMENT.

Five Savannah Companies Hold Meetings To Discuss War.

Savannah, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The five companies here of the First regiment, in command of Colonel A. R. Lawton, held full meetings tonight to discuss the question of volunteering. The company meetings were preceded by an officers' meeting, at which all but two lieutenants were present, and they were accounted for. Practically every one of the officers agreed to volunteer. Two of them stated they were not yet ready to answer, but would do so in a few days.

At the company meetings the Irish Jasper Greens came forward with the largest quota, forty-one out of fifty-three positively volunteering.

The Kell Rifles, of Statesboro, sent Colonel Lawton a telegram stating that thirty or more out of the forty-nine members would positively volunteer, and that numerous recruits could be secured. Altogether about 140 men and officers out of the 275 to 300 in the regiment have positively signified their intention of volunteering. Many others express a willingness to go, but want to be assured that their positions will be retained for them in the event they return.

Lieutenant Colonel Peter Reilly, of the regiment, will ask to be retired on account of disability.

Captain John Flannery, of the Greens, has resigned, after having commanded the company for thirty-five years, and he will probably be succeeded by Lieutenant P. F. Gleason. The militia men are now awaiting the call from the president.

CHATHAM'S COMMITTEE ACTS.

Liberals and Citizens Adopt the Same Resolutions.

Savannah, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Chatham county's two executive committees held meetings simultaneously this afternoon the Liberal Club or mass meeting committee committee in the superior courtroom, and the Citizens' Club committee in the city courtroom. After a few conferences they adopted exactly the same resolutions with reference to the primary of June 6th. It was decided that the primary should be held at the courthouse on that day between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the afternoon. The manner of voting will be that prescribed by the state democratic executive committee. The qualification for voters shall be that the voter must be a white democrat, and shall agree to support the nominees of the primary. This changes the qualification as prescribed by the state committee by the insertion of the word "white." At the same time and place it was decided to elect a county executive committee of twenty-four members, twelve of whom shall be designated by each of the factions in Chatham county. The newly elected executive committee will consolidate the returns from the primary.

There was very little dissension between the two committees. One or two members on the Citizens' Club committee wanted to insert a minor provision in the resolutions to which the other committee objected, but it was finally stricken out. Those favoring the objectionable provision are said to be Atkinson men.

This harmonious action on the part of the contesting executive committees bids fair to bring together the two factions in Chatham county, which have for so long a time been warring against each other. The belief is that after the primary they will get together and settle their differences on other questions as they have on this.

DEATH OF JUDGE R. C. BEAVERS.

Has Been Ordinary of Campbell County Over Fifty Years.

Fairburn, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Judge R. C. Beavers, Campbell county's aged and honored ordinary, died at his home here last night.

Judge Beavers has held the office of ordinary continuously of this county, with the exception of one term, for fifty-seven years, or more than half a century's regular service. Before the establishment of the office of ordinary for this county he had held the office of clerk of the superior court. He was the oldest ordinary, both in years and in service, in the state, and perhaps the oldest in the United States. Nobody could beat him and nobody scarcely ever dared to try it.

He was noted during his long life, both as an official and as a citizen, for his scrupulous honesty and uprightness. He treated everybody right and enjoyed the high respect and confidence of all who knew him.

His wife was Miss Janie McClure, with whom he lived happily for more than half a century. She died a little more than a year ago. They never had any children, but raised and educated a number of their nieces and nephews.

Judge Beavers was born in Jasper county in 1813 and was therefore nearly eighty-five years old at the time of his death. In 1825, when he was twelve years old, he moved with his father to this county, where he had resided ever since. He was a veteran of the Indian wars and during the thirties he aided in removing the Creeks and Cherokees from Georgia to the west. He leaves a large number of relatives and friends innumerable to mourn his loss. The remains will be inferred here tomorrow (Sunday) at 2 o'clock p. m.

TRAMP WAS BADLY BEATEN.

He Demanded Food and Drew a Pistol on a Lady.

Tifton, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Yesterday morning a white tramp entered the back door of Mr. E. L. Murnahan's residence, closing the door after him, and asked Mrs Murnahan for something to eat. She replied that she had nothing cooked, when the tramp advanced to the wall, where Mr. Murnahan's revolver was hanging, took it down and told her if she did not supply him with food he would blow her brains out.

There is no guessing what would have been the result had not Wilson & Bridges's delivery man not come to the door at that moment with some groceries that had been ordered.

The tramp saw the newcomer and fled, but the boy ran and told Mr. Murnahan, who followed the tramp and caught him just as he was crossing the railroad tracks. He did not turn the culprit over to the authorities, but that tramp will neither sit nor lie down comfortably for several days, and he is not as handsome as he once was.

Competed for a Gold Medal.

Tifton, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—At the close of their series of lessons for the season, Miss Catherine Tift's class in elocution competed for a gold medal last night. Their accomplished teacher, who, it will be remembered, won the gold medal for excellence in elocution at Lucy Cobb three years ago, had invited a number of friends to hear the recitations and by 8 o'clock the institute building was packed.

The exercises were very interesting indeed. The little tots, a majority of whom appeared on the stage for the first time, acquitting themselves with great credit, both to themselves and their teacher.

The prize was awarded, after a close contest, to Estora, the little daughter of Captain W. W. Timmons.

The exercises were appropriately interspersed with musical selections and concluded by two clever and ingenious skits, "Brer Rabbit in Pantomime," from Uncle Remus, and the "March of the Tifton Home Guards," which brought down the house and concluded the exercises.

University of Georgia Wins.

Athens, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—University of Georgia again defeated Sewanee today by a score of 6 to 3.

COULD SCARCELY RAISE HIS HAND.

Yet took care of seventy head of stock.

The farmer who found a friend.

Serious results often follow a strain, especially when it affects the back, and few people are so liable to strain as those who are lifting heavy loads of various kinds, from day to day. The teamster rarely ever overtaxes his strength. Familiarity with the class of wares he handles, enables him to entirely gage the load he lifts so as not to put an excessive burden on himself. But with the farmer it is different. He is lifting loads of such varying weights and under such varying conditions that he is very liable to lift a little too much some day, with injurious results. Many serious affections of the great organs of the body originate in a strain. It was so in the case of H. R. W. Bentley, of Towner, North Dakota. A strain resulted in serious trouble with the liver. How he recovered and was enabled to feed seventy head of stock during the winter, let him tell himself:

"About a year ago, I sustained an injury to my back and shoulders by lifting a heavy weight. After a time, a liver trouble came on, which so weakened me that I could scarcely lift my hand to my head. While in this condition, I began the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills, and finding almost immediate benefit, continued until I was cured of my complaint, so that I was able to take care of seventy head of stock all through the winter, which shows that the cure was not temporary but permanent."—H. R. W. BENTLEY, Towner, N. D.

The action of Dr. Ayer's Pills on the liver makes them invaluable for those living in malarial climates. C. F. Alston, Quitman, Texas, writes:

"I have found in Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills an invaluable remedy for constipation, biliousness, and kindred disorders, peculiar to miasmatic localities. Taken in small and frequent doses, these pills act well on the liver, aiding it in throwing off malarial poisons, and restoring its natural powers. I could not dispense with the use of Dr. Ayer's Pills."—C. F. ALSTON, Quitman, Tex.

Dr. Ayer's Pills are a specific for all diseases of the liver, stomach, and bowels, they promote digestion, cure constipation and its consequences, and promote the general health of the entire system. They should always be used with Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla when a cathartic is required. More about the pills in Dr. Ayer's Curebook. Sent free. Address the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

HORACE M. POWERS DIES IN MACON

Was a Son of the Late Virgil Powers.

HIS DEATH WAS VERY SUDDEN

Was Complaining, but Was Not Thought To Be Seriously Sick.

IDENTIFIED WITH RAILROAD ASSOCIATIONS

Sketch of the Deceased—His Funeral in Macon Today—Other News of the Central City.

Macon, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The people of Macon were shocked today to hear of the death of Mr. Horace M. Powers, which occurred suddenly this morning at half-past 10 o'clock at the family residence on High street. He died of congestion of the stomach, and his critical illness was not apprehended until a few minutes before he died. He was in his usual health until yesterday, when he complained of feeling unwell, and remained in bed. This morning about half-past 7 o'clock he sent upstairs for his sister, Mrs. Charley Bannon, and when she came to his bedside he told her he was feeling quite sick and suffering. Physicians were summoned, but they did not regard him as fatally ill. He relapsed into unconsciousness about fifteen minutes before he died. He seemed to comprehend that he was seriously sick. The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from the house.

The deceased was forty-three years old and unmarried. He was a son of the late Virgil Powers, formerly commissioner of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association and state railway commissioner. The deceased was for a long time one of the heads in the railway and steamship association, was treasurer of the Georgia Southern railroad and held other railroad positions. He graduated with first honor at Mercer university in the class of '74 and was a young man of rare intelligence and universally popular. His nature was as gentle as a woman's. He was a brother of Mr. D. J. Powers, of Atlanta.

About the Convention.

Hon. Sam Altmayer, secretary of the Bibb county democratic executive committee, has sent to each member of the state democratic executive committee a copy of the resolutions recently passed by the Bibb committee asking the state committee by what right or authority did the state committee make it mandatory on each county to hold a primary on June 6th to nominate a candidate for governor. Chairman du-Bignon and Secretary Glessner are the only members of the committee who have acknowledged the receipt of the resolutions, but neither gentleman has answered the inquiry contained in the Bibb resolutions. It is not known what action the state committee will take relative to the resolutions.

The New President.

The people of Macon are heartily congratulating Dr. Howard J. Williams, of this city, on his election as president of the State Medical Association. Although Dr. Williams is a young man, he is one of the most popular and successful physicians in Macon and holds a high position in social and medical circles in Georgia. He is active and progressive, cultured and experienced and will make one of the ablest presidents the state association has ever had. In electing Dr. Williams president the association has paid a well deserved honor.

No More Bonds.

Mr. W. A. Poe, of Macon, a leading populist, thus expresses himself on the money question in connection with the Cuban war:

"Thank God, there is no longer a south, or east, or west, but a union of free America. When this patriotic spirit burns in the breast of every patriot we must demand a halt from the grasping plutocracy. Let the demand of a sovereign people from Maine to California be heard and obeyed. No more bonds. No more pie. We will not brave death and disease on the battlefield and in the camps if a bond is issued entailing upon us and our children more toil to support plutocrats in their mendacity.

"Let the gold standard and bond issuing advocates humbly beseech the throne of grace for pardon for their iniquity. We may forget, but not forgive them yet awhile. But let the people in no uncertain language demand of the president and congressmen an issue of money, and not bonds, to meet the expenses of war.

"Five hundred millions of paper or silver (more if necessary) money issued by the government with no exceptional clauses will give an impetus to trade and industries unknown since 1873—even in time of war. Will the people always wear the shackles placed upon them by the money power?"

Dr. I. T. Tichenor.

Dr. I. T. Tichenor, secretary of the home mission board of the Baptist church, will preach at the First Baptist church tomorrow morning, and will deliver an address at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow afternoon. Dr. Tichenor is one of the ablest divines in the south and large congregations will hear him tomorrow.

Memorial Day.

Memorial Day will be well observed in Macon. All places of business will be closed during the day after the noon hour, and in the afternoon the populace will go to Rose Hill cemetery to participate in the exercises. The military and the Confederate Veterans' association will be out in full force. All schools and colleges will suspend exercises and the pupils will be present at the cemetery. The address will be delivered by Colonel R. E. Park, who was a gallant confederate soldier. The opening prayer will be made by Dr. Pinson, pastor of Mulberry Street Methodist church. A fine programme of music is being arranged by Miss Mattie Woodruff.

Mayor and Council.

The mayor and aldermen and other city officials of Macon will leave tomorrow night in a special car for Augusta to participate in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of that city. The mayor and party are anticipating a delightful time. They will probably return to Macon Tuesday morning.

To Retake Census.

It is probable that the board of public school education of Bibb county will order a retaking of the census of the school children in the city of Macon and county of Bibb. The census was taken a few weeks ago, but it fell to far short of the calculations and expectations of the board that the board is of the opinion that a mistake has been made in the count in some way. It is well known that the names of many negroes were not obtained from the fact that the negroes thought the census enumerators were vaccinators, and as they did not desire to be vaccinated they kept out of the reach of the enumerators and thus an accurate census could not be obtained. Now that the smallpox scare has died out better results may be obtained from the enumerators. There should be quite an increase in the school population since the last census was taken.

Newsy Notes.

The condition of Conductor W. H. Sloan is improved today and there is hope of his recovery. His skull was not fractured, as at first supposed.

A monument is being erected in Rose Hill cemetery to the memory of the late lamented W. A. Wollhin, grand secretary of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Georgia. The memorial is being erected by the Masons.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bibb Real Estate and Improvement Company will be held next Wednesday at noon.

A party of Macon people left this morning for Warm Springs, where they will spend several days, the guests of Mr. Charles Davis, at a house party given in honor of Miss Bosher. Those who went from Macon were Miss Bosher, Mrs. Lee Jordan, Mrs. Louis Stevens, Mrs. Ashton Starke, of Richmond; Miss Birdie Coleman, Mr. Samuel S. Dunlap, Jr., Mr. Clem Phillips, Mr. Stewart Jones and Mr. Charles Sims. Among those who will go from Columbus will be Mr. George Mason and Mr. Little.

Miss Mattie Wilson has returned from New York, where she has been some time studying music.

Home Guards in Coffee.

Tifton, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Willacoochee, in Coffee county, has a band of men about ten miles north of it that are well equipped, not for war, but for staying at home. They have twenty rifles of the most approved pattern, a liberal supply of ammunition and they do not propose to either go or be carried to Cuba, and it would be an unhealthy locality for an enrolling officer. They say that Coffee county is good enough for them and they intend to stay with it.

Tennessee Troops Under Arms.

Nashville, Tenn., April 23.—Tonight telegraphic orders were issued to commanders of the three regiments national guards and two batteries of artillery to be ready to move Monday to Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, preparatory to marching to Chickamauga. Four thousand men will be mobilized within three days.

Death of Colonel W. H. Simpkins.

Conyers, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Colonel W. H. Simpkins, a prominent attorney of this place, died at his home here this morning at 6 o'clock after a few hours' illness of heart trouble.

COLUMBUS BOYS GETTING READY

Guards Have Nearly Full Complement. Fencibles Receiving Recruits.

Columbus, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The two local military companies are getting ready to respond to the call of the state, if necessary. The Columbus Guards now have sixty-eight members, having been enlisting new men every day. The Fencibles have received some new members. The latter company has just received better guns and new accoutrements from the state. The bulletin boards are crowded all day in Columbus. The Constitution and other papers find a ready sale. Local "extra" editions are perfodical; flags and bunting in profusion decorate business streets and general excitement prevails.

Veterans Will Form Home Guard.

Columbus, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Rallying once more to the defense of their homes as in the days of 1861, 100 confederate veterans met at the courthouse tonight and enrolled their names as members of a home guard. It was an impressive scene when the soldiers of Camp Benning, most of them old gray-haired men, met and with enthusiastic speeches organized once more.

Colonel W. S. Shepperd, commander of the camp, was elected colonel of the battalion to be formed. About ninety men enrolled. There will be another meeting Monday night, at which a name for the organization is to be selected and other details attended to.

A home guard is to be organized in Phoenix City, just across the river, also. Eighty-five men joined it this afternoon.

Refugeeing from the Coast.

Anniston, Ala., April 23.—(Special.)—Letters received here indicate that there is to be an immediate exodus of people from Florida coast towns to safer points. A number of Florida people have written engaging board in this and neighboring towns and a number are expected to arrive within the next few days. The letters show plainly that the people in exposed towns are becoming panic-stricken and that they intend to lose no time in getting out of range of Spanish guns.

Negro Boy Accidentally Shot.

Selma, Ala., April 23.—(Special.)—This evening two negro boys, aged seven and nine, by the names of Joe Fray and Joe Mitchell, were playing with a pistol, when it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the abdomen of the latter and inflicting what is thought to be a mortal wound.

Purchased Nashville Bonds.

Nashville, Tenn., April 23.—(Special.)—The agents of the publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, this afternoon purchased at par $150,000 4 per cent bonds issued by the city.

Ohio National Guard Under Orders.

Columbus, O., April 23.—The entire Ohio national guard is under waiting orders, as the result of telegrams received by Governor Bushnell from Secretary Alger that troops will be called Monday.

All Ohio national guard regiments are ordered to report at their armories at 8 a. m. Monday for immediate mobilization.

Selma Soldiers Ready.

Selma, Ala., April 23.—(Special.)—An enthusiastic meeting of the four military companies was held tonight, and the decision of them all was that they are now, as at all times, ready to cheerfully obey the orders of the governor of Alabama under the military laws of the state.

Argument in Carter Courtmartial.

Savannah, Ga., April 23.—The taking of testimony in the Carter courtmartial was ended today. Arguments will begin Wednesday, and will probably last two or three days.

Ward Liner from Havana.

New York, April 23.—The Ward line steamer City of Washington, from Havana, passed Sandy Hook at 7:37 p. m. bound in.

Pennsylvania's Quota Is Ready.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 23.—Governor Hastings tonight notified President McKinley that Pennsylvania's quota of volunteers is ready to move on receipt of orders from the war department.



A city business man, who gets to work at nine in the morning, takes an hour for lunch and leaves for home at four or five in the afternoon, little understands the hardships of the life of the farmer, who starts to work at break of day and frequently works on into the night by lantern-light.

A man to endure the hardships of a farmer's life, must be robust physically at the outset, and if he would live a long life, always keep a watchful eye upon his health. He should remember that it is the apparently trifling disorders that eventually make the big diseases. It does not do for a hard working man to neglect bilious attacks or spells of indigestion. If he does, he will soon find himself flat on his back with malaria or crippled with rheumatism. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for hard working men and women. It makes the appetite keen and hearty, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich with the life-giving elements of the food, and the nerves strong and steady. It builds firm muscles and solid flesh. It is the greatest of all blood-makers and purifiers. It cures malarial troubles and rheumatism. It is an unfailing cure for biliousness and indigestion. An honest dealer will not try to substitute some inferior preparation for the sake of a little additional profit.

"I was a sufferer for four years with malarial fever and chills," writes Robert Williams, of Kiowa, Barber Co., Kan. "Four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me and I now weigh 160 pounds instead of 130, my old weight."

Costiveness, constipation and torpidity of the liver are surely, speedily and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. They stimulate and strengthen the jaded organs until a regular habit is formed and may then be discontinued without a return of the trouble. They stimulate, invigorate and regulate the stomach, liver and bowels. Medicine stores sell them, and have no other pills that are "just as good."

JUDGE ATKINSON SPEAKS AT ROME

Crowd at the Courthouse Was Rather Small.

CRITICISM OF COL. CANDLER

Took Up Most of the Time of the Judge.

WOULD CUT DOWN THE SCHOOL FUND

And the Pension Fund if It Was Necessary To Lower the Tax—Hot Campaign in Floyd.

Rome, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Commissioner Spencer Atkinson spoke here this afternoon at the county courthouse to a very small assembly composed largely of Candler men. It was very evident early in the day that a very small crowd would be on hand and the town was at once flooded with dodgers announcing that the candidate would speak at 11 o'clock. Notwithstanding this the crowd did not materialize and the small number present did not exceed over one hundred and seventy-five people, including whites and blacks.

Colonel Candler spoke here in the same building to "standing room only" a few weeks ago, the crowd numbering not less than 800. Floyd county is overwhelmingly for Candler, and this fact, coupled with the further fact that a drizzling rain was falling at the hour announced for the speaking, made the crowd today miserably small.

During the progress of the speaking a note was handed Mr. Atkinson asking him this question:

"In case you are elected governor, do you propose to remain within the confines of the state during your term of office?"

In reply Mr. Atkinson said:

"I would not go outside unless I had official duties calling me beyond the limits of the state."

Jude Atkinson was introduced in an eloquent speech by Solicitor General Moses Wright, of the Rome circuit. Judge Atkinson said that he would unhesitatingly cut down the common school fund or the pension fund if it were necessary to do so as to provide for county representation as in the past.

"I am sure there is no disposition on the part of any member of the committee to take any step which might be regarded as an unfair advantage of anybody. All that I or my friends desire is that the democrats of the district be given full and free opportunity to register their will as to who shall be their nominee for congress."

OHL.

COL. LESTER IS A CANDIDATE.

Writes Letter Asking the Support of His Friends.

Savannah, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—There is no doubt now about the candidacy of Colonel Rufus E. Lester for congress to succeed himself. It is said Hon. Alf Herrington expects to make the race against him, but so far no other opposition has been heard from. Colonel Lester has written the following letter which states positively his position in the matter:

"House of Representatives United States, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1898.—Messrs. J. Hartridge Smith, James Duggan, J. E. Crawford, M. M. Eason, R. F. C. Smith, W. F. Barnett, J. N. Shuptrine, S. S. Keller, Eden, Ga. Gentlemen: Your communication of April 14th requesting me to consent to become a candidate for the democratic nomination for the fifty-sixth congress is at hand. I beg to express my thanks for your continued interest in me and to say that I will become a candidate for the nomination and ask for your support. Very truly yours,

"RUFUS E. LESTER."

Republican Committee Called.

Morganton, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Chairman George W. Phillips has called the republican executive committee together on Tuesday, May 24, to fix a day for holding a primary to nominate candidates for senator forty-first district, representative and county officers.

WHAT JUDGE MADDOX SAYS

About Reported Dissatisfaction of Some Democrats

IN REGARD TO THE PRIMARY

The Judge Is Willing To Abide by the Wishes of the Democrats of His District.

Washington, April 23.—(Special.)—Judge Maddox, of the seventh district, has received advices which indicate that some of the democrats of his district have taken exception to the call of the district committee for a general congressional primary.

The judge asked me tonight to say that if there is any dissatisfaction, he himself is perfectly willing for the committee to change its call so as to accord with the practice of the past.

"It is a matter," said he, tonight, "wholly in the hands of the district and the county committees, and I am sure that there is no disposition on the part of the district committee, or anybody else, to go contrary to the wishes of the democrats of the district. If the plan determined upon creates dissatisfaction, or is not considered fair by democrats, I am perfectly willing, so far as I am concerned, that the committee should meet again and change it so as to provide for county representation as in the past.

"I am sure there is no disposition on the part of any member of the committee to take any step which might be regarded as an unfair advantage of anybody. All that I or my friends desire is that the democrats of the district be given full and free opportunity to register their will as to who shall be their nominee for congress."

OHL.

America's Greatest Medicine

Greatest Medicine, because it cures when all others fail, is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its repeated success when failure seemed certain has been certified to by many voluntary, unsolicited testimonials. Thousands of men and women ascribe their present good health to Hood's Sarsaprilla. Boys and girls in city streets and country roads owe their sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks to the fact that Hood's Sarsaprilla has purified, vitalized and enriched their blood. Aged people say they find in this good medicine that new lease of life and the energy of younger years which they have so earnestly craved. Business men say that the

Greatest

Advance agent of prosperity is Hood's Sarsaprilla, because it gives that most essential element of success—perfect health. Housekeepers, school teachers, clerks, salesmen, typewriters, mechanics and people in every condition of life praise Hood's Sarsaprilla for the good it has done them. The experience and testimony of these people should certainly induce you to take Hood's Sarsaprilla for your Spring Medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not merely a simple preparation of Sarsaparilla, Dock and Dandelion of Potassium. Besides these excellent Spring Medicines, this great

Medicine

Also contains those great alteratives—Stillingia and Blue Flag; those great anti-bilious and liver remedies—Mandrake and Dandelion; those great kidney remedies—Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries and Pipsissewa; those great stomach tonics—Gentian Root and Wild Cherry Bark. Nor are those all. Other very valuable curative agents are harmoniously combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla; it is carefully prepared under the personal supervision of a regularly educated pharmacist and every step in the process of manufacture is carefully watched, with the object of securing only the best possible result. Knowing these facts, is it a matter of surprise that the people have an abiding faith that Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best

blood purifier, spring medicine and general building up tonic? Its absolute intrinsic merit is conclusively proved by thousands of testimonials like this:

"C. H. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—My trouble began with a pain in my left thigh which caused me much distress. I labored on for several months when I had to give up, as the disease seemed to have taken full possession of me, and in a short time I was completely prostrated. I was told that my disease was rhumatism, scrofula and malaria, but the prescriptions I tried did not benefit me. I remembered having once used Hood's Sarsaprilla for blood poisoning with good results and I determined to resort to it at this time. I bought six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and four boxes of Hood's Pills and followed the directions. I am thankful to state that I am now entirely cured and am today as well as I ever was in my life. I have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, and am glad to make known their merits to others suffering as I was."—JAMES M. SOUTHERLAND, s. w. cor. Whitaker and Jones streets, Savannah, Ga.

Spring Medicine

Is the season when the blood is most impure, as a result of the winter's closer confinement, higher living, slower action of the kidneys and liver; when humors of all kinds, boils, pimples and eruptions are most liable to appear; when the weak, languid condition of the whole bodily structure demands and welcomes help; when that tired feeling prevails—a condition full of danger, because it gives latent disease an opportunity to get a mastering grip upon the system; when the necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla is imperative and when it will do you an inestimable amount of good.

That to which the millions turn at this season—Hood's Sarsaparilla. The *original* and *only* preparation especially adapted to the present needs of the human family; that which makes the blood pure and clean, as shown by its thousands of wonderful cures of dreadful blood diseases; creates an appetite and cures dyspepsia, as shown by its "magic touch" in all stomach troubles; steadies and strengthens the nerves, as proved by people formerly nervous, now calm and self-possessed, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

N. B.—Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. There's no substitute for Hood's.

ON CHICKAMAUGA'S FAMOUS BATTLEFIELD THEY PITCH TENTS

General Brooke and His Brave Soldiers Waiting for the Word To March to the Front.

FINER LOOKING BODY OF MEN WAS NEVER SEEN

Countless Villages of White Tents are Now On the Scene of Carnage Thirty-Five Years Ago.

SOLDIERS LOOKING FOR LOCATION OF REGIMENTS DURING THAT BATTLE

General Brooke Proud of the Troops—Says Americans Are the Best Soldiers in the World—Busy Getting the Different Arms of the Service Together—Orders To Move to the Front Are Shortly Expected and the Soldiers Are Ready To Go to Cuba on Short Notice.

By P. J. Moran

Lytles Field, Chickamauga Park, April 23.—(Staff Correspondence The Constitution.—The tramp of infantry, the lumbering of artillery caissons and the clattering of cavalry, which is to be heard here at present, forcibly calls up the ghostly scenes of 1863, when confederate and federal met in death grapple and battled until human nature gave way, accelerated by Longstreet's puncturing of the federal center.

"I witnessed that scene," said Colonel Burt, of the Twenty-fifth regiment, who at that time was a young officer of the Sixth Ohio volunteers. "I was on General Rosecrans's staff, and bore the orders which it was hoped would save the breaking lines, but we had to leave the field to Longstreet's troops, though we held Chattanooga. I am glad, however, to see the day when the memory of this conflict may be forgotten in a cause which unites us all."

Chickamauga is a fitting ground upon which to mobilize the troops of the union in the conflict which is now ahead of us. Upon this field was fought a battle so desperate and so pertinaciously held by both sides that the sons of the old veterans can well afford to meet and fraternize upon it, for it stands as a record that American manhood is invincible.

Around the different monuments could always be found groups of eager young soldiers reading the story of many years ago. One young cavalryman was found on Snodgrass hill who seemed so intent upon his investigation that I asked him the quest upon which he was engaged.

"I belong to the Second cavalry," said he, "and, as my grandfather fell upon this field during the war, I am looking for the location of his regiment."

And so the scene might be duplicated a thousand times.

Splendid Body of Men.

"They are a fine body of men," said Adjutant General Sheridan, of General Brooke's staff. "Man for man, I think they are equal to five Spaniards. We have been enlisting men between the ages of eighteen and thirty as the limit. They had to pass a severe physical examination and were required to be able to read and write. The result is that our army has been graded up until it is of the highest standard. So severe have been our requirements, that only one in five applicants could pass, and then the supply of eligible men was above our needs. One recruiting officer in Chicago had 800 eligible names which could not be acted upon because our limit had been reached. From this it will be seen that we have had the pick of men, and that the 15,000 men whom you will see here within a few days will be equal to more than five times their number. I may be excused for saying that if a regiment were to lose every commissioned man in its line, the non-commissioned staff from the ranks could lead it through."

A forcible illustration of this was found in the arrival of the Second squadron of the Second cavalry from Fort Logan, Col. No sooner had they tumbled out of the long train which drew up at the rural station than rider and horse were together, and the cavalcade began to wind its way up the slope in good style. Every man had the carriage of an officer. Impatient at their long confinement, the horses champed and reared, and when the main road was reached it needed no spur to put the whole squadron into a lope, which brought it to the brow of the hill overlooking the valley beyond, where tents were to be pitched. One horseman's stirrup became entangled, forcing him to dismount for repairs, thus losing sight of his fellows.

"That won't do in Cuba," said an onlooking artillery subaltern. "It was by just such a slip that the prince imperial fell into the hands of the Zulus, and from all accounts, the Spaniards are just as cruel."

Villages of White Tents.

All around are spread tents—whole villages of them—and the activity is such that no loiterers seem to be found. The artillery is in place, with its long guns in trim; the infantry is ready for the march; the cavalry tents in double line, with the horses drawn up behind, all show superb control, even in the disorganization consequent upon their just coming together. Said Major Rafferty, in command of one of the cavalry regiments:

"We are not keeping up with the politics of this thing, but we are ready to do our duty. It is the duty of those above us to point the way, and you can depend upon it that Rafferty's horse will keep in the road."

General Brooke Proud of His Men.

From the tower on Snodgrass hill the scene below spread out as in a panorama. In every valley almost there nestled its village of tents, while the riding orderlies from the regimental headquarters to another presented an animated scene.

As soon as a new regiment arrives and begins to pitch tents, extra sentinels are thrown out, and thus the ground begins to be occupied. The headquarters of General Brooke, on a gentle knoll hard by, was staked out and put in readiness today, so that the commander, whose headquarters were in Chattanooga yesterday, was in the saddle today, and will be in the field tomorrow. This farewell to domestic life by the commanding general taking his place in tents with the men, shows that the alliance of peace is over, and that from now on all are soldiers, officers as well as privates.

"I must say that I am proud of these men," said General Brooke. "I always did believe that Americans made the best soldiers in the world, but as this is the first occasion in years in which so many of them have been brought together, it is the first real opportunity I have had to see them to such good advantage. Our work here is purely military, getting the different arms of the service together and putting them through the routine of army organization in the larger field movements. Beyond this it is obvious that I could say nothing."

So much for the regular army and the work today. It is evident, however, that the regular army organization being perfected here is to serve as a school for the volunteer regiments which are now springing into service in all parts of the country. When they begin to arrive there will follow the fraternization of the sons of Georgia, and of Maine, of Texas and of California. It is upon the coming of this 125,000 men fresh from the people that the importance of the great national encampment is hinged. They come not at the command of section, nor in the interest of partisaship, but as the soldiers of that new nation which has thrown off its swaddling clothes and proposes hereafter to be full statured and respected inherently, competent to hold their own and determined to do it whether it pleases foreign nations or not.

As a company of the Twelfth infantry took a swinging march today, it suddenly came upon a freckled-faced ten-year-old boy who was waving the stars and stripes. Whether the boy was Georgian or Tennesseean, it mattered not, but certain it is that his grandfather was one of those who helped to dislodge Rosecrans. He cheered the boys in blue in a voice which told of the rebel yell, and the men heartily answered as they passed him by.

P. J. MORAN.



SCENES ON CHICKAMAUGA FIELD
Where Troops Are Being Concentrated for the Campaign Against the Spanish.

SIX THOUSAND REGULAR TROOPS

Chickamauga Park Is Now Alive with United States Soldiers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 23.—Fully 6,000 regular troops are now camped at Chickamauga, the number today having been almost doubled. The soldiers arrived so fast that it was difficult to handle them promptly, hardly an hour of the day passing without two or more long train loads coming in.

The work of unloading the trains at the park was rendered doubly difficult by rain, which fell at intervals all day. On this account all drills were suspended until Monday. After that time, however, army life will begin in earnest. It is expected by that time that nearly all the regular troops to be located at Chickamauga will have arrived and the infantry as well as the cavalry and artillery divided into brigades.

Of the infantry there will probably be three brigades of three regiments each. Uncertainty as to the exact number of regiments to arrive will prevent any action in regard to the appointment of commanders until such time as the troops are actually on the ground. It is expected then that Major General Brooke will assign the senior colonels as brigade commanders and regimental and brigade drills will be had. The Seventh infantry from Fort Logan, Col., which was reported as having arrived, will not be in until tomorrow morning.

Most of the troops getting in today were from far western points. Six companies, A, C, E, G, H and K, of the Ninth cavalry (colored) and troops D and I of the Sixth cavalry, about 550 men, all from Fort Robinson, Nebraska, in command of Colonel Hamilton, with Captain Hoyl, Lieutenant Bird and Lieutenant Osborne were among the early arrivals. The Ninth cavalry are famous Indian fighters, serving with distinction in the Sioux outbreak at Pine Ridge agency in the winter of 1890-91. They were followed by troop H, of the First cavalry from Fort Sill, O. T., commanded by Major Force, sixty men; troops A and I, of the Second cavalry, from Fort Logan, Col., 120 men; then followed at intervals during the day eight companies—A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, of the Eighth infantry, from Fort Russell, Wyo, 500 men and 21 officers, under command of Colonel Van Horne. The regiment carried a band of thirty pieces. Five troops of the Tenth cavalry, from Fort Assinaboine, and three troops from Fort Keogh, 250, in command of Colonel R. V. Henry; and troops B and D, of the First cavalry, 120 men, from Fort Reno, O. T., in command of Captain Futherly, came next.

From the east came companies C, E, F and G, of the Third cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., 225 men and officers and a band of 35 pieces, in command of Colonel S. B. M. Young. Company F, of this regiment, commanded by Captain Dodd, is one of the crack companies of the service. Light battery F, Fifth artillery, from Tybee island, will arrive in the morning.

As fast as possible these troops were carried out to Chickamauga and unloaded. Several companies of cavalry, including two of the First and three of the Ninth, were forced to spend the night in the railroad yards, on account of a blockade of the tracks caused by the collision of one of the trainloads of soldiers with a Pullman sleeper, due, it is thought, to a misplaced switch. No one was injured.

The enormous increase in traffic caused by the handling of the United States troops and the army supplies has caused the abandonment of most of the excursion trains which had been arranged for by the various railroads. The handling of the troops has necessitated the use of every available passenger coach, and it has been found impossible to accommodate the demand for the equipment necessary. Nevertheless large crowds are expected to visit Chickamauga tomorrow.

The organization into brigades of all the cavalry regiments of the United States army centered at Chickamauga national park is now complete.

The following general order was issued today by Major General Brooke:

Camp George H. Thomas,
Chickmauga Park, April 23, 1898.

General Field Orders No. 4.

The cavalry of this command is organized as follows:

Cavalry division.
Colonel A. K. Arnold, First cavalry, commanding.
First brigade.
First cavalry, Second cavalry, Tenth cavalry.
Second brigade.
Third cavalry, Sixth cavalry, Ninth cavalry.

The light artillery and infantry will be brigaded in a later order.

By command of Major General Brooke.

NEW YORK STOPS GERMAN BOAT.

Key West, Fla., April 23.—The New York chased a third steamer last night. She was about twelve miles distant from Havana and was making for that port.

The New York fired one shot and the stranger hove to. She was boarded and proved to be a German vessel, whereupon she was released, but was not allowed to enter the port, and turned back.

The capture of the Pedro was effected at 5:40 o'clock last night.

THE GERMAN PRESS CONDEMNS AMERICA

All Papers in the Empire Declare Spain in the Right.

NEUTRALITY IS ADVOCATED

Rabid Sheets Assert That the Union Has Done Wholly Wrong.

CONDITIONS ARE CLOSELY WATCHED

On Account of Residents in America the Kaiser's Government Will Keep Hands Off.

Berlin, April 23.—With singular unanimity the German press of every class is condemning the United States for the course taken toward Spain. All the German papers impute to the United States selfish and base motives and praise the attitude of Spain, in contrast with "the undignified course which the United States is pursuing."

The most rabid of all the German papers in this regard in the Tageblatt, which usually had been friendly toward American aspirations.

The deep interest taken by the German public in the matter is shown by the fact that practically the entire space of the newspapers is given up to news relative to the Spanish-American struggle. Everything emanating from Washington is discussed in hostile temper or sarcastically commented upon, while pro-Spanish statements are indorsed and applauded.

The semi-official newspapers, if not favorable to the United States, are at least more cautious. They steadily point out why Germany ought to and will maintain the strictest neutrality, laying stress, among the reasons they advance for such a position, upon the fact that millions of Germans born in the United States heartily side with their adopted country in the present quarrel with Spain.

The organ of Prince Bismarck, the Hamburger Nachrichten, insists that Germany must follow the policy which will be the most useful to her own interest.

"In is wholly indifferent to Germans," says the newspaper, "whether Cuba remains a Spanish colony or becomes an American independent republic. But German-American interests must be watched and attention must be paid to the feelings of Germans in the United States."

The Nachrichten, however, characterizes the action of the United States as "an insolent piece of presumption against the rest of the world, an absolutely unjustifiable outrage, quite analogous to the interference by Greece in Crete."

Concluding, The Nachrichten says:

"But Germany's theoretic opposition to Monroeism can only be practically enforced when German interests are directly concerned, which is not now the case."

Therefore The Nachrichten counsels the strictest neutrality, saying:

"It must be left to Spain individually to resent American insolence."

The Russian ambassador at Berlin, Count Von Solen-Sacken, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, which presumably voiced the opinion of his government, said:

"It must be recognized that the Madrid cabinet throughout has maintained a perfectly correct, peaceable and dignified attitude, while the government of the United States has been behaving in a manner which cannot be approved by believers in either justice or peace. This is the common impression in Russia, even in official circles.

"After the recent behavior of the United States, the conclusion is inevitable that might is going before right in the Cuban question.

"So far as I know, Russia, like Germany, will preserve a strict neutrality."

BROOKE AND NOT MILES WILL LEAD THE ARMY OF INVASION THROUGH ISLAND

Secretary of War Issues an Order Placing an Officer Now at Chattanooga in Command.

Washington, April 23.—(Special.)—An order issued by the secretary of war this afternoon appointing Major General John R. Brooke to the command of the army corps in the south is regarded in army circles as of great importance. Under the order Major General Brooke's headquarters are to be at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and his command is to consist of one division of cavalry, one division of infantry and one brigade of light artillery.

The cavalry and infantry divisions are to consist of not more than three brigades, of three regiments each, while the artillery brigade is to consist of two battalions of five batteries each.

The order instructs Major General Brooke to place the senior officers of each arm in command of each.

The particular significance given to this order is that it places Major General Brooke in command of what will probably be the first army of invasion of Cuba.

With this order comes the announcement that General Miles's visit to the south is indefinitely postponed. It is believed that this means Brooke, not Miles, is to be at the head of the invading army. Brooke has an excellent career as a fighter. He was several times brevetted for gallantry during the civil war and is by many regarded the best man of those of high rank now in the army.

UNDER GUNS OF MORO CASTLE.

American Fleet Has Not Bombarded Havana So Far.

On Board the Flagship Off Havana—April 23.—The American fleet is still off Moro castle. No casualty has occurred up the present time to any of the American vessels and everything remains quiet.

The torpedo boat Ericsson, during the night, sighted a fishing boat and gave chase, capturing the vessel under the guns of Moro castle.

There has been no bombardment. A peaceful blockade has been established.

TENNESSEEANS ARE ANXIOUS.

Waiting for Orders from the War Department.

Nashville, Tenn., April 23.—(Special.)—The entire national guard of the state, numbering about 3,500 infantry and 200 artillery, will be ordered out as soon as Adjutant General Sykes hears from the war department. He issued orders tonight to every company in the state directing that they hold themselves in readiness for orders Monday. The First regiment will be mobilized at Nashville, the Second at Memphis and the Third at Knoxville and Chattanooga. They will be inspected at these points, and those accepted as volunteers will by Thursday be en route to Chickamauga park.

There will be no trouble about making up the full quota of men desired from Tennessee, as there are already organized over twenty full companies that have not been enlisted in the national guard.

SEIZURE OF BUENA VENTURA MAY NOT STAND THE TEST OF A PRIZE COURT

Capture of the Spanish Boat by the Nashville Will Be Passed Upon by a United States Court Judge.

Washington, April 23.—(Special.)—There is considerable doubt expressed by international lawyers here as to whether that first capture made by the Nashville will stand the test of a prize court because of the fact that there had been at the time of the capture no declaration of war and no overt act. Of course the capture itself was an overt act, but it can hardly be said to have presented itself. The question will be passed upon by a prize court probably at Jacksonville, with the United States court judge of Florida president. It is probable that in order to define the exact status of affairs and prevent conflicts of this kind congress will on Monday adopt a resolution declaring that a state of war exists. There has been much discussion of whether this should be done or not, many people contending that it was not necessary at all, and it may be that congress will refer action until after the prize court makes a decision in the case of the Peuna Ventura. If that court declares this Spanish ship a legitimate prize, the decision will be a declaration that in the eyes of the court a state of war did exist when the capture was made, and no action by congress will be deemed necessary.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

How One Woman Rescued Her Husband From the Wretched Life He Led.

A TRIAL PACKAGE OF THIS MARVELOUS HOME REMEDY MAILED FREE TO ALL WHO WRITE FOR IT.

Can Be Given in Tea, Coffee or Food, Thus Absolutely and Secretly Curing the Patient in a Short Time Without His Knowledge.

There is a cure for Drunkenness that has shed a radiance into thousands of hitherto desolate firesides. It does its work so silently and stealthily that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge or co-operation. The discoverer of this grand remedy, Dr. Haines, will send a sample of the remedy to all who will write for it. Enough of the remedy is mailed free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently.

The effort of a devoted wife in Mt. Airy, N. C., that saved her husband from the terrors of alcohol is well worth recording. She secured a remedy known as Golden Specific, a powder to be mixed with coffee or food, and this she secretly and faithfully gave to her husband. In a short time a wonderful change overcame him and she wrote to Dr. Haines as follows:

"I feel it my duty to thank you and to thank God for inspiring some one with the knowledge to cure that awful habit of drinking. I am glad to say tonight that my husband has not touched any whisky of no kind since the week I got that Golden New Life (as it should be called), for it gives new life to any one. It has worked wonderfully. I am glad to say that my husband has made profession of religion since that time, so you may know that he is a new man. I can't thank you as I desire, I feel that I owe you many thanks, and also to God for leading me to get it, because we have had many a dollar, where we would not had cents, since that time. I gave it to him secretly for a while, then I told him of it, so I don't mind letting my name be published. I am going to recommend it far and near, so with many thanks, I close. Respectfully,

"AMANDA CARTER."

And such cures as these remain so permanently, even the worst cases, where the habit seems to have blotted out the last remaining spark of self-respect. There are thousands of women who would make almost any sacrifice to throttle the rum demon.

Tears and prayers are of no use. Pleading, pledges, loss of social or business positions are unavailing to stem the tide of absolute depravity. This famous remedy, Golden Specific, discovered by Dr. Haines, has reunited thousands of scattered families. It has saved thousands of men to social and business prominence and public respect; has guided many a young man into the right road to fortune; has saved the father, the brother, the son and in many cases the wife and daughter, too. Such a God-send to the fireside should be known to everyone. Dr. Haines is not a philanthropist in his own estimation, and yet he is one of the greatest benefactors to the family we know of. Upon application to Dr. J. W. Haines 488 Glenn building, Cincinnati, O., he will mail a free sample of the remedy to you securely sealed in a plain wrapper, also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials and everything needed to aid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and ultimate poverty and disgrace.

Send for a trial today. It will brighten the rest of your life.

SHOES BUY YOUR SHOES
SHOES SPRING SHOES
SHOES .....AND..... SHOES
SHOES Summer Shoes SHOES
SHOES HERE SHOES
SHOES .....AND..... SHOES
SHOES SAVE MONEY. SHOES
SHOES SHOES
SHOES R. G. Black SHOES
SHOES 35 WHITEHALL ST. SHOES
SHOES SIGN OF BRASS TRACKS. SHOES
sun wed fri



A GOOD CUP OF TEA

is appreciated by the ladies at all times, as well as a cup of rich, delicious coffee. We make a leading specialty of our China and India teas, and our famous brands of Java and Mocha coffees, and will make a blend of either, whose aroma would tempt the most jaded appetite.

A. W. FARLINGER,
325-329 Peachtree St.

Annual Bargain Sale
Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, &c

In Order to Make Room for Our New Lines

Of Roller Tray Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, &c
We Will Sell all Old Styles at Half Price.

We have a few more Fixtures Such as are used to make the Old Style AUTOMATIC Trunks. Will also sell the AUTOMATIC at HALF PRICE.

We'll take the fixtures out of your Automatic, so you can remove the tray when you wish to, WITHOUT CHARGE.

Do not fail to look at

The Roller Tray.

Before you make a selection.

$7.00 TRUNKS $3.50
$7.50 TRUNKS $3.75
$8.00 TRUNKS $4.00
$3.99 TRUNKS $1.99

77 WHITEHALL STREET,

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO. TRUNK & BAG CO.

Veni-Vidi-Vici.

Said immortal Cæsar. Watch Fitzhugh Lee do the same for Spain. But if you are in a hurry for real "VICI" and other fine SHOES at popular prices call on

BROWN SHOE CO

RELIABLE SHOE DEALERS,

14 WHITEHALL STREET.

LOW RATES TO BALTIMORE AND RETURN,

Via Southern Railway.

Account quadrennial general conference M. E. church south. The Southern railway will sell excursion tickets from all coupon stations to Baltimore and return at very low rates, via Washington or Norfolk.

Tickets will be on sale May 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th and 11th, good until May 31st.

A pamphlet giving rates and schedules will be mailed upon application to W. D. Allen, D. P. A., Southern railway, Atlanta, Ga.

KELLAM & MOORE

have improved machinery, skilled workmen, and manufacture eyeglasses of a quality that cannot be excelled. They are works of art. 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Book sellers, stationers and general news dealers.

CRUISERS GO TO SEA SUDDENLY

Men Ashore Are Called Aboard by the Firing of Signal Gun.

MOVEMENTS ARE MYSTERIOUS

Minneapolis and Columbia Leave Fort Monroe in Shortest Order.

PRESUMABLY THEY ACT AS CONVOY

Impression Prevails That Two Big Warships Are Sent Out To Search for and Safeguard City of Paris—May Have Gone To Give Battle.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 23.—The convoy Panther with 800 marines aboard, bound for Key West, arrived here tonight at 7 o'clock.

At 9 o'clock Commodore Schley, of the flying squadron, received a cipher dispatch directing him to provide a guard for the convoy.

The Minneapolis and Columbia were immediately detailed and at 9:10 the Minneapolis fired a gun for all to go aboard.

The gun from the Minneapolis was the signal for great excitement, both on shore and on board the ships. Officers with side arms notified those ashore to hurry aboard and there were goodbys said in a hurried way, while officers on both boats professed ignorance of orders so far as destination is concerned.

Commodore Schley said to the Associated Press representative:

"I cannot divulge the destination of the detached vessels. They are going to sea."

Rumor said that the vessels might have a different destination after passing the capes, at the entrance of this harbor, than merely convoying the transport with troops.

It was possible that the two fast ships might go out and meet the Paris now en route to New York city. The transport with the marines on board might stay close enough to the coast to run in shore if any enemy was seen, as the Paris was too valuable a ship to lose.

On the other hand it is fairly certain that the two fast cruisers will simply be a convoy for the troops transport. The Columbia and Minneapolis are the fastest ships in the navy and can make an average of twenty-one knots per hour.

The last rumor was to the effect that the Minneapolis was to run after the Paris and the Columbia to guard the transports to Key West, but the improbability of this is seen in the fact that the Paris could be in New York harbor under forced steam before the Minneapolis could find her.

It is highly probable that both cruisers will be in Key West in a day or two with the troops transport. Both cruisers are heavily armed and will give a hot fight to any enemy known to be on this coast.

There is one thing that lends color to the theory that one ship is after the Paris and one to be a convoy, and that is that there is no Spanish ship near this coast that could not be controlled by either one of the big cruisers.

The flying squadron officers had shore leave during the afternoon, but the 10 o'clock p. m. end of such leaves saw everybody aboard. The usual work and drills were gone through with on all ships.

The converted revenue cutter, Hamilton, passed the flagship Brooklyn on her way out this afternoon and asked permission to proceed. She did not give her destination.

The Hudson and Merrimac, both converted revenue cutters, also went out to their destinations, Key West, today.

Commodore Schley said tonight that he had not received any orders from Washington.

AMERICANS ARE CALLED PIRATES

Spain Declares That Letters of Marque Are No Protection.

Madrid, Apirl 23.—A semi-official note just issued asserts that Spain will not issue letters of marque and will treat all vessels holding letters of marque issued by America as pirates and not as privateers.

Spain will utilize a numerous mercantile fleet as auxiliary and will exercise the right of search, both by regular and the auxiliary warships, and the government reserves liberty as to the question of coal being contraband of war.

The general feeling today has been somewhat brighter, but El Nacional, conservative, publishes a pessimistic article, accusing the government of being in a state of unpreparedness, and in consequence of which bridles the press.

Senor Sagasta, the prime minister, in an interview today described the seizure of the Buena Ventura as an act of piracy in that it occurred prior to a declaration of war, and expressed the belief that Great Britain would also protest against the seizure.

The queen regent has reiterated her confidence in Premier Sagasta, and therefore all fear of a crisis is passed.

No Bombardment Yet.

Havana, April 23.—9 a. m.—The bombardment of Havana has not commenced. Not a shot has been fired and the United States fleet was not visible this morning. The Cosme Herrera, a Spanish coasting steamer, arrived here shortly after 10 o'clock this morning from Sagua La Grande.

TORPEDO BOAT CAPTURES PRIZE

Porter Runs Down a Spanish Schooner off Cuban Cost.

SOLID SHOTS ARE FIRED

Vessel Is Loaded With Rum and Is Brought Into Key West.

THE FLEET HAS BEEN DIVIDED

Sampson's Ships Are Ten Miles North of Havana and the Blockade of Havana Has Been Made Thorough and Complete.

Key West, Fla., April 24.—The fleet captured another prize yesterday afternoon, the schooner Mathilde, of Havana, laden with rum. The schooner was taken by the torpedo boat Porter after a lively chase, during which a number or solid shots were fired.

A prize crew from the flagship was put on board the schooner, but no ship could be spared to tow her, and she was brought into Key West in tow of the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, which arrived about midnight.

The Dauntless reports that the fleet has been divided.

The Nashville and the Machias, or Castine, sailed west at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while the Amphitrite and Puritan, the Cincinnati and the Castine, or Machias, sailed east later.

The rest of the fleet at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon was blockading Havana, which is distant ten miles to the southward.

Key West, Fla., April 23.—The Spanish tramp steamer Pedro, from Antwerp for Santa Cruz and Pensacola, which was captured by the United States flagship New York, was brought in here today under her own steam, but in charge of a prize crew in charge of Lieutenant Capehart. She is owned by the Navigation Company of Bilbao, is of 1,628 tons net registered and has on board a crew of thirty-six men.

The capture of the steamer Pedro was made in this way:

The torpedo boat Foote was scouting about twelve miles off Havana shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The weather was hazy. Suddenly the Foote signaled the New York that a strange ship had been sighted and the flagship started out. Wiser than the Buena Ventura, when she saw the flagship heading for her, the Spaniard scudded away at a fast clip. The New York then fired the usual first shot as a signal to heave to, but the Pedro continued on her course. Then came a pretty chase.

The cruiser fired several more small guns at the fleeing vessel and finally she sent a solid shot across her bows. This brought the enemy to terms and she promptly hove to. A small boat was lowered from the New York and Ensign Marble with a crew put off. The wildest excitement prevailed on the Spaniard and her decks were crowded with men, scurrying about like frightened rats as the New York men clambered up the side of the ship.

Meantime the Foote had sighted a German coasting vessel and signaled to the flagship and a shot was put across the vessel's bows. No resistance was offered and the New York's men boarded her, found her papers to be correct and her German register was established. She was turned back. The action of the fleet in refusing to allow the German vessel to enter Havana shows that the blockade is practically established.

SUB-MARINE MINES IN HARBORS

Engineer Bureau Preparing Ports for the Hostile Fleets.

Washington, April 23.—Orders were issued today from the engineer bureau for the placing of submarine mines in a number of the harbors of the United States. Naturally the department declined to make public the specific points at which the mines are to be located.

Orders were given today by Commodore Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks of the navy department, for the construction of barracks at Pensacola, Fla., for 1,300 men. They will be used for the accommodation of men recruited for the navy.

At the direction of the president, General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the army, has taken general charge of the Key West end of the cable that runs to Havana.

SPANISH BOAT RUNS INTO TRAP.

Boat's Officer Reaches American Port Not Knowing War Exists.

Mobile, Ala., April 23.—The Spanish steamer La Cumina, from South America, arrived at Ship Island, Miss., yesterday for a cargo, and this afternon Collector J. W. Burke, of Mobile, dispatched the cutter Winona to the island to capture the vessel. The cutter left at 5 o'clock, and ought to be at the island by midnight and make the capture by daybreak.

The La Cumina is a fine freight steamer, and came into port without knowledge of war existing between Spain and this country. The Winona is armed with a Hotchkiss gun, and has a crew of forty-two men.

SHERMAN BETRAYS STATE SECRETS

Old Man Tells the German Ambassadors Some Inside Facts.

DAY ATTEMPTS TO DENY

Administration Is Anxious to Dispense with Ohio Man's Services.

McKINLEY'S PREMIER IS DANGEROUS

Foster, Smith and Day Are Discussed as Successors to the Present Secretary of State, but the Portfolio May Fall to Senator Davis.

Washington, April 23.—(Special.)—The end of John Sherman is certainly in sight. There is no doubt that he will be forced from the cabinet within a few days at most.

In this connection a newspaper here prints the following story illustrating the condition of affairs at the state department brought about by Mark Hanna's decree to get into the senate. The story is as follows:

Minister Plenipotentiary Stanislaus Hengelmuller called at the state department shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. With the French ambassador, M. Cambon, he represents the interests of the Spanish government by diplomatic courtesy, and his visit was in connection with his newly assumed duties. Baron Hengelmuller concluded his business at the department in a few moments and was about to take his departure, when Secretary Sherman tottered out into the hall to say goodby to him, as they had been very good friends.

The aged secretary was inclined to be effusive and when the ambassador referred to the war with Spain, Secretary Sherman replied carelessly, but with childlike confidence:

"There wont be any war; the powers will be allowed to mediate the difficulty."

The ambassador looked at him with surprise and made no response.

Judge Day, who overheard the remark of his aged chief, hurried after Hengelmuller and hastened to disabuse his mind of the impression left by the words of Secretary Sherman.

The talk is now that Senator Davis has been persuaded to reconsider his determination not to go in the cabinet and has the matter under advisement. It is probable, however, that he will decline. In that event John W. Foster, former secretary of state; Charles Emory Smith, who has just gone into the cabinet, and Judge Day are those most talked of.

The president's personal inclination is toward Judge Day, but many of his party leaders believe that the Canton judge does not begin to measure up to the requirements.

Foster is regarded as knowing more about state matters than anybody else who could be secured, but by many Smith is regarded as the better man for the emergency. It is difficult to say with any degree of certainty who will be chosen, but the outlook now is that Judge Day has the best chance.

CITY OF PARIS CAUSES ANXIETY.

Fast Liner Has Not Been Heard from Since She Started Home.

Washington, April 23.—(Special.)—All day long there has been much excitement over the various rumors and denials of the capture of the City of Paris.

A rumor has come every half hour during the day and has been succeeded as regularly by a denial. There seems good chance that this will be kept up all night.

At the navy department the disposition is to regard the story of the capture as extremely improbable and the local representatives of the International Navigation Company are just as confident that the Paris can get away from any of the ships of the Spanish navy.

But despite this optimistic feeling, there is a strong belief that this rich prize may have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards. If she has, we will probably hear of it first from some Spanish fort. If she has not, we may not know until she gets in sight of Sandy Hook.

Owners Not Uneasy.

New York, April 23.—Clement A. Griscom, vice president of the American steamship line, said tonight:

"I have just received a cable message from the agents of the line in Southampton stating that there is absolutely no truth in the rumor that the City of Paris has been captured. She sailed at 2:15 p. m. yesterday and passed the Lizard at 11:45 p. m. She proceeded on her way for this port and as since that time nothing has been heard from her it is certain that she has not been taken. Had she been overhauled by a Spanish vessel the captor and her prize would have put about for some Spanish port, but as no vessel arriving either at Southampton or any other port reported her, we are certain that she is well on her way to New York."

RAISING MONEY TO CARRY ON WAR

Republicans of Ways and Means at Work.

DEMOCRATS ARE IGNORED

Stamps Will Have To Be Attached to Checks and Notes and Other Papers

MAY BE A FIGHT IN THE SENATE

Dingley Will Report the Bill to the House Tomorrow and Then the Minority May Ask for Amendments or Antagonize It.

Washington, April 23.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, this afternoon introduced in the house the war revenue measure which the republican members of the ways and means committee have prepared. It is the intention of Chairman Dingley to press the bill on Monday and he hopes to have it through the house before adjournment on Tuesday.

It is probable that this programme will meet with opposition from the democrats, who have not been consulted in its preparation and who will not have an opportunity to see it until it is presented to the full committee on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. They are inclined to think that they have been most unfairly treated. As it is distinctly a war measure, in which they are expected to acquiesce without opposition, they believe they should have been consulted in its preparation.

The democrats have already decided to offer an income tax amendment.

Chairman Dingley estimates that the measure as framed will raise between $90,000,000 and $100,000,000. Tea and coffee, railroad tickets and petroleum, all of which were considered at different times as subjects for taxation, are not touched in the bill.

Revenue from Liquor and Tobacco.

The revenue to be derived is distributed as follows:

Fermented liquors	$35,000,000
Tobacco	15,000,000
Cigars	5,000,000
Tobacco licenses	5,000,000
Stamp tax on documents, telegrams, etc.	30,000,000
Tonnage tax	2,500,000

The tax on beer, ale and fermented liquors is increased from $1 to $2 a barrel, but no rebate for unused beer or destroyed stamps is allowed. The tax on tobacco and snuff is increased to 12 cents a pound. On cigars to $4 per 1,000, weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, and $2 on cigars weighing less than three pounds per 1,000; $4 upon cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, and $2 on cigarettes weighing less than three pounds per 1,000.

A compensating tax of half that amount, which is the amount of the increase, upon the stock of cigars and cigarettes on hand. The following licenses are placed on tobacco dealers:

Tobacco Dealers Taxed.

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose sales do not exceed $10,000 shall pay a $24 license; those whose sales exceed $10,000, $48; dealers in tobacco whose sales do not exceed $10,000, $4.80; in excess of that amount, $12.

It is also provided that in addition to the quantity of tobacco and snuff, in packages now authorized by law, there may be a package of smoking tobacco, containing one and three-quarter ounces; and in addition to the number now authorized by law, in packages of cigarettes, there may be packages containing eight and sixteen cigarettes each.

Bank Checks, Notes, Etc.

On bank checks and drafts exceeding $20, 2 cents. Bills of exchange, drafts at sight or promissory notes for circulation not exceeding $100 5 cents; between $100 and $200 10 cents; between $200 and $350 15 cents; between $350 and $500 20 cents, $500 and $750 35 cents; $750 and $1,000 40 cents; $1,000 and $2,500 $1; $2,500 and $5,000 $1.50, and for each $2,500 in excess of $5,000 $1. Foreign bills of exchange, letters of credit, including express money orders, to pay the same rate as bills of exchange or promissory notes except where drawn in sets of three or more, when each bill of each set where the sum payable does not exceed $150 3 cents.

Above that there is a graduated scale running $1 for $7,500 and 30 cents for each $2,500 addition. Bills of lading, receipts for goods, merchandise, etc., for export 10 cents each; express packages 1 cent on all such as pay not to exceed 25 cents; between 25 and 50 cents, 2 cents; in excess of $1, 5 cents. Indemnifying bonds, 50 cents; all other bonds required in legal proceedings, 25 cents; certificate of profits on each $100 of face value, 2 cents; certificates of damage or otherwise issued by a port warden, 25 cents.

Certificates of deposit of money in bank or trust companies, 2 cents for sums not exceeding $100, 5 cents above that amount. Certificates of other descriptions, 10 cents; charter contracts for ship, vessel or steamer which does not exceed 300 tons, $3, or between 300 and 600 tons, $5; exceeding 600 tons, $10; memorandum of sale of goods, stocks, bonds, real estate or property of any kind issued by brokers, 10 cents; conveyances when the consideration exceeds 100 pounds and does not exceed $500, 50 cents; between $500 and $1,000, $1; between $1,000 and $2,500, $2; between $5,000 and $10,000, $10; between $10,000 and $20,000, $20; for each additional $10,000, $10.

She Sailed from San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 23.—The American ship Shenandoah, Captain Murphy, reported captured off the English coast by a Spanish cruiser, sailed from San Francisco, January 5th, for Liverpool. She carried over 100,000 centals of wheat and 2,600 of barley, valued at $155,000.

The American consul at Nicaragua reports that experiments are being made there to develop an industry of evaporating bananas, and that a trial shipment has been made to this country.

STRICTURE

Causes obstruction to the flow of urine, partial closing of the passage, prostatic irritation and enlargement, bearing down and scalding of urine and loss of power.

A SOLVENT FOUND that cures quickly and permanently and does away with the Surgeon's Knife and dilating instruments. Sufferers from *Stricture, Enlargement of Prostate Gland, Inflammation and Chronic Mucous Discharges,* by this new scientific method can be radically

CURED AT HOME.

Write at once to the *Empire Medical Co., 218 Smith Building, Boston, Mass.,* for their free book called "*Solvent Almanac.*" It tells what the remedy is made of, and how and why it must cure. If afflicted, it will pay you to investigate.

HOUSE HAS PASSED NEW ARMY BILL

New Standard Will Maintain Only In Times of Peace.

DISTINCTLY A WAR MEASURE

Increasing Officers Runs from Majors Down to Lieutenants.

DEMOCRATS SECURE AMENDMENTS

Organization Has Three Battalion Formations and Authorizes a Total Strength of 61,010—State Militia Retains Present Organization.

Washington, April 23.—The house today passed the army reorganization bill at the urgent request of the president and Secretary of War Alger, but the senate did not remain in session as was expected, and the bill will not go to the president until next week.

Some fear was expressed on the democratic side that the bill might increase the regular army in time of peace, but an amendment prepared by Mr. Bailey, which removes all doubt on this score, was accepted by Mr. Hull, and the bill passed by a unanimous vote.

The bill reorganizes the army into three battalion formations and authorizes the twenty-five regiments of the infantry arm of the service to be recruited up to a total of 31,800 enlisted men. It authorizes the recruitment of the ten regiments of the cavalry arm of the service to a total of 12,000 enlisted, the seven regiments of the artillery arm of the service to 16,457 men, and the engineer battalion of five companies up to 752 enlisted men, including two non-commissioned officers, which makes a total for these four arms of the service when at a maximum strength of 61,010.

New Officers Added.

The increase of officers provided for in the bill is:

1. Twenty-five majors as provided in the first section of the bill. These majors are to be a permanent addition to the commissioned officers of the regular army.

2. One hundred and fifty commanding officers to provide for the two infantry companies in the third battalion for each of the twenty-five regiments of infantry.

3. Eighty-four second lieutenants, being one for each of the eighty-four batteries of artillery when recruited to a war strength. The second lieutenants are only to be added in the discretion of the president, but assuming a lieutenant is necessary and will be commander for each battery of artillery, it makes a total of commanding officers in excess of the present number authorized by law of 259. Of this number, as above stated, twenty-five are majors for the permanent second battalion and the other 234 officers, it is provided in the last section of the bill, shall, on the conclusion of hostilities, be either absorbed by filling any vacancies existing in the other companies of the service or by an honorable discharge as may be deemed necessary to reduce the commanding officers of the army to the number now provided for by the first section of this act.

The following important proviso was offered by the committee as an amendment:

Proviso Stipulated.

Provided, that in the event of a call by the president for either volunteers or the militia of the country, the president is authorized to accept the quotas of troops of the various states and territories, including the District of Columbia, as organized under the laws of states and territories, including the District of Columbia.

It was decided to limit the general debate to half an hour. Mr. Hull briefly explained some of the features of the bill. He said the infantry force of the army as at present organized was not sufficient in time of war with only fifty privates to a company. It placed but twenty-five men to each company in the fighting line and made the regular army, which cost on a peace footing $23,000,000 per annum, merely ornamental. The number of privates in each company had been placed in the bill at eighty-four to conform with the organization of the National Guard in the majority of states.

Mr. Hull said that it was the purpose of the general of the army to effect a landing in Cuba at the earliest possible moment. It would take six weeks or two months to equip the volunteer army. The United States was doing what no other country on earth would dare do—it was going into war without provision for a land force. Congress made no provision for war until war was at hand. Our volunteer army would be organized while war existed. Our experts on coast defenses said it would be absolutely impossible to place volunteer forces upon the coast defenses within three months, owing to the complicated character of the new machinery on the siege guns. This made the increase in the regular artillery force imperative.

Bailey's Amendment Accepted.

Mr. Hull agreed to offer an amendment which would make the language acceptable to Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Lacey, republican, of Iowa, offered an amendment providing that "during time of actual war promotions for gallantry on the field may be made for any vacancies in any grade in the army without examination and without regard to seniority."

Mr. Lacey made a speech in support of his amendment which aroused enthusiastic approval. The provisions to the bill, he said, would make promotions depend upon seniority and technical skill. Such officers as Custer and Sheridan, if the war should develop such, would be handicapped. Fighting ability should be awarded, not ability to pass examinations. Mr. Lacey's statement that General Forrest, one of the most dashing confederate officers, could hardly read and write, brought a storm of protests from the ex-confederate veterans.

Mr. Handy, democrat, of Delaware, supported the amendment. Mr. Handy offered an amendment to the amendment providing that the president should be authorized to promote enlisted men to the rank of second lieutenant for gallantry in action.

Mr. Sayres, democrat, of Texas, vigorously opposed both amendments. He declared that if adopted they would open the way for favoritism and the exercise of political influence. Both amendments were voted down without division.

Then at 11:55 a. m., without completing the consideration of the bill, the house took a recess in order to attend the funeral of Senator Walthall.

Boiled potatoes are much slower to digest than roasted, it is said, or baked, the former requiring three and one-half hours and the latter from two to two and one-half.

TROOPS TO FIGHT A FOREIGN FOE

Americans Are Called To Arms for First Time in Thirty Years.

EARLY MOVE ON CUBA SURE

Regular Army Will Invade While Volunteers Are Schooled In Camp.

POINTS OF CONCENTRATION NAMED

Soldiers from All the States and Territories To Be Camped at Atlanta, Richmond, Washington and There Trained for Service.

Washington, April 23.—The president today called upon the people of the United States for the first time in thirty years to manifest their material strength, this time the call being upon a united people to go forward to battle with a foreign foe. The secretary of war created a new army corps.

The two taken together with other news of today showed that the regular army will soon move on Cuba and that meanwhile the volunteers will be equipped and drilled.

The president's proclamation, while actually issued, was not certified to the governors of the states and territories, and will not be until Monday. The reason is twofold. In the first place, the war department desires to avoid destroying the present organization of the national guard, which is to be called into service first. The guard regiments are composed of twelve companies and being officered more numerously than the regular army regiments, would have to be changed to correspond to the army organization in order to comply with the law as it exists.

The pending Hull bill, however, provides for meeting just such an emergency and permits the use of the national guard as organized.

This consideration is more important than would appear at first, inasmuch as many of the national guard have volunteered only under condition that they may serve as now organized.

The second consideration which influenced the department in postponing the certification of the call until Monday is a desire to make sure that adequate arrangements can be completed by the quartermasters and commissary departments for transporting and feeding the large number of men called for. This is no light task, as the volunteers must be taken by the government at a certain point in the state, where they are to be collected by the governors.

Telegrams have been coming from almost every section of the country to Secretary Alger, from governors and militia officers, conveying information as to the length of time, surprisingly short in many cases, that would be required by them to gather their forces ready for muster.

The men as fast as mustered in by regular army officers in the various states will be brought to one of the three great depots, namely, Washington, Richmond and Atlanta, where they will be organized to meet the requirements of modern army tactics.

The fact that Richmond is named as one of these points is taken in some quarters as an evidence that Fitzhugh Lee is to receive a volunteer commission, either as one of the four major generals, or one of the nine brigadier generals provided for in the volunteer bill, for it is believed that it was largely at his instance that Richmond was selected as one of the points of concentration.

In anticipation of the certification of the president's call a vast number of telegrams and letters have begun to flow in upon Secretary Alger offering the services of the senders as volunteers in the army. So numerous are these communications that the secretary has been obliged to request the press to notify the people that such communications should be directed to the governors of their respective states and territories, as he had no authority under the law to accept volunteers directly.

The formation of a grand army corps in the department of the gulf with headquarters at the three gulf ports is an evidence that the government is to move upon Cuba at once with the troops of the regular army, leaving the volunteers just called for to be disciplined and worked into shape for future use in the campaign.

The formal order for the creation of this grand army division, issued at the war department at the close of office hours, was as follows:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., April 23, 1898.—General Order No. —: By direction of the secretary of war, the following orders of the president are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The United States troops assembled in the Chickamauga National park will form an encampment, to be known as Camp George H. Thomas, and will constitute temporarily an army corps under the command of Major General John R. Brooke. This corps will consist of one division of cavalry, one division of infantry and one brigade of light artillery. The cavalry and infantry divisions will each be composed of not more than three brigades consisting of three or more regiments each. The artillery brigade will be composed of two battalions, each comprising five batteries. The corps commander will assign the senior officers present for duty with each arm to the command of divisions and brigade.

2. The infantry regiments concentrated at New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala., and Tampa, Fla., are constituted divisions under the command of Brigadier General William R. Shafter, Brigadier General John R. Coppinger and Brigadier General James F. Wade, respectively. The division commanders will form their divisions into brigades and assign the senior officers present for duty to command them.

By command of Major General Miles.
H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

How Many the States Will Send.

While it is the purpose of the war department to secure only National Guardsmen as far as possible under the first call for volunteers, yet in states where there are no National Guard, or where the number falls below the quota fixed in the call, the states will be expected to supply the volunteers regardless of their lack of organization. In fact, this must be done under the law.

On the basis of today's call for 125,000 men, the southern states will be called upon to supply the following number of volunteers:

Alabama	2,500	Mississippi	2,287
Arkansas	2,026	North Carolina	2,584
Florida	750	South Carolina	747
Georgia	3,174	Tennessee	3,060
Kentucky	3,407	Texas	4,229
Louisiana	1,949	Virginia	2,913
Maryland	1,942	West Virginia	1,389

Navy Department Is Reticent.

The navy department was considerably excited today over a vast number of rumors which came from all sources respecting the seizures of ships. At the close of the day Secretary Long said that he had a notice of only one seizure so far, that of the Buena Ventura, already reported. It has not yet been determined what disposition to make of this ship, nor has it been decided to order her before a prize court. No purchases of ships were made during the day, but all the energies of the department were devoted toward the speedy equipment of those already acquired.

It is not believed that any official notice has been received by the department concerning the blockading squadron, although rigid adhesion to the rule of not giving any news as to the movements of ships might have prevented knowledge of any such dispatch from leaking out.

Word came during the day in the shape of a cable from Martinique that the Spanish ships Alicante and Montserrat had sailed today from Saint Pierre for some Cuban port having on board 800 men. It is likely that this information will be speedily communicated to Captain Sampson.

There was little of interest in the state department today connected with the war, save the formal issue there of the president's proclamation calling for troops. The message respecting a declaration of war which is to go to congress next Monday, unless there is a change of plans, has been under preparation during the day, and that, in connection with the study of some questions connected with the neutrality laws, was about all that the department had in hand connected with the war.

The people of the District of Columbia will see a great many soldiers at the beginning of next week. By direction of the president, the entire national guard of the district, 1,800 strong, has been ordered into camp Monday morning at the Soldiers' home, under the command of Brigadier General Harries. The guard will not be directly in the service of the United States government, but being in camp fully equipped and armed, will be in a position for instant service in case of demand.

SPANIARDS TAKE AN AMERICAN.

Reported That the Ship Shenandoah Has Been Captured.

London, April 23.—It is reported here that the Spaniards have captured the American ship Shenandoah, Captain Murphy, which left San Francisco on January 5th for Liverpool. She is a four-masted vessel of 3,253 tons register and owned by Arthur Sewall & Co., Bath, Me.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to be absolutely harmless, and a strong tonic in building up the weak and debilitated. It cures acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days. Sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body stopped in a few doses. A prompt, complete and permanent cure for lameness, soreness, stiff back and all pains in hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured. It seldom fails to give relief from one to two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. The Munyon Remedy Company prepare a separate cure for each disease. At all druggists—25 cents a vial. If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

BOTANIC B.B.B. BLOOD BALM

The Great Tested Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Sores, Eruptions, Weakness, Nervousness, and all

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

It is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new, rich blood, imparts renewed vitality, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties. **Write for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.**

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PANTS $2.

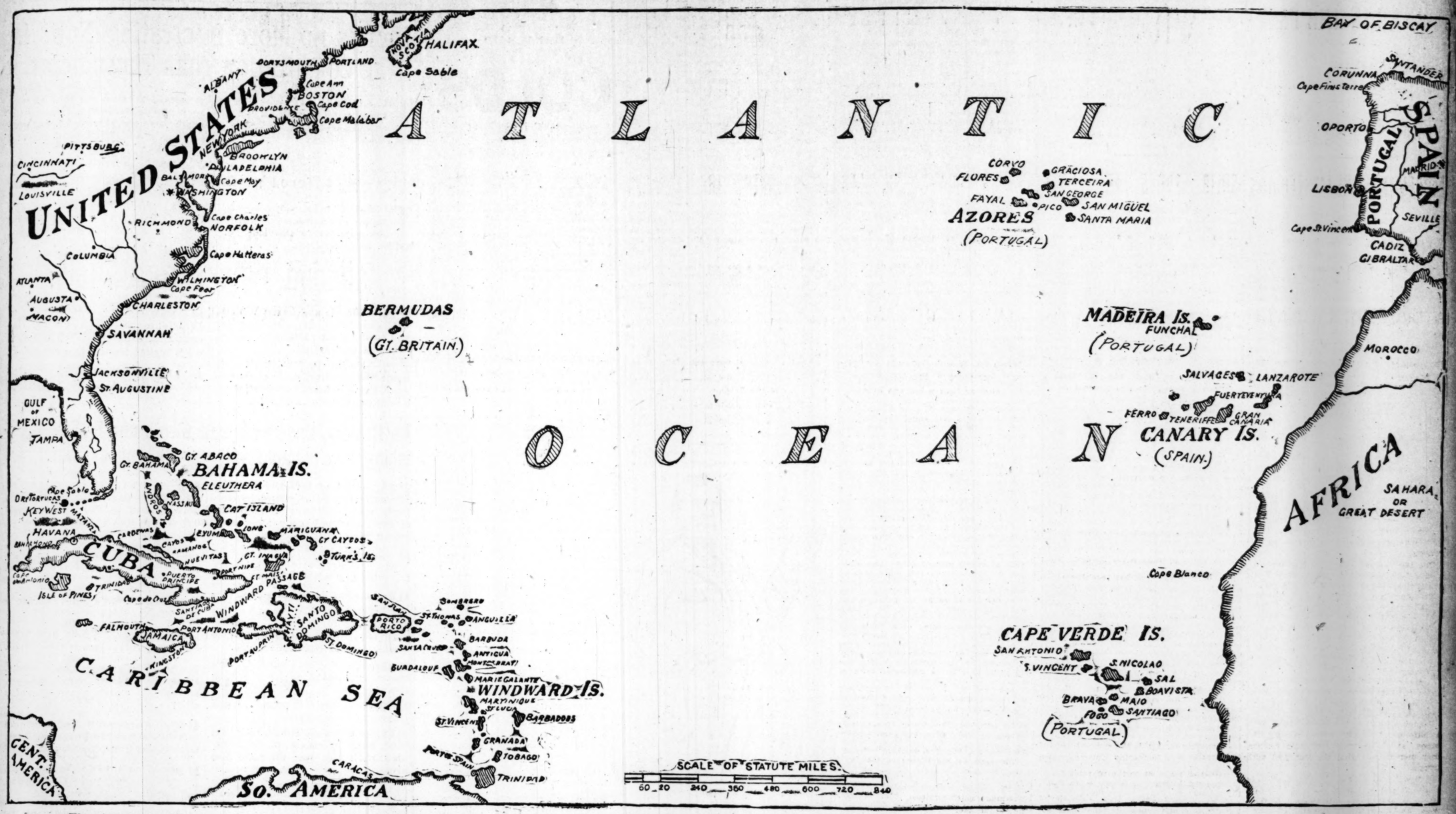
Over 300 different styles of the fine woolens to select from. Our $2, equal to any $5 style; our black and blue clays and fancy worsted at $3 equal to any at $7; cut and made to order in the latest fashion.

Wolfe's Pants Co.,

50 to 60 Peters St. ATLANTA, GA.

Send for Samples.

SHOWING CUBA'S RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES



The above map will give a clear idea of where Cuba is and what are its connections and relations with the outside world. Havana is 90 miles south of Key West, Fla., the nearest point to the United States territory; it is about the same distance from British territory, of which the Bahama islands on the north and the island of Jamaica, to the south of Santiago de Cuba, an important port on the southern coast of Cuba, are nearest. The nearest Spanish territory to Havana is the island of Porto Rico, in the West Indies, 1,100 miles east of Havana, the present seat of war. These two islands (Cuba and Porto Rico) are all that are left of Spain's grand colonial possessions in the western hemisphere, which at one time covered nearly half of North America and more than three-fourths of South America. The only South American country not under Spanish rule was Brazil, belonging to Portugal at one time, now a republic.

The nearest Spanish territory to Cuba on the eastern side of the Atlantic ocean is the group of Canary islands, about 3,600 miles away, that lie just west of the continent of Africa. The other groups of islands off the African coast are the Azores, Madeira and Cape Verde islands; these belong to Portugal and are strictly neutral territory. It is over 3,300 miles from Havana to the nearest of the Cape Verde islands. From Havana to Hampton Roads, where the United States flying squadron is, at Norfolk, Va., the mouth of the Chesapeake bay, the distance is 1,100 miles. From Havana to Cadiz, Spain, the Atlantic seaport of that country and the nearest to Cuba, it is about 4,600 miles. From the Canary or Cape Verde islands it is about 3,500 miles to Havana---this long sweep of more than 1,000 leagues stretches without a reef or a ripple in the long journey to the West Indies.

Not one of the smaller vessels of the Spanish navy has a steaming radius longer than this distance; they cannot store enough coal in their bunkers to carry them further, and to have a vessel to cross the Atlantic and be of any service on this side it must first stop to take in coal. Porto Rico is the only possible coaling station for the Spanish ships on the western side of the Atlantic, outside of Cuba.

The French and Spanish possessions in the Windward islands, of the West Indies, cannot be used as a base of supplies, or for a coaling depot. With a power like the United States to deal with, Spain is fighting against long odds on the coal question alone.

Havana is connected with Spain by submarine telegraph cables, and a message must go over a circuitous route to reach Spain. The message leaves Cuba at Santiago De Cuba for Kingston, Jamaica; thence to San Juan, Porto Rico; thence to Martinique, a French Island in the West Indies; thence to Paramaribo, in Guiana, on the northern coast of South America; thence by a coast-wise cable, touching at various points along the north shore of Brazil, to Pernambuco, on the eastern coast of Brazil; thence via Trans-atlantic cable to Senegal on the western coast of Africa and northward via Canary Islands to Cadiz, Spain. A message may leave Pernambuco sent via Cape Verde Islands, and Madeira Islands, to Lisbon and thence to Cadiz or Madrid, by telegraph over a land line.

A ship has been sent to cut the cable south of Cuba between Santiago De Cuba and Jamaica as well as the cable across Windward Passage, between the eastern end of Cuba and Hayti. This would effectually stop any communication between Cuba and the outside world, except as Captain Sampson, the admiral of the blockading fleet before Havana, may allow.

PRESIDENT ISSUES PROCLAMATION.

Washington, April 23.—The president today issued the following proclamation calling for 125,000 troops to serve two years:

By the President of the United States, A Proclamation:

"Whereas, By a joint resolution of congress approved on the 20th day of April, 1898, entitled "Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish the authority and government in the island of Cuba, to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect; and,

"Whereas, By an act of congress entitled 'An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes,' approved April 22, 1898, the president is authorized in order to raise a volunteer army to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States.

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, by virtue of the power invested in me by the constitution and laws and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call for and hereby do call for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000 in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution; the same to be proportioned as far as practicable among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia according to population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities throughout the war department.

"In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 23d day of April, A. D., 1898, and the independence of the United States 122d.

(Signed.) "WM. McKINLEY.

(Seal.) By the President;

"JOHN SHERMAN, Sec. of State."

T. P. A. DELEGATES RETURN

They Report a Splendid Convention and Royal Entertainment.

SMITH RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

Augusta Was Selected as the Place for the Next Convention, Which Is To Be Held April, 1899.

The delegates from Posts B and F of the Travelers' Protective Association, who attended the state convention, returned to the city yesterday morning.

Every one on the special containing the delegates was in the best of humor with themselves and the rest of the world because of the cordial hospitality they had met with in Savannah, and the success that attended every meeting of the convention.

President E. E. Smith, speaking of the visit to Savannah and the work of the convention ,said:

"I have attended a good many conventions in a good many sections of the United States, but I have never seen one that equaled that just adjourned at Savannah. Every delegate was in deep earnest, attended the meetings, listened to the reports, addresses and discussions with close attention, and voted intelligently upon every proposition. And our reception by President Lovenstein and the other members of Post A, and by the mayor and merchants of Savannah, filled every one with good will."

The banquet given by Post A, of Savannah, at Tybee hotel to the delegates and their friends was the feature of the convention. Five hundred people sat around the banquet board, and were entertained at the conclusion of the dinner with addresses from Hon. Patrick Walsh, of Augusta; G. E. Johnson, of Atlanta; Lee Lampkin, of Augusta; E. E. Smith, of Atlanta, and Jacob Strauss, of Savannah. Mrs. Harry M. Owsley, of Atlanta, sang a soprano solo and bewitched the banquet hall with her sweet tones.

The Atlanta post received a banner for the largest membership, given by Mrs. E. E. Smith, of Atlanta. Post F, of Atlanta, coming second, in membership in the state.

The officers of the association elected for the ensuing year are:

E. E. Smith, of Atlanta, president; Max Robinson, of Savannah, first vice president; D. P. O'Connor, of Augusta, secretary and treasurer. Mr. P. C. Cashman, of Atlanta, who had the convention special in charge, was elected a delegate to the national convention of the organization at Omaha, Neb., to meet in June. Mr. Cashman took a prominent part in the convention, and his earnest efforts helped to make it a success.

Augusta was selected as the place for the next convention.

No Prize Money Awarded.

Washington, April 23.—In the opinion of the naval authorities and the state department, no prize money is likely to be awarded on the Spanish vessels captured in advance of a declaration of war, although this is a point for judicial determination. Several cabinet members oppose seizure of merchant vessels unless carrying contrabands of war.

CASTLE MORO FIRES ON THE AMERICAN FLEET

Key West, Fla., April 24, 4:30 a. m.---A dispatch boat has just reached this place and brings information that Moro Castle fired ten shots at the American fleet while it was about eight miles distant, and that the ships did not return the fire. The dispatch boat had to leave to bring messages for the navy department, but officers stated that they thought a battle was imminent. The boat left directly after the firing, which occurred last night at 11 o'clock.

Passes for Correspondents.

Washington, April 23.—A general order governing the issuance of passes to newspaper correspondents and their presence with the army in time of war will be issued in a general order to the army. As apparent from the order, it is the intention of the department to limit the issue of passes to the smallest possible number of men and they are at all times to be subject to such restrictions as the general may impose, a disobedience of orders or other misconduct to be followed by a revocation of the pass.

Flying Red Cross Flag.

New York, April 23.—The Mallory line steamer, State of Texas, left here today flying the "Red Cross" flag for Key West with supplies for the reconcentrados in Cuba, in charge of Dr. J. E. Hubbell.

Rhulin and McCoy To Meet.

Youngstown, O., April 23.—Billy Madden, manager for Gus Ruhlin, signed articles and deposited a forfeit for a twenty round match with Kid McCoy at Syracuse, N. Y., on May 20th. McCoy has met the forfeit.

How Coal Can Be Exported.

Washington, April 23.—The secretary of the treasury today instructed collectors of customs in response to numerous inquiries that coal may be exported in neutral vessels to neutral ports unless there is reason to apprehend an attempt to violate or evade the terms of the resolution of congress and the regulations forbidding the export of coal in certain cases.

American Liner at New York.

New York, April 23.—The American line steamer St. Louis arrived from Southampton, having seen no warships.

A Government Chaplain.

Chicago, April 23.—Father Maurice J. Dorney, pastor of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic church, Chicago, today secured a commission from the United States government as chaplain and will leave Monday to join the fighting men with Captain Robley D. Evans, on the battleship Iowa in front of Havana.

Cubans Joining Insurgents.

Kingston, April 23.—The steamer El Rio arrived at Port Royal tonight with twenty-seven refugees from Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo on board. She reports that Santiago de Cuba and the neighboring cities are in a ferment on account of the war and that all Cuban men capable of bearing arms are leaving for the insurgent camp.

Protest Lodged with France.

Washington, April 23.—The owners of the Buena Ventura have lodged a protest with the French embassy against the seizure of that vessel prior to actual notification of blockade, and before the limit of time imposed in the ultimatum had expired.

Tenth Cavalry on the Move.

Chicago, April 23.—The Tenth cavalry passed here this afternoon on four trains en route for Chickamauga.

Spanish Torpedo Boat Ready for Sail.

London, April 23.—Special dispatches from Queenstown say the Spanish torpedo boat Audaz has completed repairs and is awaiting orders. It is expected she will leave Monday.

IS OPTIONAL WITH TWO MEN

They Are Not Compelled To Go to War with Their Companies.

MATTER IS LEFT WITH THEM

President's Order Is for Volunteers and if Company's Ranks Need Filling Recruits Can Be Found.

Washington, April 23.—(Special.)—Under the call issued by the president today, Georgia's quota of the volunteer army will be 3,174 men.

The president's action in fixing the figures at 125,000 created a good deal of surprise because of the very positive announcement that the number would be 100,000, but today he and the secretary of war reached a final determination upon the figures named in the proclamation. The exact reason for this is not apparent.

Letters and telegrams pouring in upon senators and representatives indicate there is a general belief—first, that the militia is to be called out intact; and second, that nobody else except one who is now enrolled as a militiaman is to be given a chance. Both of these ideas are erroneous.

Under the call issued by the president, the state militia organizations are not called out as such. The call of the president is for volunteers, and it will be communicated to the governors of the various states through the war department. The members of the militia companies cannot be ordered to respond to this call. They have as much volition in the matter as has anybody else. Each individual is to act for himself. If he volunteers he does it purely as an individual.

Owing to the demand, or rather the request, made by the militia organizations through their representatives in congress, the bill which paved the way for the president's call for volunteers was so worded as to make it possible for organizations existing to volunteer in a body and thereby preserve their organizations.

It Is Optional with Them.

But there is nothing to compel the individual members of these state organizations to become a part of the volunteer army unless they themselves choose to do so. In other words, the call is for volunteers, and the members of the militia companies are given the first chance. If men who are now enrolled as members of these companies find it impossible or inconvenient for them to enter the army, there is nothing to compel them against their will. Many of them doubtless will find it impossible to enter the army at this time, and their failure to do so will pave the way for others who may want to volunteer.

The call is upon the governors for volunteers. The governor of Georgia, for instance, is asked to furnish 3,174 soldiers. In furnishing these soldiers the members of the militia are to be given the first chance. The records of the war department show that there are 4,355 militiamen actually serving in Georgia. If, therefore, militiamen up to the number of 3,174 desire to serve, there will be no chance for anybody else. But as I have said, it is entirely optional with each man whether he becomes a volunteer or not, and there may be chances for many people who are now not members of any of these companies.

The power to commission officers up to and including colonels is in the hands of the governor, and is given him for the express purpose of preserving the present organizations if they desire it. In many cities these members of the militia organizations who cannot go to the front are stepping out, and their places are being rapidly filled by others who want to go. This plan will probably be followed everywhere.

OHL.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION, NORFOLK, VA.,

May 2d to 10, 1898—Low Rates Via Southern Railway.

The Southern railway will sell from all stations for the above occasion, to Norfolk and return at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale May 2d to 6th, inclusive, limited for return passage fifteen days from date of sale, an additional limit of fifteen days may be obtained by depositing tickets with the ticket agent at Norfolk.

The "Baptist Special" will leave Atlanta at 12:30 noon, May 5th, arriving at Norfolk at 8 a. m. May 6th. This train will run solid Atlanta to Norfolk without change of cars, equipped with vestibuled thoroughfare coaches and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars.

A pamphlet giving rates and all information will be mailed upon application to W. D. Allen, D. P. A., Southern railway, Atlanta, Ga.

An Enterprising Firm.

Atlanta can boast of the handsomest cycle store in the south, and of the most successful one also.

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MR. W. C. BELKNAP,

For years has been a prominent figure in the cycle trade, and perhaps is the best known and most successful traveler in the cycle line, having represented many of the leading American and foreign machines, over a large territory and thoroughly posted on all other makes besides his own, the "Cleveland," manufactured by Messrs. H. A. Lozier & Co., of Cleveland, O., with which firm he has been connected for six years, being engaged as special southern representative in the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Besides his connection with the cycle trade, Mr. Belknap is a pioneer wheelman, having been a rider of the famous Hanlon Bros. machines when introduced from England years ago.

MR. CHARLES F. WOLCOTT

Is well known in Atlanta, an old Atlanta boy, who has friends by the score and is being welcomed by his many old acquaintances, who are pleased that he has returned from Griffin, where he has been for several years engaged in business, and where he was an enthusiastic agent of the "Cleveland" for three years.

Mr. Wolcott's genial manner and thorough understanding of the business in which he is now engaged is enough to ensure a marked success, and Atlanta offers her best wishes, both to him and his partner in business.

HOW FORTS WERE TAKEN IN THE PAST

Robert Scallan, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, Reviews Famous Bombardments.

THE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR

The Bombardment of Alexandria by the British Fleet.

HOW THE GERMANS POUNDED PARIS

Lieutenant Scallan Says That United States Navy Will Storm Havana and Silence Big Shore Guns.

IN the event of war between Spain and the United States, it is generally anticipated that the American navy would proceed to invest Havana and demand the unconditional surrender of that city. Such a course would put to an immediate test the resources of the Spanish fleet, and the successful issue of the American attack on their principal naval station would put a terrible handicap on all future operations undertaken by the Spanish ships against ours. One can easily imagine, therefore, the strenuous efforts that would be made, on the one hand to carry out, and on the other to repel any such attack. Yet it is difficult to see how, in the face of a strong attacking fleet in front and an almost certain attempt from the rear by the insurgents, aided possibly by an invading force of our own troops, the garrison could hope to hold out against the inevitably disastrous bombardment that must follow a vigorous resistance. Nothing save the presence of a powerful Spanish squadron could avail to prevent the city falling at once into our hands.

In view of these facts it is interesting to review the fates of some famous cities, which preferred the horrors of a bombardment to an ignominious surrender. The most remarkable instances of recent years were those of Alexandria and Paris. In both cases the attack prevailed over the defense, notwithstanding that the fortifications of both cities were immensely strong and up-to-date in every particular. However, there were extenuating circumstances in each case which accounted for the premature success of the enemy.

Bombardment of Alexandria.

The contest of Alexandria was short, but decisive. Within ten hours the British fleet, under Admiral Seymour, had effectually silenced every gun on the shore. Ten thousand shell and solid shot were poured in on the thoroughly frightened Egyptians, and a complete evacuation of the forts was the result. Yet very little execution was done by this veritable hail of iron, for the great parapets of sand, which protected the batteries, rendered harmless the huge 13-inch projectiles, and it was only because of the havoc caused by the fragments of shells which flew around everywhere and accomplished a frightful slaughter among the gallant adherents of Arabi Pasha, joined to a knowledge that their want of accuracy in aiming left the fleet practically unharmed, that the defenses were so speedily relinquished to the British admiral. As every one knows, the guns were mostly all spiked or blown to pieces by a landing party of marines, but outside of the forts themselves, the destruction was very small, for the presence of friends as well as foes in the city forbade an extensive shelling of any but the recognized native quarter, yet sufficient damage was done by the incendiary shells to start a fire that almost destroyed the entire town. In this engagement the enormous power of the 81-ton guns, the projectiles of which weigh over 1,700 pounds, was amply demonstrated; but it was also made evident that the quickly thrown up and inexpensive embankments of sand form an invulnerable defense against even these terrible weapons, and there can be little doubt that, in the hands of experienced gunners, the guns of the harbor batteries would have given a much better account of themselves. It is even an open question whether the fleet would not have been repulsed under such circumstances. Herein lies an example and moral which those who oppose all proposals to increase the artillery branch of our army might well ponder, for the success of the ships under Admiral Seymour's command showed conclusively that it is useless to expect that the magnificent engines of modern warfare can be manipulated even moderately well by men, however brave and willing, who have not undergone the lengthy and arduous course of training that is necessary to turn out a properly qualified gunner.

How the Germans Pounded Paris.

The bombardment of Paris, though it can hardly be compared with a possible attack on Havana, is yet worthy of notice as illustrating what measures can be taken to reduce an unwilling city to subjection. During the month of January, 1871, the Prussian guns literally rained on the fortifications of the beautiful capital the seemingly impossible number of 10,000 shells each day, and of these more than 500 fell on a daily average into the city proper; the devastation caused by the latter in some parts was frightful and the fires in consequence often threatened to ruin whole districts. Many houses and walls were thrown down by the garrison, so as to leave large open spaces where shells could do but little or no damage, yet many a one who had endured the pangs of hunger in silence and submitted without complaint to the severe regulations of the commissary general, for the honor and sake of "La Belle France," found it hard to restrain both tears and indignation when, on returning from the front after a long and hopeless struggle against an apparently invincible foe, he could discover nothing save the ruins of his former home.

During the civil war there were many furious bombardments, but they were principally directed against important forts and in no case were the ports or cities threatened with destruction; in fact, the wonderfully small loss of life in all these operations during the momentous struggle of 1861-65 is worthy of remark as showing the completeness of the means adopted to protect the defenders from the dangerous missiles; the more noteworthy since, in nearly every case, the forts in question were very severely handled and many of them dismantled. A few years before, however, during the protracted siege of Sebastopol, the combined fleets of France and England had demonstrated the power and possibilities of the cannon of the period when arrayed in opposition to even the most elaborate and scientific systems of defense; only the severity of the climate and the extraordinary intrepidity of the Russian soldiers enabled them to keep the allies at bay for such a lengthy period.

Gibraltar's Defense in 1779.

Undoubtedly the most interesting story of siege and bombardment in the annals of warfare since cannon were first invented is that of the unsuccessful attempt of Spain to regain in 1779 the fortress of Gibraltar, which England had taken by storm a few years before. For three years and seven months the stronghold was invested by a large force of all arms and a practically uninterrupted fire from 135 guns, including some 50 mortars of 13-inch caliber, was maintained from June 12, 1780, till February 2, 1783. Meanwhile the gallant little garrison was but once relieved and suffered all the pangs of starvation, not unmingled sometimes with a feeling of despair; still they clung to the gigantic rock, repelling attack after attack with indomitable courage and endurance and inflicting enormous losses on their opponents. The latter indeed are deserving of praise for the pertinacity and perseverance with which they returned to the fray time after time, undaunted by continual reverses and hopeful ever to retrieve the disgrace which they considered the presence of the hated "infidels" put upon them.

The most interesting and exciting episode during this long siege was the ferocious attempt made by the Spaniards toward the close, when they strained every nerve to dismay and overcome the already exhausted, but still unflinching garrison. More than 50,000 troops and 170 pieces of ordnance of large caliber were at the disposal of the Spanish general, and an ingenious type of floating batteries, strongly resembling the famous "cheese-boxes on rafts" of the late war, had been devised by the dons, who expected great things of them in the meditated assault. The numbers of the opposing forces were ludicrously disproportionate; besides the above mentioned troops and guns, the Spanish possessed nine line of battle ships, fifteen gun or mortar boats, covered boats sufficient to land nearly 40,000 men and, in addition, the ten floating batteries, which consisted of large vessels, their sides protected by a banking of timber seven feet thick, and the decks and guns screened with a slanting roof of shot-proof material. To this gigantic armament the defense could only oppose some 7,000 men, many of them sick or wounded, and all reduced to scanty rations for many months past, ammunition was limited, and the cannon even then were antiquated. On the 8th of September, 1782, fire was opened on the fortress, at a preconcerted signal by the entire strength of the Spanish artillery, both on land and afloat. The "floating batteries" were moored within half range and proved indeed invulnerable to shot and shell, which lasted all night and day until late on the 12th. On that day the garrison, unable to make any impression on the fleet, whose efforts were beginning to give the small force of defenders considerable trouble and inconvenience, conceived the brilliant idea of loading their guns with red-hot shot and burning shells, which, though of little or no penetrating power, turned out to be very effective against the wooden sides of the battleships and gunboats; in fact, within a few hours every one of the floating batteries lay perfectly quiescent on the water, a useless mass of burning hulks. The endeavors and energy of the defenders finally prevailed over the vast numerical superiority of their opponents, and on the 14th of the month the desperately conducted attack was given up and the Spanish troops retired to their lines, severely crippled by the enormous losses they had suffered, winter quarters were taken up, the bombardment practically abandoned, and peace was declared on the 2d of February following. Thus ended the most remarkable siege that can be found in the pages of history; remarkable for many reasons, but most of all for the small loss of life among the defenders, who, during the three years and a half that the investment lasted lost in all but 500 men, whilst they inflicted on the enemy a total loss of several thousands of lives. Gibraltar today simply bristles with artillery; the mountain is honeycombed with passages and galleries leading to remotely hidden batteries, some the result of nature's workings, but most of them excavated by years of arduous toil in the very bowels of the gigantic rock. Looking at the huge guns, many of them of immense weight and large caliber, one is almost forced to the conclusion that they must have "grown there," for to one not learned in the mysterious ways and workings of the gunner and engineer it seems absolutely impossible that these monstrously long and bloated-looking engines of destruction could, by any but superhuman agency, have been brought through the steep and tortuous passages that form the sole approach to the dark silent casemates where they repose.

The Case of Havana.

To return to our story, it is evident that Havana, not enjoying the admitted impregnability of the "pillar of Hercules," nor yet possessing the magnificent defenses that were the boast of Paris, is more comparable to Alexandria, which similarity is indeed further borne out by the resemblance between the climates and strategical positions of the two cities; and, though Havana is lacking in quantity to equal the Egyptian batteries, the deficiency may perhaps be compensated for by the more modern quality of the guns and a superior class of gunners. This last desideratum is a most important one, for it is indisputable that with good guns and well-trained men behind them, even though the number of both leave much to be desired, and the fortifications be anything but invulnerable, any fort ought to give a good account of itself against even greater superior odds, for a short time at least. With the improvements of late years in range-finding instruments, and the enormously increased destructive range of high-power guns, the advantage is all in favor of a stationary fort, from which distances are merely a matter of momentary calculation and directions easily observed, as opposed to a constantly moving ship, on board which distance observations are practically a matter of trial, while the rolling of the sea constantly interferes with correct laying. Especially is this the case in any kind of a heavy sea; but once let the guns of a fleet be properly trained on the fort, and a couple of good shots made, and it will take a most powerful set of fortifications to resist annihilation, for, once the range is definitely obtained, the pitching and tossing of the ship, as well as its capability of constant motion, altering both speed and direction, combine to form a great element of security; whereas the fort is now a fixed and immovable target. The capture of Havana therefore would not only be an important strategic movement, but also one easy of accomplishment, except in the event of the presence of a large Spanish squadron in the immediate vicinity of the harbor, since there is no reason to fear the power of the guns of Morro castle in a prolonged bombardment.

It is a bit of history worth recalling that Havana itself was once successfully invested and cannonaded, and that, moreover, the troops, to whose courage and mettle the capture of the city was almost wholly due, were of American, or, as it was then called, provincial, extraction. On June 6, 1762, a British fleet landed some 12,000 troops on the coast a few miles east of Havana. The work of investment was quickly begun, and notwithstanding the gallant defense made by the garrison and the mortality caused among the British troops by disease and famine, the 30th day of June saw the opening of a fierce and destructive fire on the forts of Morro castle. Seventeen days later the Spanish guns had been all but silenced, and a footing was gained by the besiegers within the ditch itself that forms the outer work of the castle. One month after the opening of the bombardment a breach of sufficient dimensions had been made, and a storming party composed of provincial troops, known as the Royal Americans, carried the fortress by surprise. The city of Havana was subsequently reduced to surrender, and became English property. Had its subsequent change for the Floridas not been effected, how differently would have read the story of the "Pearl of the Antilles!" It may be incidentally mentioned that the fleet of ships of the line were compelled early in the bombardment to retreat ignominiously, when the admiral in command thought to supplement the land attack by a cross-fire from the sea. R. O. SCALLAN.

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MISS WERT CONTESTING WILL.

Alleges That Her Grandfather Was of Unsound Mind.

Decatur, Ala., April 23.—(Special.)—In probate chambers is being heard the contest of the Decatur Land Company to the application made by Miss Annie Laurie Wert to have a will probated, propounded as the last will of her grandfather, Thomas Gibbs. Miss Wert seeks to recover her undivided interest in property upon which is located the plant of the American Oak Extract Company, owned by James E. Mooney, a Cincinnati millionaire, and the valuation of which runs into the millions. Two days have been consumed in hearing demurrers to the grounds of contest and the legal battle promises to be long drawn and hard fought.

R. N. McClellan, a brother of the recently nominated chief justice of the state and one of the most eminent jurists in the state, is employed as counsel for the plaintiff.

The grounds of contest in substance are that the late Thomas Gibbs was of unsound mind; that he had no knowledge of such a will before his death, and that said alleged will was not the last will of Thomas Gibbs.

The attorneys for the plaintiff have filed demurrers to the grounds of contest, the gist of which are that the land company has no right to contest the will and that Gibbs Henry, who transferred his right of contest as an heir to the land company, had no right to make such a transfer to a third party. It is thought the case will occupy the whole of next week.

No Chance To Miss the Mark.

From The Syracuse Standard.

Dr. Payson, the famous and beloved preacher of Portland, Me., used to tell the following pointed story:

One very stormy Sunday he went to church, more from habit than because he expected to find anybody there. Just after he had stepped inside the door an old negro came in and asked if Dr. Payson was to preach there that day, explaining that he was a stranger in town and had been advised to go to his church.

"Upon that," said Dr. Payson, "I made up my mind to preach my sermon, if nobody else came."

Nobody else did come, so the doctor preached to the choir and the old negro.

Some months after he happened to meet the negro, and, stopping him, asked how he enjoyed the sermon that stormy Sunday.

"Enjoy dat sermon?" replied the old man. "I 'clar, doctor, I nebber heard a better one. You see, I had a seat pretty well up in front, an' whenebber you'd say somethin' I'd jess look all roun' ter see nobody, on'y jess me. An' I says to m'self: 'He must mean you, Pomp, you's sech a dretful sinner.' Well, doctor, dat are sermon set me a-thinkin' what a big sinner I war, an' I went an' jined the church down home. I'se a deacon now."

A DAY OFF WITH RILEY.

The horses were trotting leisurely along, and he was leaning back in the carriage, enjoying the April sunshine and glimpses of green fields. We passed a country store, with typical country citizens lounging around. It reminded me of "A Liz Town Humorist," and I said so, when, with evident delight, he rattled off the lines:

"Settin' round the stove last night,
Down at Wess's store, wuz me
And Mart Strimples—Tunk and White,
And Doc Bills, and two or three
Fellers of the Mudsock tribe—
No use tryin' to describe—
And sez Doc—he sez, sez he:
'Talkin' 'bout good things to eat,
Ripe musmillion's hard to beat!'"

He went through the whole poem, before a delighted audience of two, and he never did it better! We were out where he could bare his brow to the ample April morning and open his heart to his friends. And that's what he likes to do.

There are many lovely side-lights to the beautiful character of the man. Strong and unswerving in true nobility of purpose, yet crowned with geatleness, and the gifts of tenderness and tears. Standing there, in his room, in the Aragon, the day he got back from Macon, coat off and hands pocketed, I said to him:

"It's a fair, fine day outside. Look how the sunshine is taking in the world!"

"Yes," he said, gazing dreamily through the broad windows, and then, he began:

"It's mighty good to git back to the old town—shore,
Considerin' I've been away fer twenty year an' more!"

And then, just off-handed, he repeated "The Old Band," which opens with the lines quoted above.

It was a picture: Shirtsleeves—hands in pockets—books and "traps" around him, and oblivious of all save the sunshine without, and the delicious sense of restfulness within. No audience ever got as much music out of "The Old Band" as I did that day. It came straight from his heart, with its homely, heart-felt refrain—

"But somehow—any way,
I want to hear the old band play!"

Of course, it wouldn't do for anybody to ask Riley to recite for them—to give a



rondel of a ride, a song for a supper; and no one who knows and loves him would think of doing that. But a day off with him—a friend or two, and the suggestion of a song in sky or meadow, and song comes rippling from his lips with all the breezy abandon of the rills of April!

Riley is not one of the literary fellows "In foolscap uniforms turned up with ink." He loves to laugh, and doesn't "talk shop"—unless it be to say kind words for his contemporaries. He doesn't write by set domestic rules—anywhere in a green meadow, on a rushing railway train will do for him. In the words of Richard Henry Stoddard:—

"Let no poet, great or small,
Say that he will sing a song;
For song cometh—if at all—
Not because we woo it long."

And that fits Riley. The song comes to him, and he writes it down. He does not lay siege to the rosy citadels of song, to storm the muses into line.

And he has a wonderful memory, and all that is best in literature lives and breathes in it.

"Richard Realf?" he said, in answer to a question while we were walking on the street. "Yes, I know him by heart. And what a fine singer he was! He wrote this: Listen!

"'He stood for simple manhood, and was joyed
To see the august broadening of the light,
And new earths heaving heavenward from the void!'"

As he quoted the lines he stopped and spread his arms out in sheer enjoyment of them.

He was in Birmingham, and after the reading his representative said:

"Well, I shall leave on an early train for Atlanta. You can rest tonight and come on later."

"Going to Atlanta, are you?"

"Yes; I'll just go on ahead.'

"No you won't!" said Riley. "If you're going to Atlanta, I'm going with you! You can't shake me that way—not when it comes to Atlanta!"

"But—you don't want to get up at daybreak, do you?"

"Yes, I do! I'm fond of fresh air, when the breeze blows in my face from the Atlanta hills."

Passing a cemetery, he said: "Well, you needn't show me that. I called on a tomb yesterday!"

"That's a heavy rain," some one remarked, as he stood gazing out on the drenched landscape.

"Yes," he said, "it looks like the angels just spit on their hands and upset all the water buckets!"

Talking about poetry, he said: "A man should be conscientious with his work. He should take time with it, and do the very level best that's in him. Not long since I began a little poem. I sat up with it, and after a pretty long sitting I thought it must be midnight; looked at my watch and was surprised to find that it was 3 a. m.!"

"You had finished the poem, of course?"

"No. I had only written eight lines!"

Among Riley's thousand distinguishing features, one is that he is the only man in this country who can attract "Uncle Remus" to the theater. Up to the time Riley and Nye first came south, "Uncle Remus" was an unknown quantity among theatergoers. He hardly knew what the inside of an Atlanta opera house looked like. But he and the late Henry W. Grady "turned cut" for Riley, and enjoyed every minute of him.

The other day Riley asked: "Do you think 'Uncle Remus' will come out to hear me?"

"Just wait and see!"

That night, after the performance, Riley whispered to a friend:

"He was there—all of him—whole-souled and genial as sunshine!"

He drove out to "Uncle Remus's" house the other day, and the two shook hands and spent a happy half hour talking over old times.

Well, we're all feeling better, and the world looks brighter for Riley's visit. It's never so rainy but that we can see the sunshine when he's in arm's reach. His ear is close to the great heart of humanity.

"The poet in a golden clime was born,
With golden stars above;
Dowered with the hate of hate—the scorn of scorn,
The love of love."

And "the love of love" is what Riley has in full, o'erflowing measure—that love which is the interpreter of love, and makes earth and our dreams of heaven beautiful. F. L. S.

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GAMBLERS BY BIRTH.

Kings of Belgium and Greece Are Great Speculators.

From The Washington Post.

The financial dealings of kings are naturally hedged around by so much secrecy that it is in most cases impossible to get any reliable information on them. In the case, however, of two European monarchs there has been no such concealment as would preclude a glimpse at the royal game of speculation.

Leopold, the king of the Belgians, is perhaps the most speculative of the kings of today. The love of gambling is innate with him; and if he had not been born to a throne he would have been one of the most daring and skillful speculators in Europe. His father had the same passion, and his maternal grandfather and great-grandfather were successful manipulators of stocks and shares.

From his father, Leopold II inherited £800,000, and from his mother a further fortune of nearly £200,000. With this combined capital "at his back" Leopold felt justified in indulging his love of speculation, and soon showed his masterly skill by his brilliant dealings in Panama canal stock. By judicious buying tnd "unloading," it is estimated that the king made a net profit of £4,000,000 out of this stock alone.

As the result of this and other equally fortunate speculations, King Leopold was surely qualifying as one of the wealthiest men of the world when he was seized with the idea of founding the Congo Free State, an enterprise which soon assumed the form of a mania. The millions which his financial skill had accumulated were poured year by year into the "greedy maw" of his new hobby.

For many years his own purse furnished the entire cost of exploring and establishing the new colony, and the fortune of his Sister Carlotta, the insane ex-empress of Mexico, was also swallowed up by it. After some years the king found that his fortune had practically vanished, and he had to appeal for loans of £2,000,000 and £1,000,000 to continue the work to which he had committed himself at such a heavy sacrifice. It is to be hoped that the king will live to reap the harvest which will some day follow his years of patient sowing.

An equally skillful and more fortunate speculator is King George, of Greece, who like King Leopold, is a "born gambler." For very many years King George has made a study of the trade conditions of the world, and he can forecast a "rise in wheat" or a "fall in pork" with a precision which many a broker might envy. His position as a king with a privileged insight into international politics hampers him seriously in his speculations, and subjects him to suspicions which he cannot refute.

There are many who say that the Graeco-Turkish war was conceived with an eye to fluctuations in Turkish bonds and American wheat, of which the king was a large holder, a suspicion as unworthy as no doubt it is baseless. The fact remains, however, that the King of Greece has accumulated a large fortune by successful gambling in stocks and shares, and that he would not consider his crown too heavy a price to pay for perfect freedom to indulge his favorite hobby.

A TYPICAL EGYPTIAN VILLAGE.

Huts of Sun-Dried Mud, Without Ventilation and Full of Vermin.

R. Talbot Kelly, the English artist, has written for the April Century an article entitled "An Artist Among the Fellaheen." Mr. Kelly says of a typical Egyptian village:

"Built entirely of sun-dried mud, the small, low huts, from considerations of economy and space, join one another wherever possible. Narrow and torturous lanes, left at haphazard, form the only thoroughfares, in which at first appears to be huge mound of mud, surmounted by heaps of cotton and durra stalks, which serve the dual purpose of thatch and fuel. Many of these lanes are merely culs-de-sac, ending abruptly in a neighbor's courtyard and forcing one to retrace his steps and try again. Experience has taught me that it is never wise to assume that the street I lead in the direction at first suggested; it is often safe to start the other way and trust to the winding of the pathto bring one out somewhere enar the desired spot.

"As a rule the villages have the appearance of fortifications, the outside walls being frequently without doors or windows, and the lanes of the village terminating in massive wooden doors, which are usually closed at nightfall, and guarded on the inside by the village guffrah, or night watchman.

"Each 'house' has usually one door, opening into the lane, small and low; and the few windows, if provided at all, are merely slits in the mud wall, innocent of glass or shutter, but ornamented with a lattice of split bamboo, placed crosswise during building. Ventilation there is virtually none, the smoke of the fire of dung or corncobs finding its egress by the door, and wellnigh choking the inhabitants, which includes not only the family, but chickens, turkeys, pigeons, goats and whatever live stock the inhabitants possess.

"Every effort to exclude air seems to be made, the houses being too low to feel the breezes and the streets too narrow to allow of any air circulation. The roofs, covered with piles of rubbish for fuel, afford accommodation for a second installment of goats, pigeons, cats and especially dogs. One wonders how life can be supported in such conditions; yet the people are well conditioned and healthy, living their lives in the fields and returning to their homes only to eat and sleep. Insect life naturally abounds, the Egyptian flea particularly being a prodigy of manly vigor and activ-(the Egyptian buffalo), and even travelers like myself eventually become impervious to its onslaught. Outside the village, and almost at our very doors, the filth and offal of the place are deposited, resulting in the development of that plague peculiar to Egyptian life—'flies'—disgusting, but very necessary as scavengers, without which, and the equally valuable rate these villages would quickly become uninhabitable."

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

LOW RATES TO BALTIMORE AND RETURN,

Via Southern Railway.

Account quadrennial general conference M. E. church south. The Southern railway will sell excursion tickets from all coupon stations to Baltimore and return at very low rates, via Washington and Norfolk.

Tickets will be on sale May 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th and 11th, good until May 31st.

A pamphlet giving rates and schedules will be mailed upon applications to W. D. Allen, D. P. A., Southern railway, Atlanta, Ga.

J. FROHSIN. | J. FROHSIN.

There's no More Interesting News in The Constitution Than These Items.

THEY tell a tale of money-saving possibilities such as it behooves every woman with an eye on economy to heed. During this week's sale we will fully maintain our position as the givers of the greatest values. HERE IS PROOF! JUDGE FOR YOURSELF! . . . .

The Best Stock of Shirt Waists Offered at the Lowest Prices!

TO BEGIN WITH, there is not a Waist shown in this stock that antedates this season. Fresh, new goods, made in latest styles, and far superior to the kind of Waist for which you are elsewhere asked higher prices. . . . . .

SPECIAL PRICES TOMORROW.

At 39c—Percale and Lawn Waists, with laundered detachable collar and cuffs, great variety of styles, in plaids and stripes.

At 75c—Madras or Percale Waists made blouse front, double pointed yoke, also white Lawn Waists, worth $1.00 and $1.25.

At 98c—Large assortment of Waists, made of fine French Madras and Ginghams, white Lawn with tucked front and white P. K.

At $1.19—A special lot of fine white French P. K. Waists, usual price $1.75.

On Hosiery, Underwear and Men's and Ladies' Furnishings, we'll name very especial prices tomorrow.

At 25c—A lot of ladies' fine Lisle thread Union Suits, silk trimmed, high neck, with long or short sleeves, and low neck sleeveless, worth 75c and $1.00.

At 19c—Fine white Lisle thread Vests, low neck sleeveless, nicely trimmed and with silk tape.

At 4c—Ladies' bleached ribbed cotton vests.

At 10c—Children's and Infants' plain or ribbed Gauze and Lisle Vests, with or without sleeves.

At 25c—Boys' Balbriggan Undershirts and ankle or knee length Drawers.

At 22c—Boys' Pepperel Jeans Drawers, knee length.

At 45c—Ladies' all silk Vests, pink, blue, black or cream, nicely trimmed with silk lace on neck and arms.

At 19c—Summer Corsets, made of strong netting, long waist and perfect fitting, worth 50c.

At 50c—4 and 5 hook Summer Corsets, R. & C. make, every pair warranted.

At 25c—Seal and Morocco Leather Belts, Leather lined and a variety of stylish buckles, worth 50c.

At 6c—Ladies' new style linen standing Collars, all sizes.

At 95c—Men's and Ladies' twilled Silk Umbrellas, with steel rods, paragon frames and Congo wood handles, worth $1.50.

At $2.50—Ladies' 26 inch, plain, colored and changeable all Silk Umbrellas, with steel rods, worth $3.50.

At 10c—Children's plain and fancy colored Cambric Parasols.

At 39c—Children's Silk and Satin Parasols, pink, blue, white or red.

At 19c—Men's Balbriggan Shirts, French neck and pearl buttons, Drawers to match, 25c everywhere else.

At 25c—Men's solid blue or brown or fancy colored Balbriggan Shirts with Satin front, worth 40c.

At 37c—Men's Lisle finished lace striped Balbriggan Underwear, full regular made, worth 65c.

At 69c—Scriven's patent elastic seam jeans Drawers, regular price $1.00.

At 23c—Men's Good quality jeans Drawers, with double seat and ribbed elastic ankles, all sizes.

At 5c—New Madras and China Silk Ties and Bows, worth 10c and 15c.

J. FROHSIN

43 Whitehall Street.



American Refrigerators, the Best and Cheapest on Earth.

We save you money on Ice Cream Freezers, Hammocks, Water Coolers, Gasoline Stoves, Filters, Lawn Hose, Etc., Etc.

....PLEASE CALL....

FITTEN-METHVIN COMPANY

69 Whitehall Street.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON.

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

For Rent.

CORNER Marietta and Peachtree streets, nicely arranged for some financial institution or insurance business; good vault; rent lower than ever offered at before.

NO. 3 North Broad street; will rent cheap to good tenant.

LARGE hall and room, third floor, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets.

WE are determined to fill every office in the Fitten building, on the corner of Marietta and Broad streets, over Tyner's drug store. This is one of the most prominent locations in the city, and the building is modern in its appointments. Rent is a secondary consideration. Look at these offices before locating.

WE offer for rent the beautiful home on the corner of Georgia avenue and Pulliam street (49 E. Ga. ave.) This is a gem of a house.

WE want customers for several bargains; owners need money, and will make sacrifices. If you are looking for something real cheap, please call on us.

LOCAL money to loan on Atlanta real estate; no delay.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

28 Peachtree Street.

WILL BUY OR RENT Two pool tables in good condition, at fair price. Snider & Bro., 209 Norcross building.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

It Beautifies.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy invigorates you and beautifies your complexion. For sale everywhere.

Tifton Defeated Arabi.

Tifton, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Tifton defeated Arabi on Tifton's grounds this afternoon by a score of 6 to 3. It was a good game. Batteries—Tifton, McQueen and Squires; Arabi, Ennis and Horne. Umpires, Baldridge and Fenn.

Smith & Higgins,

246-248-250 Peters St.

Visit Our Store MONDAY, and the Reward Shall Be Yours.

3 cases Standard Prints, worth 6c, at	3 7/8c
15 dozen Men's Laundered Percale Negligee Shirts, worth 50c at	24c
17 dozen Men's heavy Drill Drawers, worth 25c, at	15c
1 lot Ladies' Skirts, full width and well made, worth $1, at	48c
72 Ladies' Brocade Silk Skirts, well lined and bound, workmanship the very best, worth $5, at	$3.48
1 lot Ladies' Sailors, including all shapes and colors, worth $1, at	48c
5 cases Fruit of the Loom Domestic, worth 7c, at	5c
10 pieces Turkey Red Table Damask, fast colors, worth 25c, at	14c
2 cases Ladies' fast black Hose, full seamless, spliced heel and toe, worth 19c, at	10c
Ladies' genuine Vici Kid Oxford Ties, black and tans, in all the latest toes, heel and spring heel, the $2 kind	$1.25
Men's genuine Vici Kid Shoes, tans and black, lace or congress, in all the latest toes, real value $4, at	$2.50
Men's all-wool Cassimere Pants, samples, worth $2	$1.00
Bixby's Royal Shoe Polish, black and colors, at	8c

THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

ATLANTA HAS BEEN NAMED AS A RESERVE CAMP WHERE THE VOLUNTEERS ARE TO BE ASSEMBLED

VOLUNTEERS TO BE MASSED IN ATLANTA

Thousands of Southern and Western Troops To Be Brought Here.

WILL CAMP AT FT. McPHERSON

Government Has Rented a Large Plat of Land at Forrest Park.

WILL CONCENTRATE HERE IN 30 DAYS

The Volunteers Will Be Kept at the Capitals of the Various States for the First Month Unless Needed for Active Service at Once.

ATLANTA HAS BEEN CHOSEN AS the reserve camp for the volunteers of the south and west. The state troops of the several states will be massed at Fort McPherson and in Forrest park, the piece of land adjoining the government reservation.

Fifty thousand troops, and possibly twice that number, will be concentrated here to be formed into battalions and drilled into a solid and formidable army. The other troops of the volunteer army will be sent to Richmond and Washington for battalion formation.

Atlanta was selected as the great reserve camp because of its great advantages over other points. Chickamauga was considered impracticable because of its inaccessibility and lack of railroad and other facilities. The war department yesterday decided to locate the troops here and at two or three other points.

All of the troops will ultimately be massed in this city, or will be sent through to the front. The army department has also chosen Atlanta because the troops can be sent from here quicker than from any other point. The entire army could be sent from here to the coast in a few hours. From here to Jacksonville the troops can be carried in less than twelve hours.

Will Mass Here in Thirty Days.

The state troops will not be massed here at once, but will be kept in the various states for possibly three or four weeks, until they are well drilled into service. The Georgia troops will be brought here at once, but the troops from other states will not come until they have been organized.

The plan as given out by the officials in Washington yesterday is to have the governors of the various states call the troops together at the state capitals, or at the state camping ground, whichever may be most convenient or preferable. There they are to remain for thirty days, during which time they will be put into good shape. At the expiration of that time they will be brought to Atlanta and massed at the fort and on the ground adjoining, which has been rented by the government from Mr. Adair. The city will run water mains to the park and supply the troops with water. This has been promised the government by the city and the city officials will be certain to make good the promise.

The encampment of thousands of troops in Atlanta means much for the city. They will all be young men fresh from good positions and will have plenty of money to spend. The troops will be made to work hard at drills for several hours each day, but when not thus engaged will be allowed their freedom.

Atlanta Gets Rich Gifts.

Atlanta has been shown a far greater preference than any other city in the country. When the question of a reserve camp for the United States regulars was first discussed General Graham made a thorough inspection of the available spots around Atlanta and reported to the war department that this city was the proper place for the camp. The war department then was looking ahead, and instead of using the camp here for a few thousand regulars, decided to send the regulars to Chickamauga and mass the thousands of volunteers here where they will be in such close touch with the entire world. At Chickamauga they would be out of reach when needed, and this fact operated against that point, which had the advantage of being a government property. The city now has three times as much as if the regulars had been sent here.

Supplies of all kinds will be bought here and every wholesale man in the city will profit by the camp. The government is disposed to make this a great purchasing station and the officials say that Atlanta will be a great base of supplies, as the merchants here will take a business view of the situation and give the government advantageous bargains in food supplies. Already considerable purchases have been made here and others will be made tomorrow. All that can be provided cheaply in Atlanta will be bought by the commissary department, as it means a saving of freight charges and much trouble.

Will Bring Supplies Here.

An enormous quantity of food supplies will be necessary to feed the entire army of volunteers which will be concentrated here. They will be fed well and the government will buy the best. In all the propositions for supplies the government demands that the food shall be of the best. Atlanta will also be able to provide clothing and shoes for the troops.

When the troops are congregated here this week tents will be erected all over the little groves in Forrest park and the barracks at Fort McPherson will be crowded with the young soldiers. Every possible comfort will be provided, but at the same time the troops will be introduced to the hardships of army life.

If there is any very early need of the troops in Cuba they will be sent down at once and will not be massed for thirty days at the various state capitals. There is strong probability that they will be needed before the thirty days, but if they are not they will certainly be kept for a month or three weeks at the points where they are mustered into the service, unless there is some change in the plans of the war department.

What War Has Brought.

The war with Spain has heaped many rich gifts upon Atlanta and the coming of the volunteer forces here is but one of these. General Miles may come here to establish his headquarters. The department of the gulf is already here. The paymaster's department has been moved here with the assistant paymaster general in charge of the southern troops' pay. The inspector general has been sent here to establish headquarters. Several other prominent army officials have come here to locate and it is certain that they will be here during the war, and nearly all of them will be here permanently. Atlanta will certainly be the greatest military center of the country now that congress has about finished its work of preparation for the war. The interest which has been centered there will now be turned to Atlanta, from which place the movements of the great Cuban army will be directed.

If the war continues for but one year it will bring all of the important departments here. This is the only point in the south which has direct and quick communication with the entire world on every side, and consequently is the most desirable place for the encampment of the reserve troops and the headquarters of the army.

Sent Free to Men

The State Medical Institute Discovers a Remarkable Remedy for Lost Vigor.

ARE SENDING FREE A TRIAL PACKAGE TO ALL WHO WRITE.

Free samples of a most remarkable remedy are being distributed by the State Medical Institute, Fort Wayne, Ind. It cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home. The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 175 First National bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

THE MAINE MONUMENT FUND.

Subscriptions Will Be Forwarded at Once to New York Journal.

In response to the request of Mr. W. R. Hearst, of The New York Journal, Atlantians have raised quite a good sum for the Maine monument fund. Committees for raising funds were appointed some time ago, and they have succeeded in securing good subscriptions.

Mayor Collier, chairman of the general committee, requests that all the chairmen of the sub-committees send their subscriptions lists with the funds so far collected to his office tomorrow so that the proper returns may be made to The New York Journal.

It is safe to say that Atlanta will do her share toward the propagation of the memory of the nation's dead seamen. Mr. Hearst's appeal has met a responsive call, and Atlantians need not be ashamed of the showing they have made.

DR. LANDRUM TO TALK ON WAR.

He Will Speak on the Present Relations Between Spain and United States Tonight.

Dr. Landrum will deliver a sermon this evening on the war between Spain and the United States. He has hitherto refrained from mention of the subject in his discourses, but he has now determined to take a position in the matter.

Dr. Landrum is a thorough student of international law, and his opinion on the present diplomatic muddle will undoubtedly carry great weight with his hearers. His address will be delivered at the First Baptist church. The morning service will take place at the regular time.

Jim Sweat Will Get Well.

Jim Sweat, who was shot by Bailiff Nat Anderson while the latter was trying to make an arrest, was getting along well last night and it is not now thought that his injuries will prove serious. He is suffering, however, from the wound in the hip and it will be some time before he is out again.

ONLY HALF OF TROOPS TO GO

Governor Atkinson Will Keep Half of Militia at Home.

MEANS A COMPLETE SHAKE UP

Fifty Per Cent of the Men In Each Company Will Be Allowed to Volunteer.

HOW TROOPS WILL BE CLOTHED AND FED

The Daily Rations of the Volunteer Is an Interesting Subject to the Military Boys—They Will Have Some Hard Drilling To Do.

ONLY FIFTY PER CENT OF THE state troops of Georgia will be allowed to enlist as volunteers in the army of volunteers which is to be organized this week. Tomorrow morning Governor Atkinson will issue a call to the military of Georgia and will ask them to volunteer in the army. One-half the men of each company will be allowed to enlist and the others will be forced to remain with the military organization of Georgia.

Governor Atkinson has not yet outlined the details of the work of organizing the force of 3,174 volunteers which this state has been asked to furnish, but he has decided that it would be unwise to allow the entire militia force of Georgia to go to Cuba. He wants to preserve the military of the state and to accomplish this he believes it will be necessary to keep some of the experienced troops here. He thinks it will be proper to allow half of the experienced men to go and half of them to stay.

To raise the 2,000 troops outside of the present state militia it will be necessary to enlist new recruits. There are but 3,000 white troops in the state and but half of these will be allowed to go. Two thousand entirely new men will probably have to be enlisted.

A complete shake up in the forces of the state troops will occur when the men volunteer. As only half of each company will be taken, two companies will be required to make up a full company and each of these reorganized companies will have to be officered. There will be no more than enough of men for officers, for nearly all of the present officers are anxious to go.

It has been reported that Governor Atkinson would commission Acting Adjutant General Oscar J. Brown as colonel of the Fifth regiment instead of Colonel John S. Candler. Those who go from the Fifth will probably be incorporated with the men from another regiment to make up a full regiment. The Fifth Georgia regiment of militia will be left intact except for the fact that half of its men will be out.

Whether Colonel Candler will be left in charge of the Fifth militia or placed in command of one of the new regiments of volunteers is a question yet to be decided, but the friends of the colonel are a unit in the demand for his retention. Captain Brown may be placed in command of a regiment of volunteers. Governor Atkinson said last night that all these matters must be decided by the development of events.

The troops are all anxious to go and there are hundreds outside the military organizations who are desirous of enlisting. Governor Atkinson anticipates no trouble in securing enough men to complete the quota of troops which President McKinley has asked of Georgia. The troops will all be summoned to different points in the state, or probably Atlanta, and those who are accepted as volunteers will be mustered into the United States army by the officers of the army sent here for that purpose. They will be sent at once to Fort McPherson and put to drilling.

The Georgia troops may be kept at Fort McPherson for several weeks before being sent to Cuba. The orders to send them away from Atlanta will depend entirely upon future events, and if the war develops rapidly they may be ordered away as soon as equipped.

They will be massed at the fort and in the surrounding woods and every day will be required to do an unusually large amount of drill work and target shooting. They will be trained to hard marching before leaving the post and the short time they are there will be devoted to hard work, so as to prepare them for the war.

The clothing of the soldiers will be the same as the clothing furnished the regulars. Each soldier will be provided with cotton underclothing and with the brown, blue shirts. The troops will be fed well and with food such as will strengthen them.

The military boys have all been wondering what kind of fare they will get during their service in the army. They will be provided with several pounds of food each day and the amount will be much more than one man could eat. The ration allotted to each soldier every day will be as follows:

The Meat Ration.

One pound and four ounces fresh beef, or one pound four ounces mutton, or twelve ounces of pork, or twelve ounces of bacon, or one pound six ounces of salt beef, or fourteen ounces of dried fish, or one pound two ounces pickled fish, or one pound two ounces of fresh fish.

The Bread Ration.

One pound two ounces of flour, or one pound two ounces soft bread, or one pound hard bread, or one pound cornmeal.

Vegetable Ration.

Two and two-fifths pounds beans, or two and two-fifths pounds peas, or one and three-fifths pounds rice, or one and three-fifths pounds hominy.

Other Vegetables.

One pound potatoes, or twelve and four-fifth ounces potatoes, with three and one-fifth ounces onions, or eleven and one-fifth ounces potatoes and four and four-fifth ounces tomatoes.

Coffee and Sugar.

One and three-fifths ounces green coffee, or one and seven-twenty-fifths ounces roasted coffee, or two and two-fifths ounces green or black tea, and two and two-fifths ounces sugar, or in lieu of the sugar, sixteen-twenty-fifths gills molasses, or sixteen-twenty-fifths gills sirup.

Soap and Candles.

The soldiers are furnished with sixteen-twenty-fifths ounces of soap per day and six-twenty-fifths ounces of candles.

The above table shows that the soldiers will have plenty to eat. They will get more than a pound of meat, a pound of bread and enough vegetables to do any ordinary person. On their way to Cuba the troops will be fed as follows:

Twelve ounces of corn beef, one pound two ounces soft bread, or one pound of hard bread; one pound canned tomatoes and one third pound baked beans.

One and seven-twenty-fifths ounces roasted coffee with two and two-twenty-fifths ounces sugar, or three pints liquid coffee.

The diet which is given the soldiers over here may be varied after they get to Cuba on account of the climate, but the above is the bill of fare which they willhave to choose from while they are gathered at Fort McPherson.

The food is always well cooked, and the boys will be well fed. The daily ration as given above will be given out every morning, and the troops can make three or two meals per day out of the allotment, as they please. The officers of the regular army say that the food given the men, while it looks coarse and unpalatable to a man in the city who has been used to finer food, is such as will be quite pleasant to a hungry soldier, and that all the boys will soon grow to like it after serving in the open air for a short time.

The boys at Fort McPherson will not have a picnic by any means, but they will find plenty of hard work to do. The first two weeks of service will probably be harder than at any time, because of the fact that they are not now so hardened to the outside work as they will soon become. The troops will not be cooped at the fort all the time, but will be allowed the freedom of the city when not drilling or during the hours when not expected to be at the reservation.

WILL FIGHT FOR THE FLAG

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Volunteered for Service.

WANT TO GO AS GEORGIANS

They Are Proud of Their Adopted State and They Will Fight with Her Troops.

The Georgia camps, forming a part of the division of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, Sons of Veterans U. S. A., have been quietly at work forming a battalion and have tendered their services to the governor. A similar tender may be made by the camps in other states to their respective governors.

The organized strength of the order in the United States numbers nearly 40,000 members.

The members, whether Georgians by birth or adoption, desire to be enrolled as Georgians and known as Georgia volunteers and will enlist as an entire command, as will be seen by the following communication addressed to Governor Atkinson by Orville H. Hall, ranking officer of Georgia camps:

"Atlanta, Ga., April 11, 1898. Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, Governor and Commander-in-Chief Militia and Naval Reserves of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.—Sir: At the annual encampment at the division of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., held at Knoxville, Tenn., February 23-24, 1898, a resolution was adopted proffering the services of this division in defense of our nation, its principles and its flag in the event of hostilities with Spain or any other nation or power arising from the Cuban affair. In accordance with this resolution and with the advice and consent given by division headquarters, I beg to herewith tender you as governor of Georgia the services of the camps Sons of Veterans in this state, to be mustered in and identified as Georgia troops and known as First battalion Sons of Veterans, Georgia volunteers. Your obedient servant,

"ORVILLE H. HALL,
"Div. Staff Officer and Maj. Ga. Camps."

The membership has increased since the movement was started and it is expected the formation will consist of possibly seven companies. The command will be officered by members of the order except they will ask for an old army officer who has seen actual service to take command.

The formation is composed of representative young business men, bankers and professional men throughout the state, many of whom are Georgians by adoption, but who, having taken up their abode in this state, desire to fight with Georgia troops.

PROF. WEST MADE LIEUTEANT.

He Is Ordered To Join the Navy at Once—Was with Boys' High School.

Mr. Ernest E. West, late professor of science in the Boys' High school of Atlanta, has been appointed lieutenant in the United States navy, and has received orders to report to Washington at once.

This makes another addition to the Atlanta men who are being honored by the army and navy departments. Mr. West was formerly in the navy, but resigned in 1890. He graduated with high honors from the naval academy at Annapolis, and stood high in navy circles.

At the outbreak of the present war Mr West tendered his services to the government, and last night he received orders to go to Washington to be assigned to duty. He will leave immediately.

Mr. West was originally from Rome, but came to Atlanta after leaving the navy. He held a responsible position here, and won many friends.

A Negro Butcher Murdered.

Montgomery, Ala., April 23.—(Special.)—John Porter, a negro butcher, was fatally murdered on the sidewalk on Herron street near Whitman during last night. Several negroes have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the crime. There appears to be very little evidence against them.

Richard Croker Sails for Europe.

New York, April 23.—Richard Croker sailed for Liverpool today on the Campania. He was accompanied by his youngest son, Herbert.

RAILROAD MOVES 212 CARS OF MEN

The Largest Military Movement Is Now Being Made.

ARE COMING FROM THE WEST

They Are Being Concentrated at Chickamauga for the Present.

WILL BE THROUGH HERE THIS WEEK

As Soon as Organized They Will Be Carried Down To Invade Cuba. One Battery of Artillery To Be Here This Morning.

THE LARGEST MOVEMENT OF troops ever made at a single time over the railroads of the United States is being made over the Southern railroad today. Two hundred and twelve car loads of soldiers were transferred to the Southern yesterday and today the majority of the soldiers will be landed at Chickamauga.

The troops are being hurried to Chickamauga from every point in the west and in a few days all will be incorporated in the big army which is being organized to invade Cuba under the leadership of Major General J. R. Brooke.

Mr. S. H. Hardwick stated last night that he had never known such a large movement of troops before. The entire movement makes up about thirty train sections. More than 100 car loads of soldiers were delivered to the Southern at Corinth yesterday and a large number were transferred to the line at Memphis. Today another large movement of troops will be delivered at Memphis to the Southern and will be carried at once to Chickamauga.

The troops will be at Chickamauga but a short time before they will be rushed to Atlanta over the Western and Atlantic and the Southern railways and from here to the coast over the Southern and Central. The railroads have arranged to transport the troops with quickness and facility and other business will be kept going just the same. The soldiers are nearly all from the west and northwest and are the last to be moved southward. They will be incorporated with General Brooke's army at once and will be put on a war footing.

Thousands of troops will be in Atlanta this week. They will come from Chickamauga and will be stopped here for but a short while, General Brooke will come with his troops and will lead the invasion of Cuba, but his headquarters will be left at Chickamauga.

The light battery from Tybee island will be through Atlanta this morning at 6 o'clock for Chickamauga. This battery goes to join General Brooke's army to be placed on a war footing with the artillery division which is being formed there. The troops will come in on a special train and will have with them all of their equipment and horses. There are seventy-five men in the battery.

Mr. Dan Ruden, traveling passenger agent of the Southern railway, who has been stationed in Atlanta, yesterday took a position with the quartermaster's department of the department of the gulf. He will be with Colonel Simpson, the chief quartermaster, and will hold a good position. Mr. Ruden was a valuable and highly appreciated member of the Southern's staff of passenger agents and has been with the road for several years.

SHE WAS DEAF AND DUMB.

Why a Female Prisoner Didn't Answer the Sergeant's Questions.

"What's your name?"

It was the regulation question which the station sergeant always asks prisoners brought into the police barracks.

The negro woman made no reply.

"I asked you what was your name?" again questioned the sergeant.

Still no reply.

"If you don't tell me your name I will make a double charge against you," said the station sergeant, warming up a little.

Still no reply.

Just then a negro man entered the barracks hastily and exclaimed:

"Dat 'oman is deaf and dumb, boss."

The sergeant looked sheepish and asked mildly:

"How am I going to get her name?"

"Give her paper and pencil, she can write," said the negro man.

The woman was provided with a pencil and a slip of paper and she wrote very plainly:

"Mary Turner."

She had been educated at a deaf and dumb institute and could read and write. The charge against her was "drunk on the street."

HAD HIS GUN READY.

A Police Officer's Timely Arrival Prevents a Tragedy.

Last night a policeman's timely arrival kept an enraged young man from firing a pistol and a tragedy was probably averted.

Wade Nance entered the saloon of Charles Mays, 80 Decatur street, about half-past 7 o'clock last night and was asked to leave the place, as he had raised a row in there the night before. Nance talked quite insolently to Mays and when Mays attempted to put him out of the saloon he drew a knife and made a cut at the saloonkeeper. Mays struck the young man several times.

Nance left the saloon and later returned and was standing in the doorway with a pistol in his hand. Some one cried out to Mays:

"Lookout, he is going to shoot."

Just at that time Patrolman Tom Grant walked up and caught hold of Nance and prevented him firing the weapon.

Mays stated that he did all he could to get Nance from the place without trouble. Nance was drinking. He had tried to cut a man Friday night in Mays's saloon.

Nance was taken to the police barracks and a case of disorderly conduct booked against him.

WAS DECIDED AFFIRMATIVELY.

Saturday Night Club Held an Interesting Session Last Night.

After an interesting discussion last night at the Saturday Night Club, the question, "Resolved, That party spirit is productive of more evil than good," was decided affirmatively by the presiding officer. A number of excellent speeches were made and were heartily applauded.

Preceding the debate Miss Eva Motes read several selections, which received the applause of the audience. Members of the club contributed to the pleasure of the evening by musical renditions.

C. T. WALKER WILL PREACH.

The "Black Spurgeon" Will Conduct Services at the Tabernacle.

The revival under the auspices of Friendship Baptist church will commence next Wednesday night at the tabernacle. C. T. Walker, of Augusta, who is known as the "Black Spurgeon" in his race, will conduct the services and expects to make many conversions.

The revival will be continued through next week beginning with Wednesday night, and special seats in a portion of the tabernacle removed from where the negroes will sit, will be reserved for white people.

RILEY'S RETURN ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. Albert Howell Will Introduce the Poet.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Burbank will render the musical numbers at the James Whitcomb Riley's reading tomorrow night at the Grand.

Mr. Albert Howell will introduce Mr. Riley.

The sale of reserved seats opened yesterday, and although the storm lasted the greater part of the day, the sale was good. Mr. Riley will give an entirely new programme.

Colonel John Temple Graves said yesterday that Mr. Riley is as good an actor of his own verse as Joe Jefferson or Sol Smith Russell are in their best parts.

Clinch County Democrats Act.

Homerville, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee of Clinch county met today for the purpose of fixing a date for a primary for governor and statehouse officers. June 6th was fixed as the date for holding a primary throughout the county for governor, statehouse officers, congress, senator, representative and county officers. There are many candidates out for county offices and the race will be warm. The most exciting race is for state senator between Hon. R. G. Dickerson and Lawyer S. L. Drawdy. The contest will be close.



The Surgeon's Cruel Knife.

It is positively cruel for the doctors to attempt to cure Cancer by the use of the knife. This deadly, destructive disease seems to be beyond the control of the physicians, and without considering what the logical, sensible treatment should be, they ruthlessly force their patient to the ghastly operating-table, and proceed to wield their keen instruments. A surgical operation should be always regarded as heroic treatment, and as absolutely necessary to save the patient's life. When resorted to for diseases which can not possibly be benefited thereby, this treatment is simply barbarous.

Cancer is a disease for which the doctors know no treatment but a surgical operation, and at the same time, such treatment never did cure or even benefit Cancer, and never will. It is so absolutely unnecessary that all who submit to it, place their lives in jeopardy. Cancer is a blood disease, *the poison is in the blood*, and can not be cut out.

S. S. S. Cures Cancer

and it is the only cure, for it is the only remedy that reaches the disease. The surgeon's blade cuts the ulcer, but the poison remains in the blood, and never fails to break out afresh.

When my son was six years old, a small sore appeared on his lip, which gave him a great deal of pain, and commenced to spread. The doctors said he had Cancer, and advised that an operation was necessary. After much reluctance, we consented, and they cut down to the jawbone which they scraped. The operation was a severe one, but I thought it was the only hope for my boy. Before a great while the Cancer returned, and began to grow rapidly. We gave him many remedies without relief, and finally, upon the advice of a friend, decided to try S. S. S. (Swift's Specific), and with the second bottle he began to improve. After twenty bottles had been taken, the Cancer disappeared entirely, and he was cured. The cure was a permanent one, for he is now eighteen years old and has never had a sign of the dreadful disease to return. J. N. MUNDEON,
279 Snodgrass St., Dallas, Texas.

Being a virulent, destructive poison in the blood, it takes but little reasoning to see that the only proper treatment for Cancer is a blood remedy, one which has unusual merit and can forces out the poison. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is a positive and permanent cure for Cancer, as proved by the abundance of testimony of those whom it has cured after all other treatment had failed and, in a number of cases, after all hope had vanished. It goes right down to the very cause of the disease and forces out every trace of the taint in the blood, thus ridding the system of it forever. Being purely vegetable, and the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash, or other mineral, it builds up and strengthens instead of pulling down the system.

Beware of the knife—it is dangerous and offers no hope. S. S. S. cures positively and permanently, and is the only cure for deadly Cancer.

Our books on Cancer will be sent free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THE LARGE GUNS MOUNTED AT TYBEE

Could Put Up a Good Fight If Attacked by Enemy.

BATTLE OF 1862 RECALLED

General Gilmore's Report on Effectiveness of Rifled Cannon.

NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND WARLIKE

Tents and Artillery To Be Seen—Four Ugly Guns in Front of the Camp. Fortifying Warsaw.

Savannah, April 23.—(Special.)—With the history of past and present methods of warfare Tybee island is intimately blended; it was the scene of one of the most memorable attacks of the late war, and it is in a position to become the scene of one that may be still more interesting though undoubtedly of shorter duration.

It was from the northern and northwestern beaches of Tybee that General J. Q. Gilmore reduced famous old Fort Pulaski, commanded by Colonel C. H. Olmstead. This fortification, a giant in its day, and invulnerable until the rifled guns were brought to bear upon it, was reduced by General Gilmore's forces April 10th and 11th, 1862. Now the fortification that defends the entrance to Savannah harbor is not Fort Pulaski, which modern guns might soon reduce to a powder, but an impenetrable mass of concrete on the northern end of Tybee island itself, known as Fort Graham.

In his report of April 30, 1862, upon the results of the attack on Fort Pulaski General Gilmore said:

"This success so fully demonstrates the power and effectiveness of rifled cannon, for breaching at long distances—at distances indeed hitherto untried, and considered altogether impracticable, thus opening a new era in the use of this most valuable and comparatively unknown arm of the service, has been obtained with such singularly strict adherence to the details of the project as originally conceived in December last, and has withal, in the developed results, such an important bearing upon the character of our harbor and frontier defenses, that I feel called upon to enter into some details."

The guns of which General Gilmore particular speaks were forty and eighty-two pounds and a seven-inch howitzer from which were fired thirty-nine solid shot, eleven plugged shells and 108 live shells, a total of 10,850 pounds of metal from a distance of 1,032 yards.

Today there repose behind the parapet of solid concrete upon Tybee four eight-inch rifled breech-loading guns, which at the touch of a spring will rise above it, and with mathematical accuracy hurl a quarter of a ton of metal at a target five miles distant, unseen to the man who sights the gun and fires it.

Fort Pulaski as a defensive fortification is a work of the past. It stands as a monument to the engineering and defensive skill of generations that are past, a storehouse only for munitions of war, principally of the mines and mining material now being placed in the channel for a distance of two miles on either side of the fort, to be exploded under hostile ships by the touch of a button from the mining casemate which is hidden beneath the massive brick walls of the fort and the demi-lune or old underground magazine on the other side of it.

The first of the four guns to be placed at Fort Graham has been mounted and is ready for active service. The second will be in place and ready to back up the efforts of its brother piece tomorrow, and within a few days the entire four will be ready when called into service to fire about one shot a minute.

Has a Warlike Appreanace.

The northern end of Tybee island has the appearance of a veritable war camp. Along one line is the row of tents occupied by Captain Davis's heavy artillery battery, while just opposite and to the northeast is the camp of Captain H. K. Bailey's company of infantry from Fort McPherson. To the north of these is the light artillery battery in command of Captain Riley. The quarters of the light battery look like a line of officers tents; there are but five of them circular in form, and within each is quartered from thirteen to seventeen men. In the field before the camp are four wicked looking little pieces, which at 1,000 yards will carry a 3.2-inch shell through three inches of the hardest steel.

Captain Riley is going to put in a requisition for two more guns and seventy-five more horses. He has only fifty-eight horses at present, an insufficient number, leaving him not only without a reserve, but with too small a number to properly handle his present equipment.

He has been expecting daily to receive orders directing him to go either to Chickamauga or Tampa, but so far they have not come. The heavy battery is stationed there permanently to man the guns at Fort Graham. On account of the slow progress which has been made on the work by the contractors, the men of this command have been working on the fort night and day, by orders of General Graham. There are three reliefs, one every eight hours, and a dozen men, in charge of an officer from the heavy artillery battery, are kept busy getting the guns and carriages into the emplacements and mounting them.

Captain Bailey's infantrymen are having altogether a different sort of service from that which they have had in Atlanta. At present they are enjoying the sea breezes on Tybee and are sent out in squads of from three to ten to act as guards around the fortifications. There is a corporal's guard sent to Fort Pulaski every eight hours to patrol the shores of Cockspur island around the fort on account of the location of all the submarine mining apparatus to be used in the harbor. Another squad guards the fortifications proper, near which no stranger, be he ever so patriotic an American, is allowed to approach unless he is employed on the works or has permission from the secretary of war to go there.

The light artillery battery has very little work on hand at present. The men have a couple of drills every day on the hard beach and such will continue to be their daily duty until they are ordered away or are called on here for active service.

There is a squad of men in charge of Lieutenant C. S. Bromwell, of the engineer corps, recently sent here as an aide to Captain C. E. Gillette, now engaged in planting the mines near Fort Pulaski. It is understood that some forty of nifty submarine mines have been placed in the harbor, the operations being conducted so quietly and secretly that even the tugboat captains who are always passing up and down the river know very little about it. They pass now and then, however, when a mine is being sunk and they know that the work is in progress.

Fortifying Warsaw Island.

The work of constructing a fortification on Warsaw island, the entrance to Wilmington river, which is the approach to the city by way of Thunderbolt, has been in progress now for some days. It is expected that several rapid fire guns will be placed behind this fortification within a few days. Captain Gillette, who has been devoting almost all of his time to the Carter courtmartial, in which he is the main prosecuting witness, has recently received orders from the chief of engineers to let the court alone and devote his entire time to the fortifications. He so stated on the witness stand a few days ago and since that time he has been going from one fortification to another hurrying up the work and getting it in shape.

The military spirit in Savannah runs high and there will be no trouble in getting here more than the full quota of volunteers. The commanding officers are extremely desirous that their men shall volunteer in sufficient numbers to permit them to preserve the integrity of their organizations and in some instances this will undoubtedly be done. All of the companies have been inspected and are found in first-class condition, ready for active duty. They are simply waiting the transmission of the president's proclamation by the governor, and they will then answer promptly to the call. The officers of some of the commands have been holding frequent meetings to discuss the situation, and with few exceptions they are eager for the fray.

A Fine Cigar.

Mr. Fred Bush, representing the King Cigar Company, of Pennsylvania, is in the city introducing their new brand of cigars, "The Atlanta Constitution." This cigar, like the great paper after which it is named, is the best in the south. It is strictly high-class goods, for 5 cents straight. Mr. Bush has distributed the cigar thoroughly and has many letters of commendation, testifying to its high merit. As a strictly first-class 5 cent cigar "The Atlanta Constitution" is a winner. It has caught the educated smokers of Atlanta.

LEE LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON.

General Thinks Cuba Should Be Invaded Before Rainy Season Begins.

Richmond, Va., April 23.—General Fitzhugh Lee will leave on the noon train Monday for Washington. The general appears somewhat restless under the restraints placed upon him by the delay in sending troops to Cuba. He is anxious to get back to the island and attack the Spaniards and predicts that if he is put in charge of troops down there he will make quick work of Blanco's army.

The announcement from Spain today that Weyler had conferred with the queen regent and would return to Cuba at the head of an army proved interesting reading for General Lee, who said after reading it that he would like nothing better than to face Weyler with an army. General Lee appears to think that the proposed delay in sending the troops to Cuba will prove somewhat dangerous.

The rainy season sets in on the island about the middle of June or first of July and he had hoped that the troops would be sent at once to Cuba and that the fight, as far as driving the Spaniards from the island, would have been over before the rain began to fall, for if Americans unacclimated are caught on the island after the wet season begins they will be very apt to contract fever.

It having been suggested to General Lee that Richmond troops, who had at first been somewhat loth to go to Cuba, had reconsidered and were declaring themselves as prepared to go wherever ordered, he exclaimed:

"Richmond and Virginia will do their duty. I never knew them to fail and certainly they can be depended upon now."

BUYING COAL IN HAWAII NOW.

United States Consul at Honolulu Purchases 15,000 Tons.

Victoria, B. C., April 23.—The mail steamer Warrimoo arrived this morning after a tempestuous voyage. She left Sydney March 26th, and Honolulu April 15th.

She brings news from Honolulu that United States Consul Haywood has bought up all available coal at that port for the use of the United States government to meet any emergency which may possibly arise owing to hostilities. The total amount purchased was 15,000 tons, the price paid being a high one. The United States had already 800 tons there, and the extra supply will, the consul believes, meet all demands until more arrives.

Shipping companies will not sell any coal at any price, as all they have will be needed for their steamers. The big purchase of the United States has stripped the market, and it is feared steamers coming to Honolulu to coal will be compelled to tie up.

The Hawaiian Star of April 14th, says:

"The stars and stripes may float over the government building at this time tomorrow. At a late hour this afternoon information had been received from the American minister and admiral will take formal possession of the Island in the name of the United States tomorrow morning. It is impossible to find confirmation or denial of the rumor, but it comes from high authority."

The Hawaiian Bulletin says:

"Admiral Miller said yesterday afternoon that he was in Honolulu to annex the Sandwich islands, and would not leave until that is accomplished."

Press Censor at Key West.

Key West, Fla., April 23.—The government has taken control of the telegraph wires at this point, and all press matter will be handled subject to the decision of the censor. Telegraphic communication with Havana has been abandoned.

There is an old superstition, says The Springfield Republican, that when a flock of wild geese is seen flying in the shape of a "W" war is imminent.

Free Medical Treatment for Weak Men

Who Are Willing to Pay When Convinced of Cure.



A scientific combined medical and mechanical cure has been discovered for "Weakness of Men." Its success has been so startling that the proprietors now announce that they will send it on trial—remedies and appliance—without advance payment—to any honest man. If not all that is claimed—all you wish—send it back—that ends it—pay nothing!

No such offer was ever made in good faith before; we believe no other remedy would stand such a test.

This combined treatment cures quickly, thoroughly and forever all effects of early evil habits, later excesses, overwork, worry, etc. It creates health, strength, vitality, sustaining powers and restores weak and undeveloped portions to natural dimensions and functions.

Any man writing in earnest will receive description, particulars and references in a plain sealed envelope. Professional confidence. No deception nor imposition of any nature. A national reputation backs this offer. (Cut out and send this notice, or mention paper.) Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY IS ABOUT RUINED

Havana's Last Cigar Made Until Peace Comes to End the Strife.

CUBAN CIGARS ARE SCARCE

Captain General Weyler Wrecked the Fair Pearl of the Antilles.

CIGAR FACTORIES ARE NOW IN RUINS

Retaliation by the Insurgents Has Destroyed Plantations—The Soil Saturated with Blood.

Havana, April 21.—(Special Correspondence.)—For nearly two years Cuba has not raised enough tobacco to supply the island. Tobacco plantations, like the sugar fields, lie in ruins. For want of tobacco the cigar factories of Havana are nearly all idle. Factories which formerly employed 500 men now employ only fifty. Where 200 Cuban girls used to make a living at rolling cigars only twenty are now at work. The industry is at the point of death.

Who is responsible? First, Weyler; second, the Cubans. The captain general said: "Thou shalt not make cigars." The insurgents replied: "Then we will destroy the crops." From the palace in 1896 came the famous decree forbidding the exportation of Havana leaf tobacco. In the field followed the burning of the crops and stored tobacco by the Cubans. A petition has been recently sent to Captain General Blanco asking him to revoke the decree of his predecessor. His answer was an emphatic "No!"

What actuated Weyler to forbid the exportation of Havana tobacco? First, the captain general, always ready to adopt stringent measures, believed in good faith that manufacturers and dealers in the United States would buy up all the tobacco in Cuba and consequently oblige all the factories in Havana to close. In this his belief proved well founded. American tobacco dealers hastened to buy up all the tobacco they could get before the decree took effect. And, of course, all the factories in Havana put up their shutters. Second, Weyler knew that the Cuban cigarmakers in Tampa and Key West each gave $1 a week from their wages for the cause of Cuba libre. To prohibit the export of tobacco, therefore, would throw these Tampa and Key West cigar makers out of employment and deprive the insurgents of that important source of revenue. Consequently, in the Florida cigar towns there were soon hundreds of idle, half-starving Cubans. Third, Weyler was a gold grabber. He loved to make money. He made it. He was a millionaire when he left Cuba. I am told that this famous tobacco decree netted him a fortune.

How Weyler Filled His Purse.

Many so-called American tobacco firms exported several thousand bales of tobacco in spite of General Weyler's prohibitive decree, under the pretense that it was the outcome of diplomatic transactions between Washington and Madrid. But the real secret in the affair was that Weyler, by charging commission on every bale exported, graciously gave permission for shipments to be made. Thus Weyler made money as he waged war.

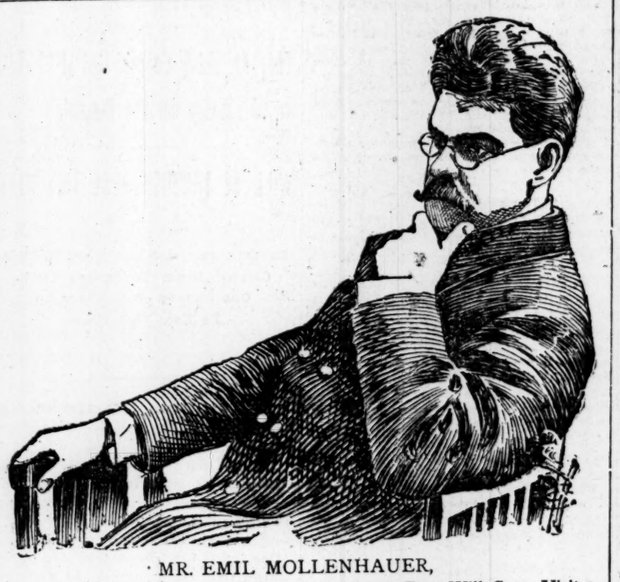
The province or county of Vuelta Abajo is, or rather was, Cuba's principal tobacco center. It might have been called Cuba's Klondike. But today every tobacco plantation in Vuelta Abajo is in ruins, abandoned. The direct cause of this wholesale destruction was Weyler's tobacco decree. All the farmers, farm hands, dealers and persons directly or indirectly engaged in raising or dealing in tobacco had hitherto been sacred to the insurgents; all tobacco property was respected, in direct contrast to sugar plantations. No sooner was Weyler's decree known in Vuelta Abajo than the rebels changed their tactics. The sacred plant was attacked with fury. Over 400,000 bales of tobacco (approximately 40,000,000 pounds) were destroyed in 1896 and 1897 in Vuelta Abajo, and the war on the weed continues up to the present day.

In 1897 very little tobacco was gathered, representing not one-tenth of the normal crop. Even this small percentage was grown in the yards of houses in well-fortified villages, and in the much-talked-about Zonas de Cultivo, which were designed by General Weyler for the planting of vegetables for the unfortunate reconcentrados.

It will take at least twenty years before Vuelta Abajo can again be in as flourishing condition as in January, 1896. Not even if the war should come to an end could it regain its former wealth in a shorter period. Whole villages and towns have been destroyed; and 80 per cent of the population has perished. Even genuine autonomy would not much benefit the tobacco trade of Cuba, since Spain is under so many obligations to the Compania Generalde Tadacos, a monopoly in that country, from which the government derives an enormous revenue. Absolute independence alone can help matters.

The Ruined Cigar Factories.

The condition of things in the cigar factories of Havana could not be more hopeless. Here is a statement made by the head of the leading cigar factory one year ago: "In the department devoted to the preparation of raw tobacco we employ 500 men and 200 women. Average daily production 50,000 pounds. In the cigar-making department we employ 200 men and 100 women. Average daily output 1,000,000 cigars." Now, compare these figures with others which I have just obtained by a visit to that same factory. In the raw tobacco department, 300 men, ten women. Average daily output 2,500 pounds of tobacco. In the cigar making rooms, twenty men, five women. Average daily output less than 75,000 cigars. From 1,000,000 cigars a day to 75,000 a day in a single factory! How long before the smokers of the United States will seek in vain for real Havana cigars? All the best Havana cigars are exported. Havana, itself, must be contented with a second-



MR. EMIL MOLLENHAUER,

Who Conducts the Boston Festival Orchestra That Will Soon Visit Atlanta.

The forthcoming concert of the Boston Festival Orchestra on May 5th and 6th at the Grand has excited an interest unparalleled in the annals of musical history in Atlanta. So much has been written in the press of the wonderful playing of this band and so many stories retailed of the autocratic ways of the conductor, Mollenhauer, that aside from the desire to hear the orchestra play is a widespread curiosity to see them and to determine whether Mollenhauer is the tyrant he is represented to be. It is related of Mollenhauer that in order to have the first violins of the orchestra play a certain passage to his liking they were called one-half hour before the rest of the orchestra twice a week during an entire winter season and a wag in the orchestra estimated the passage to have been played from very slowly to very rapidly more than 17,000 times. The same wag being once complimented upon the wonderful unanimity of the playing of the first violins in Paganini's "Perpetual Motion," replied: "We ought to play it well, for Mollenhauer hasn't allowed one of us a minute's rest for six months in anticipation of this—'Perpetual Motion.'" The members of the orchestra say of Mollenhauer that he is really a most affable and agreeable fellow when not in a concert or rehearsal, but that the moment the baton is in his hand he is immediately transformed into a demon and woe betide the unlucky wretch who dares make a slip of any kind. A second oboe player once dodged him for a week on account of a wrong note he played in the opening overture at a concert in Chicago. Mollenhauer's control of the orchestra in their public performances is a real scientific study and is little short of hypnotism; every man feels the magic spell of his baton and as Philip Hale, the great critic, wrote of him, "He plays upon the orchestra as upon a piano." The movement of every bow is as precise as the drill of a company of veterans and the entrance of every instrument is as prompt and the whole ensemble is an example of military discipline in the highest degree of perfection.

SEVERE STORM AT MONTGOMERY

Several Houses Blown Down and Trees Uprooted.

Montgomery, Ala., April 23.—(Special.)—A severe wind and rain storm prevailed in this section about 3 o'clock this morning. Many houses and barns were overturned and innumerable trees were uprooted. A dozen cars on the Plant system near the city were overturned. Two negroes living on the Charles Hannon plantation, east of town, were killed and a number of others more or less injured. The velocity of the gale was from thirty-five to forty miles an hour and was accompanied by almost two inches of rain.

TO GRADUATE NEXT SATURDAY.

First Class at West Point To Get a Chance.

Washington, April 23.—(Special.)—The first class at West Point is to be graduated next Saturday as in the case of the first class at Annapolis, which was graduated some days ago, the services of the young men who have about completed their education at the expense of the government is required and they are to be given a chance to win their spurs. The army reorganization bill, which passed the house today, makes way for eighty-four second lieutenants, and the young men who are graduated will be chosen to fill these places.

SMALL BATTLE IN CHATTANOOGA

Drunken Soldiers and the Police Have an Encounter.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 23.—(Special.)—A crowd of drunken negro United States soldiers from Chickamauga park tonight fired into the police patrol for the purpose of rescuing two negro civilians the officers had under arrest. Fortunately, their shots missed the officers, but struck the negroes they were trying to rescue, wounding one in the foot and the other in the leg. The latter will probably lose his leg, if not his life.

Much indignation has been aroused at the freedom allowed these lawless men in carrying their arms in the city, and there is a probability that the citizens will protest to the authorities to have it stopped.

Almost a reign of terror prevailed here tonight after the fusilade fired by the negroes.

Swanson Will Keep His Seat.

Washington, April 23.—A report has been made from the committee on elections in the case of Brown vs. Swanson, from the third Virginia disrict. It is signed by five members and is in favor of Brown. The last report will no doubt be held as that of the majority.

CAPITOL DRAPED IN DEEP MOURNING

Walthall's Funeral Occurred in the Senate Chamber in the Morning.

REMAINS GO TO MISSISSIPPI

Superb Floral Offerings Cover the Casket Before Hobart's Chair.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY ATTENDED SERVICES

Mississippian's Funeral Was Attended by the Leading Officials of the Nation.

Washington, April 23.—The capitol was draped in mourning today. Flags on the great marble pile were at half-staff and throughout the senate wing of the magnificent structure evidences of grief and sadness were at every hand.

At noon the senate was called to order to pay a tribute of respect to Hon. Edward Carey Walthall, late senator from Mississippi, who died Thursday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock.

The remains of Senator Walthall were conveyed to the capitol last evening and were lying in state in the marble room of the senate until 9 o'clock today, when they were placed in the senate chamber in the area in front of the president's desk.

Senator Walthall's chair on the main aisle was draped in black. The casket was covered with superb floral offerings.

Promptly at noon Vice President Hobart's gavel called the senate to order. Senators occupied seats on the left side of the chamber, while members of the house of representatives occupied seats on the right. The diplomatic corps, headed by its dean, Sir Julian Pauncefote, occupied seats immediately in front of the members of the house.

The associate justices of the supreme court and President McKinley and six members of his cabinet, Secretary Long and Postmaster General Smith being unable to be present, were also attendants at the ceremonies. Occupying seats in front of the joint committee of arrangements were the members and immediate relatives of Senator Walthall's family.

The ceremonies that followed were impressive. After invocation by Rev. J. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate, the vice president announced that business would be suspended for the day. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. McKim, rector of Ephiphany Protestant Episcopal church, of this city, and Bishop Thomson, of Holy Springs, Miss.

At the conclusion of the beautiful funeral services of the Episcopal church the pallbearers, consisting of members of the capitol police force, entered the chamber and bore out the casket, followed by the honorary pallbearers, the members of the joint committee of the two branches of congress.

The remains of Senator Walthall were conveyed to the Pennsylvania station and placed on a special car.

The train bearing the remains, the members of Senator Walthall's family and the joint committee of the senate and house of representatives left at 8 o'clock this evening for Holly Springs, Miss., where the interment will take place.

A Soldier's Outfit.

The Army and Navy Journal gives this list for the proper outfit for an infantry officer of the state troops, adding the injunction: Cut this out and paste it in your trunk and, when ordered out, look it over and see if you have what you need and thus save "bumming" on your friends.

Bedding—Mattress, thin and flexible, to roll up with your blankets; rubber blanket, 1; woolen blankets, 4; canvass to roll all bedding in; straps, 3 large, connected, for bedding; folding cot, "Gold Medal" pattern, to roll up in bedding; pillows and cases; sleeping cap; shelter tent, to cover bed in daytime; mosquito bar.

Clothing—Gloves, heavy and light; shirts, flannel, 3; undershirts, 4; drawers, 4; socks, 8; handkerchiefs, silk, 4; handkerchiefs, linen, 12; campaign hats, 2; blouses, 2; vests, 2; overcoat, 1; trousers, 3; rubber coat; forage cap, 1; shoes, 3; leggings, 2; necktles, 20.

Equipments—Sword and belt; pistol and cartridges; canteen; dispatch bag, small; field glass; belt; pocket knife; compass; goggles; note book; match safe.

Toilet Articles—Wash basin, tin; soap, face and bath; towels, small, 4; towels, bath, 2; hair brush; comb, tooth brushes, 2; tooth powder; razors, 2; razor strap; shaving brush; shaving soap; shaving glass; tumbler, metal; toilet paper; court plaster; surgeon's plaster; camphor ice; tooth-brush mug, metal; sponge, face; sponge, bath; whisk broom; blacking brush; vaseline; soap box; nail brush.

Camp Outfit—Folding chairs, 2; valise; satchel; small trunk or chest; dunnage bag; candlesticks or candle lantern (folding); candles; table, folding; water pail.

Books—Dictionary; army regulations; army register; drill regulations; courts martial; a good work on field service, etc.; maps of the country; The Army and Navy Journal.

Mess Outfit—Mess chests; mess stores; mess table, folding.

Stationery—Blanks, mileage, pay, etc.; paper, letter, note, etc.; envelopes, large and small; pencils, all kinds; penholders and pens; postage stamps; telegram blank book; telegram blanks; memorandum books; ink, red and black; postal cards; ruler; blotter; tracing cloth; rubber bands; traveling inkstands, 2; mucilage or mouth-glue.

Miscellaneous—Tobacco or cigars; pipes; tobacco bag; seidletz powders; thread; needles; thimble; buttons; snap buttons; beeswax; twine; "housewife," for sewing material; scissors; awl handle and tools; cutting plyers; eyeglasses, spare, if used; buckskin or lacing leather; shoestrings; tape, black and white; cloth, for mending; matches; whisky; shoe thread.

Robert Louis Stevenson and a Reporter

From The New York Sun.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson's present visit to New York recalled to a newspaper man yesterday an experience he had in trying to interview her husband a few years ago when he stopped in this city on his way to the South Sea islands. Mr. Stevenson was ill at that time and he was averse to newspaper interviews. One newspaper in this city was anxious to get an interview with Stevenson on a certain subject, but the reporter who was sent up to see him returned with the information that Mr. Stevenson was too ill to see any one. A new recruit to the staff of this paper was a man who had been graduated from a Scotch university and who had not been in this country long enough to lose his burr. He said that he thought he could get an interview with the novelist and away he went to try it. Several hours later he returned to the newspaper office with a gleeful expression.

"Did you see Mr. Stevenson?" he was asked.

"I did, indeed," he said. "I have been with him for the past two hours. He is a wonderful man."

"Then sit right down and write out your interview with him on this topic."

The Scotch reporter's jaw dropped and his embarrassment was evident.

"What's the matter?" asked the editor.

"Well, sir," said the reporter, "I just sent up my card to Mr. Stevenson with my old home address under it, and he sent for me to come up to his room at once. He was in bed, and we talked about old scenes and found that we had some mutual friends in the old country. I never talked with a more interesting man, and after two hours I left him. To tell you the truth, sir, I forgot entirely to ask him anything about the subject you mention."

This was a high tribute to Mr. Stevenson's conversational ability, and it has pleased the Scotchman to tell the story whenever the author's name was mentioned.

Miss Lucy King Kenan has returned from Mobile, Ala., after a pleasant visit to relatives.

CONGRESSMAN BOTKIN,

Of the Great State of Kansas Sends a Message To the People.

HAD CATARRH OF THE STOMACH TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—RELIEVED AT LAST BY PE-RU-NA, THE NATIONAL REMEDY FOR CATARRH.



HON. J. D. BOTKIN, M. C., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Congressman Botkin is one of the most influential and best known men in the state of Kansas. Whatever he may choose to say on any subject will be accepted by the people as the truth. So famous a remedy as Pe-ru-na could not have well escaped the attention of so famous a man. He not only has heard of the remedy, but knows a good deal about it. Pe-ru-na is the one internal remedy that cures chronic catarrh. It cures catarrh wherever located. This is a fact that the people are rapidly finding out, but there are still a large multitude who need to know it. It is especially seasonable at this time of the year to make a rapid cure of catarrh. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh in any season of the year, but amid the favorable climatic influences of spring its cures of old cases are more prompt and remarkable. Very old cases of chronic catarrh that have resisted all other forms of treatment have been permanently cured by a very short course of Pe-ru-na with the genial assistance of balmy spring weather. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, Congressman Botkin, whose fame is a national one, says of Pe-ru-na:

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

My Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines—Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure. Pe-ru-na is surely a wonderful remedy for catarrhal affections.

J. D. BOTKIN.

Better Than Doctors.

Mrs. E. Riker, Cedar Falls, Ia.

I am now quite well, doing all my housework for six in the family. I have not taken Pe-ru-na for about two weeks now. I praise the blessed Pe-ru-na wherever I have the opportunity. I think and know its equal is not to be found. It has done for me what four doctors and five different medicines failed to do. I walk seven blocks to church every Sunday and feel refreshed at the end of my walk. And such sweet, refreshing sleep! I often tell my husband that if the house was carried away and me in it I wouldn't know anything about it.

MRS. E. RIKER.

A Minister's Wife.



Mrs. O. F. McHargue, Bozeman, Mont.

After I received your advice in regard to the supposed polypus, as I then could not afford to have it removed, I began to take Pe-ru-na, thinking I might at least get some temporary relief. By the time I had taken one bottle the polypus had disappeared, and three bottles cured the catarrh and throat trouble. I have recommended the medicine to several friends. As a minister's wife I come in contact with all classes of people, and shall always speak a good word for Pe-ru-na. I have given trial bottles to a few friends. Wishing you abundant success, so long as you merit it so richly as you have heretofore, I remain very truly, MRS. O. F. McHARGUE.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh.



Mr. Oscar Thompson, Toronto, S. D.

I was afflicted for several years with that dreadful disease known as chronic catarrh of the head and nose. After trying various catarrh cures without getting any relief, I began taking Pe-ru-na with immediate good results. I had severe pains in the head and nose; I could not be free of a constant desire to clear the throat of mucus, and my nose was entirely stopped up. I was getting very weak and low-spirited. After taking a course of Pe-ru-na I feel better than I have for five years and have no symptoms of my former troubles remaining. I am quite able to do my usual work without fatigue. I have every reason to believe that my excellent health at present is the direct result of taking Pe-ru-na, without which I should have been dead by this time, without a doubt. OSCAR THOMPSON.

Catarrh Three Years.



Miss Linnie Wiggins, Berlin Heights, O.

I send my photograph and testimonial. I suffered with catarrh of the head, nose and throat for three years. I could get no relief until I began taking Pe-ru-na. I took three bottles. It has done wonders. Independent of curing my catarrh, it has greatly improved my general health. I cannot describe the change. Any one suffering from catarrh, and knowing that it can be cured, would be very unwise not to take Dr. Hartman's advice. Follow directions. Pe-ru-na does the rest.

MISS LINNIE WIGGINS.

Four Bottles of Pe-ru-na.



Mr. Lee Stephens, Bailey, Tex.

I write to let you know how I am getting along. I have taken about five bottles of Pe-ru-na and am proud to say that I have fully recovered. At first the catarrh was so bad I could scarcely hear; but now there is no difficulty in hearing and all the symptoms of catarrh have disappeared. Many thanks for your kindness and for your wonderful medicine.

LEE STEPHENS.

An illustrated book of 32 pages, entitled "Facts and Faces," is being sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. The book contains the testimonials of a large number of men and women who have been cured by Pe-ru-na of catarrh in some one of its many phases or complications.

ATLANTA HAS BEEN NAMED AS A RESERVE CAMP WHERE THE VOLUNTEERS ARE TO BE ASSEMBLED

VOLUNTEERS TO BE MASSED IN ATLANTA

Thousands of Southern and Western Troops To Be Brought Here.

WILL CAMP AT FT. McPHERSON

Government Has Rented a Large Plat of Land at Forrest Park.

WILL CONCENTRATE HERE IN 30 DAYS

The Volunteers Will Be Kept at the Capitals of the Various States for the First Month Unless Needed for Active Service at Once.

ATLANTA HAS BEEN CHOSEN AS the reserve camp for the volunteers of the south and west. The state troops of the several states will be massed at Fort McPherson and in Forrest park, the piece of land adjoining the government reservation.

Fifty thousand troops, and possibly twice that number, will be concentrated here to be formed into battalions and drilled into a solid and formidable army. The other troops of the volunteer army will be sent to Richmond and Washington for battalion formation.

Atlanta was selected as the great reserve camp because of its great advantages over other points. Chickamauga was considered impracticable because of its inaccessibility and lack of railroad and other facilities. The war department yesterday decided to locate the troops here and at two or three other points.

All of the troops will ultimately be massed in this city, or will be sent through to the front. The army department has also chosen Atlanta because the troops can be sent from here quicker than from any other point. The entire army could be sent from here to the coast in a few hours. From here to Jacksonville the troops can be carried in less than twelve hours.

Will Mass Here in Thirty Days.

The state troops will not be massed here at once, but will be kept in the various states for possibly three or four weeks, until they are well drilled into service. The Georgia troops will be brought here at once, but the troops from other states will not come until they have been organized.

The plan as given out by the officials in Washington yesterday is to have the governors of the various states call the troops together at the state capitals, or at the state camping ground, whichever may be most convenient or preferable. There they are to remain for thirty days, during which time they will be put into good shape. At the expiration of that time they will be brought to Atlanta and massed at the fort and on the ground adjoining, which has been rented by the government from Mr. Adair. The city will run water mains to the park and supply the troops with water. This has been promised the government by the city and the city officials will be certain to make good the promise.

The encampment of thousands of troops in Atlanta means much for the city. They will all be young men fresh from good positions and will have plenty of money to spend. The troops will be made to work hard at drills for several hours each day, but when not thus engaged will be allowed their freedom.

Atlanta Gets Rich Gifts.

Atlanta has been shown a far greater preference than any other city in the country. When the question of a reserve camp for the United States regulars was first discussed General Graham made a thorough inspection of the available spots around Atlanta and reported to the war department that this city was the proper place for the camp. The war department then was looking ahead, and instead of using the camp here for a few thousand regulars, decided to send the regulars to Chickamauga and mass the thousands of volunteers here where they will be in such close touch with the entire world. At Chickamauga they would be out of reach when needed, and this fact operated against that point, which had the advantage of being a government property. The city now has three times as much as if the regulars had been sent here.

Supplies of all kinds will be bought here and every wholesale man in the city will profit by the camp. The government is disposed to make this a great purchasing station and the officials say that Atlanta will be a great base of supplies, as the merchants here will take a business view of the situation and give the government advantageous bargains in food supplies. Already considerable purchases have been made here and others will be made tomorrow. All that can be provided cheaply in Atlanta will be bought by the commissary department, as it means a saving of freight charges and much trouble.

Will Bring Supplies Here.

An enormous quantity of food supplies will be necessary to feed the entire army of volunteers which will be concentrated here. They will be fed well and the government will buy the best. In all the propositions for supplies the government demands that the food shall be of the best. Atlanta will also be able to provide clothing and shoes for the troops.

When the troops are congregated here this week tents will be erected all over the little groves in Forrest park and the barracks at Fort McPherson will be crowded with the young soldiers. Every possible comfort will be provided, but at the same time the troops will be introduced to the hardships of army life.

If there is any very early need of the troops in Cuba they will be sent down at once and will not be massed for thirty days at the various state capitals. There is strong probability that they will be needed before the thirty days, but if they are not they will certainly be kept for a month of three weeks at the points where they are mustered into the service, unless there is some change in the plans of the war department.

What War Has Brought.

The war with Spain has heaped many rich gifts upon Atlanta and the coming of the volunteer forces here is but one of these. General Miles may come here to establish his headquarters. The department of the gulf is already here. The paymaster's department has been moved here with the assistant paymaster general in charge of the southern troops' pay. The inspector general has been sent here to establish headquarters. Several other prominent army officials have come here to locate and it is certain that they will be here during the war, and nearly all of them will be here permanently. Atlanta will certainly be the greatest military center of the country now that congress has about finished its work of preparation for the war. The interest which has been centered there will now be turned to Atlanta, from which place the movements of the great Cuban army will be directed.

If the war continues for but one year it will bring all of the important departments here. This is the only point in the south which has direct and quick communication with the entire world on every side, and consequently is the most desirable place for the encampment of the reserve troops and the headquarters of the army.

Sent Free to Men

The State Medical Institute Discovers a Remarkable Remedy for Lost Vigor.

ARE SENDING FREE A TRIAL PACKAGE TO ALL WHO WRITE.

Free samples of a most remarkable remedy are being distributed by the State Medical Institute, Fort Wayne, Ind. It cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 175 First National bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

THE MAINE MONUMENT FUND.

Subscriptions Will Be Forwarded at Once to New York Journal.

In response to the request of Mr. W. R. Hearst, of The New York Journal, Atlantians have raised quite a good sum for the Maine monument fund. Committees for raising funds were appointed some time ago, and they have succeeded in securing good subscriptions.

Mayor Collier, chairman of the general committee, requests that all the chairmen of the sub-committees send their subscriptions lists with the funds so far collected to his office tomorrow so that the proper returns may be made to The New York Journal.

It is safe to say that Atlanta will do her share toward the propagation of the memory of the nation's dead seamen. Mr. Hearst's appeal has met a responsive call, and Atlantians need not be ashamed of the showing they have made.

DR. LANDRUM TO TALK ON WAR.

He Will Speak on the Present Relations Between Spain and United States Tonight.

Dr. Landrum will deliver a sermon this evening on the war between Spain and the United States. He has hitherto refrained from mention of the subject in his discourses, but he has now determined to take a position in the matter.

Dr. Landrum is a thorough student of international law, and his opinion on the present diplomatic muddle will undoubtedly carry great weight with his hearers. His address will be delivered at the First Baptist church. The morning service will take place at the regular time.

Jim Sweat Will Get Well.

Jim Sweat, who was shot by Bailiff Nat Anderson while the latter was trying to make an arrest, was getting along well last night and it is not now thought that his injuries will prove serious. He is suffering, however, from the wound in the hip and it will be some time before he is out again.

ONLY HALF OF TROOPS TO GO

Governor Atkinson Will Keep Half of Militia at Home.

MEANS A COMPLETE SHAKE UP

Fifty Per Cent of the Men In Each Company Will Be Allowed to Volunteer.

HOW TROOPS WILL BE CLOTHED AND FED

The Daily Rations of the Volunteer Is an Interesting Subject to the Military Boys—They Will Have Some Hard Drilling To Do.

ONLY FIFTY PER CENT OF THE state troops of Georgia will be allowed to enlist as volunteers in the army of volunteers which is to be organized this week. Tomorrow morning Governor Atkinson will issue a call to the military of Georgia and will ask them to volunteer in the army. One-half the men of each company will be allowed to enlist and the others will be forced to remain with the military organization of Georgia.

Governor Atkinson has not yet outlined the details of the work of organizing the force of 3,174 volunteers which this state has been asked to furnish, but he has decided that it would be unwise to allow the entire militia force of Georgia to go to Cuba. He wants to preserve the military of the state and to accomplish this he believes it will be necessary to keep some of the experienced troops here. He thinks it will be proper to allow half of the experienced men to go and half of them to stay.

To raise the 2,000 troops outside of the present state militia it will be necessary to enlist new recruits. There are but 3,000 white troops in the state and but half of these will be allowed to go. Two thousand entirely new men will probably have to be enlisted.

A complete shake up in the forces of the state troops will occur when the men volunteer. As only half of each company will be taken, two companies will be required to make up a full company and each of these reorganized companies will have to be officered. There will be no more than enough of men for officers, for nearly all of the present officers are anxious to go.

It has been reported that Governor Atkinson would commission Acting Adjutant General Oscar J. Brown as colonel of the Fifth regiment instead of Colonel John S. Candler. Those who go from the Fifth will probably be incorporated with the men from another regiment to make up a full regiment. The Fifth Georgia regiment of militia will be left intact except for the fact that half of its men will be out.

Whether Colonel Candler will be left in charge of the Fifth militia or placed in command of one of the new regiments of volunteers is a question yet to be decided, but the friends of the colonel are a unit in the demand for his retention. Captain Brown may be placed in command of a regiment of volunteers. Governor Atkinson said last night that all these matters must be decided by the development of events.

The troops are all anxious to go and there are hundreds outside the military organizations who are desirous of enlisting. Governor Atkinson anticipates no trouble in securing enough men to complete the quota of troops which President McKinley has asked of Georgia. The troops will all be summoned to different points in the state, or probably Atlanta, and those who are accepted as volunteers will be mustered into the United States army by the officers of the army sent here for that purpose. They will be sent at once to Fort McPherson and put to drilling.

The Georgia troops may be kept at Fort McPherson for several weeks before being sent to Cuba. The orders to send them away from Atlanta will depend entirely upon future events, and if the war develops rapidly they may be ordered away as soon as equipped.

They will be massed at the fort and in the surrounding woods and every day will be required to do an unusually large amount of drill work and target shooting. They will be trained to hard marching before leaving the post and the short time they are there will be devoted to hard work, so as to prepare them for the war.

The clothing of the soldiers will be the same as the clothing furnished the regulars. Each soldier will be provided with cotton underclothing and with the brown, blue shirts. The troops will be fed well and with food such as will strengthen them.

The military boys have all been wondering what kind of fare they will get during their service in the army. They will be provided with several pounds of food each day and the amount will be much more than one man could eat. The ration allotted to each soldier every day will be as follows:

The Meat Ration.

One pound and four ounces fresh beef, or one pound four ounces mutton, or twelve ounces of pork, or twelve ounces of bacon, or one pound six ounces of salt beef, or fourteen ounces of dried fish, or one pound two ounces pickled fish, or one pound two ounces of fresh fish.

The Bread Ration.

One pound two ounces of flour, or one pound two ounces soft bread, or one pound hard bread, or one pound cornmeal.

Vegetable Ration.

Two and two-fifths pounds beans, or two and two-fifths pounds peas, or one and three-fifths pounds rice, or one and three-fifths pounds hominy.

Other Vegetables.

One pound potatoes, or twelve and four-fifth ounces potatoes, with three and one-fifth ounces onions, or eleven and one-fifth ounces potatoes and four and four-fifth ounces tomatoes.

Coffee and Sugar.

One and three-fifths ounces green coffee, or one and seven-twenty-fifths ounces roasted coffee, or two and two-fifths ounces green or black tea, and two and two-fifths ounces sugar, or in lieu of the sugar, sixteen-twenty-fifths gills molasses, or sixteen-twenty-fifths gills sirup.

Soap and Candles.

The soldiers are furnished with sixteen-twenty-fifths ounces of soap per day and six-twenty-fifths ounces of candles.

The above table shows that the soldiers will have plenty to eat. They will get more than a pound of meat, a pound of bread and enough vegetables to do any ordinary person. On their way to Cuba the troops will be fed as follows:

Twelve ounces of corn beef, one pound two ounces soft bread, or one pound of hard bread; one pound canned tomatoes and one third pound baked beans.

One and seven-twenty-fifths ounces roasted coffee with two and two-twenty-fifths ounces sugar, or three pints liquid coffee.

The diet which is given the soldiers over here may be varied after they get to Cuba on account of the climate, but the above is the bill of fare which they willhave to choose from while they are gathered at Fort McPherson.

The food is always well cooked, and the boys will be well fed. The daily ration as given above will be given out every morning, and the troops can make three or two meals per day out of the allotment, as they please. The officers of the regular army say that the food given the men, while it looks coarse and unpalatable to a man in the city who has been used to finer food, is such as will be quite pleasant to a hungry soldier, and that all the boys will soon grow to like it after serving in the open air for a short time.

The boys at Fort McPherson will not have a picnic by any means, but they will find plenty of hard work to do. The first two weeks of service will probably be harder than at any time, because of the fact that they are not now so hardened to the outside work as they will soon become. The troops will not be cooped at the fort all the time, but will be allowed the freedom of the city when not drilling or during the hours when not expected to be at the reservation.

WILL FIGHT FOR THE FLAG

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Volunteered for Service.

WANT TO GO AS GEORGIANS

They Are Proud of Their Adopted State and They Will Fight with Her Troops.

The Georgia camps, forming a part of the division of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, Sons of Veterans U. S. A., have been quietly at work forming a battalion and have tendered their services to the governor. A similar tender may be made by the camps in other states to their respective governors.

The organized strength of the order in the United States numbers nearly 40,000 members.

The members, whether Georgians by birth or adoption, desire to be enrolled as Georgians and known as Georgia volunteers and will enlist as an entire command, as will be seen by the following communication addressed to Governor Atkinson by Orville H. Hall, ranking officer of Georgia camps:

"Atlanta, Ga., April 11, 1898. Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, Governor and Commander-in-Chief Militia and Naval Reserves of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.—Sir: At the annual encampment at the division of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., held at Knoxville, Tenn., February 23-24, 1898, a resolution was adopted proffering the services of this division in defense of our nation, its principles and its flag in the event of hostilities with Spain or any other nation or power arising from the Cuban affair. In accordance with this resolution and with the advice and consent given by division headquarters, I beg to herewith tender you as governor of Georgia the services of the camps Sons of veterans in this state, to be mustered in and identified as Georgia troops and known as First battalion Sons of Veterans, Georgia volunteers. Your obedient servant,

"ORVILLE H. HALL,
"Div. Staff Officer and Maj. Ga. Camps."

The membership has increased since the movement was started and it is expected the formation will consist of possibly seven companies. The command will be officered by members of the order except they will ask for an old army officer who has seen actual service to take command.

The formation is composed of representative young business men, bankers and professional men throughout the state many of whom are Georgians by adoption, but who, having taken up their abode in this state, desire to fight with Georgia troops.

PROF. WEST MADE LIEUTEANT.

He Is Ordered To Join the Navy at Once—Was with Boys' High School.

Mr. Ernest E. West, late professor of science in the Boys' High school of Atlanta, has been appointed lieutenant in the United States navy, and has received orders to report to Washington at once.

This makes another addition to the Atlanta men who are being honored by the army and navy departments. Mr. West was formerly in the navy, but resigned in 1896. He graduated with high honors from the naval academy at Annapolis, and stood high in navy circles.

At the outbreak of the present war Mr. West tendered his services to the government, and last night he received orders to go to Washington to be assigned to duty. He will leave immediately.

Mr. West was originally from Rome, but came to Atlanta after leaving the navy. He held a responsible position here, and won many friends.

A Negro Butcher Murdered.

Montgomery, Ala., April 23.—(Special.)—John Porter, a negro butcher, was found murdered on the sidewalk on Herron street near Whitman during last night. Several negroes have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the crime. There appears to be very little evidence against them.

Richard Croker Sails for Europe.

New York, April 23.—Richard Croker sailed for Liverpool today on the Campania. He was accompanied by his youngest son, Herbert.

RAILROAD MOVES 212 CARS OF MEN

The Largest Military Movement Is Now Being Made.

ARE COMING FROM THE WEST

They Are Being Concentrated at Chickamauga for the Present.

WILL BE THROUGH HERE THIS WEEK

As Soon as Organized They Will Be Carried Down To Invade Cuba. One Battery of Artillery To Be Here This Morning.

THE LARGEST MOVEMENT OF troops ever made at a single time over the railroads of the United States is being made over the Southern railroad today. Two hundred and twelve car loads of soldiers were transferred to the Southern yesterday, and today the majority of the soldiers will be landed at Chickamauga.

The troops are being hurried to Chickamauga from every point in the west and in a few days all will be incorporated in the big army which is being organized to invade Cuba under the leadership of Major General J. R. Brooke.

Mr. S. H. Hardwick stated last night that he had never known such a large movement of troops before. The entire movement makes up about thirty train sections. More than 100 car loads of soldiers were delivered to the Southern at Corinth yesterday and a large number were transferred to the line at Memphis. Today another large movement of troops will be delivered at Memphis to the Southern and will be carried at once to Chickamauga.

The troops will be at Chickamauga but a short time before they will be rushed to Atlanta over the Western and Atlantic and the Southern railways and from here to the coast over the Southern and Central. The railroads have arranged to transport the troops with quickness and facility and other business will be kept going just the same. The soldiers are nearly all from the west and northwest and are the last to be moved southward. They will be incorporated with General Brooke's army at once and will be put on a war footing.

Thousands of troops will be in Atlanta this week. They will come from Chickamauga and will be stopped here for but a short while. General Brooke will come with his troops and will lead the invasion of Cuba, but his headquarters will be left at Chickamauga.

The light battery from Tybee island will be through Atlanta this morning at 6 o'clock for Chickamauga. This battery goes to join General Brooke's army to be placed on a war footing with the artillery division which is being formed there. The troops will come in on a special train and will have with them all of their equipment and horses. There are seventy-five men in the battery.

Mr. Dan Ruden, traveling passenger agent of the Southern railway, who has been stationed in Atlanta, yesterday took a position with the quartermaster's department of the department of the gulf. He will be with Colonel Simpson, the chief quartermaster, and will hold a good position. Mr. Ruden was a valuable and highly appreciated member of the Southern's staff of passenger agents and has been with the road for several years.

SHE WAS DEAF AND DUMB.

Why a Female Prisoner Didn't Answer the Sergeant's Questions.

"What's your name?"

It was the regulation question which the station sergeant always asks prisoners brought into the police barracks.

The negro woman made no reply.

"I asked you what was your name?" again questioned the sergeant.

Still no reply.

"If you don't tell me your name I will make a double charge against you," said the station sergeant, warming up a little.

Still no reply.

Just then a negro man entered the barracks hastily and exclaimed:

"Dat 'oman is deaf and dumb, boss."

The sergeant looked sheepish and asked mildly:

"How am I going to get her name?"

"Give her paper and pencil, she can write," said the negro man.

The woman was provided with a pencil and a slip of paper and she wrote very plainly:

"Mary Turner."

She had been educated at a deaf and dumb institute and could read and write. The charge against her was "drunk on the street."

HAD HIS GUN READY.

A Police Officer's Timely Arrival Prevents a Tragedy.

Last night a policeman's timely arrival kept an enraged young man from firing a pistol and a tragedy was probably averted.

Wade Nance entered the saloon of Charles Mays, 80 Decatur street, about half-past 7 o'clock last night and was asked to leave the place, as he had raised a row in there the night before. Nance talked quite insolently to Mays and when Mays attempted to put him out of the saloon he drew a knife and made a cut at the saloonkeeper. Mays struck the young man several times.

Nance left the saloon and later returned and was standing in the doorway with a pistol in his hand. Some one cried out to Mays:

"Lookout, he is going to shoot."

Just at that time Patrolman Tom Grant walked up and caught hold of Nance and prevented him firing the weapon.

Mays stated that he did all he could to get Nance from the place without trouble. Nance was drinking. He had tried to cut a man Friday night in Mays's saloon.

Nance was taken to the police barracks and a case of disorderly conduct booked against him.

WAS DECIDED AFFIRMATIVELY.

Saturday Night Club Held an Interesting Session Last Night.

After an interesting discussion last night at the Saturday Night Club, the question, "Resolved, That party spirit is productive of more evil than good," was decided affirmatively by the presiding officer. A number of excellent speeches were made and were heartily applauded.

Preceding the debate Miss Eva Motes read several selections, which received the applause of the audience. Members of the club contributed to the pleasure of the evening by musical renditions.

C. T. WALKER WILL PREACH.

The "Black Spurgeon" Will Conduct Services at the Tabernacle.

The revival under the auspices of Friendship Baptist church will commence next Wednesday night at the tabernacle. C. T. Walker, of Augusta, who is known as the "Black Spurgeon" in his race, will conduct the services and expects to make many conversions.

The revival will be continued through next week beginning with Wednesday night, and special seats in a portion of the tabernacle removed from where the negroes will sit, will be reserved for white people.

RILEY'S RETURN ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. Albert Howell Will Introduce the Poet.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Burbank will render the musical numbers at the James Whitcomb Riley's reading tomorrow night at the Grand.

Mr. Albert Howell will introduce Mr. Riley.

The sale of reserved seats opened yesterday, and although the storm lasted the greater part of the day, the sale was good. Mr. Riley will give an entirely new programme.

Colonel John Temple Graves said yesterday that Mr. Riley is as good an actor of his own verse as Joe Jefferson or Sol Smith Russell are in their best parts.

Clinch County Democrats Act.

Homerville, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee of Clinch county met today for the purpose of fixing a date for a primary for governor and statehouse officers. June 6th was fixed as the date for holding a primary throughout the county for governor, statehouse officers, congress, senator, representative and county officers. There are many candidates out for county offices and the race will be warm. The most exciting race is for state senator between Hon. R. G. Dickerson and Lawyer S. L. Drawdy. The contest will be close.



The Surgeon's Cruel Knife.

It is positively cruel for the doctors to attempt to cure Cancer by the use of the knife. This deadly, destructive disease seems to be beyond the control of the physicians, and without considering what the logical, sensible treatment should be, they ruthlessly force their patient to the ghastly operating-table, and proceed to wield their keen instruments. A surgical operation should be always regarded as heroic treatment, and as absolutely necessary to save the patient's life. When resorted to for diseases which can not possibly be benefited thereby, this treatment is simply barbarous.

Cancer is a disease for which the doctors know no treatment but a surgical operation, and at the same time, such treatment never did cure or even benefit Cancer, and never will. It is so absolutely unnecessary that all who submit to it, place their lives in jeopardy. Cancer is a blood disease, *the poison is in the blood*, and can not be cut out.

S. S. S. Cures Cancer

and it is the only cure, for it is the only remedy that reaches the disease. The surgeon's blade cuts the ulcer, but the poison remains in the blood, and never fails to break out afresh.

When my son was six years old, a small sore appeared on his lip, which gave him a great deal of pain, and commenced to spread. The doctors said he had Cancer, and advised that an operation was necessary. After much reluctance, we consented, and they cut down to the jawbone which they scraped. The operation was a severe one, but I thought it was the only hope for my boy. Before a great while the Cancer returned, and began to grow rapidly. We gave him many remedies without relief, and finally, upon the advice of a friend, decided to try S. S. S. (Swift's Specific), and with the second bottle he began to improve. After twenty bottles had been taken, the Cancer disappeared entirely, and he was cured. The cure was a permanent one, for he is now eighteen years old and has never had a sign of the dreadful disease to return. J. N. MURDOCH,
275 Snodgrass St., Dallas, Texas.

Being a virulent, destructive poison in the blood, it takes but little reasoning to see that the only proper treatment for Cancer is a blood remedy, one which has unusual merit and can force out the poison. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is a positive and permanent cure for Cancer, as proved by the abundance of testimony of those whom it has cured after all other treatment had failed and, in a number of cases, after all hope had vanished. It goes right down to the very cause of the disease and forces out every trace of the taint in the blood, thus ridding the system of it forever. Being purely vegetable, and the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash, or other mineral, it builds up and strengthens instead of pulling down the system.

Beware of the knife—it is dangerous and offers no hope. S. S. S. cures positively and permanently, and is the only cure for deadly Cancer.

Our books on Cancer will be sent free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THE LARGE GUNS MOUNTED AT TYBEE

Could Put Up a Good Fight if Attacked by Enemy.

BATTLE OF 1862 RECALLED

General Gilmore's Report on Effectiveness of Rifled Cannon.

NORTHERN END OF THE ISLAND WARLIKE

Tents and Artillery To Be Seen—Four Ugly Guns in Front of the Camp. Fortifying Warsaw.

Savannah, April 23.—(Special.)—With the history of past and present methods of warfare Tybee island is intimately blended; it was the scene of one of the most memorable attacks of the late war, and it is in a position to become the scene of one that may be still more interesting though undoubtedly of shorter duration.

It was from the northern and northwestern beaches of Tybee that General J. Q. Gilmore reduced famous old Fort Pulaski, commanded by Colonel C. H. Olmstead. This fortification, a giant in its day, and invulnerable until the rifled guns were brought to bear upon it, was reduced by General Gilmore's forces April 10th and 11th, 1862. Now the fortification that defends the entrance to Savannah harbor is not Fort Pulaski, which modern guns might soon reduce to a powder, but an impenetrable mass of concrete on the northern end of Tybee island itself, known as Fort Graham.

In his report of April 30, 1862, upon the results of the attack on Fort Pulaski General Gilmore said:

"This success so fully demonstrates the power and effectiveness of rifled cannon, for breaching at long distances—at distances indeed hitherto untried, and considered altogether impracticable, thus opening a new era in the use of this most valuable and comparatively unknown arm of the service, has been obtained with such singularly strict adherence to the details of the project as originally conceived in December last, and has withal, in the developed results, such an important bearing upon the character of our harbor and frontier defenses, that I feel called upon to enter into some details."

The guns of which General Gilmore particular speaks were forty and eighty-two pounds and a seven-inch howitzer from which were fired thirty-nine solid shot, eleven plugged shells and 108 live shells, a total of 10,850 pounds of metal from a distance of 1,032 yards.

Today there repose behind the parapet of solid concrete upon Tybee four eight-inch rifled breech-loading guns, which at the touch of a spring will rise above it, and with mathematical accuracy hurl a quarter of a ton of metal at a target five miles distant, unseen to the man who sights the gun and fires it.

Fort Pulaski as a defensive fortification is a work of the past. It stands as a monument to the engineering and defensive skill of generations that are past, a storehouse only for munitions of war, principally of the mines and mining material now being placed in the channel for a distance of two miles on either side of the fort, to be exploded under hostile ships by the touch of a button from the mining casemate which is hidden beneath the massive brick walls of the fort and the demi-lune or old underground magazine on the other side of it.

The first of the four guns to be placed at Fort Graham has been mounted and is ready for active service. The second will be in place and ready to back up the efforts of its brother piece tomorrow, and within a few days the entire four will be ready when called into service to fire about one shot a minute.

Has a Warlike Appreanace.

The northern end of Tybee island has the appearance of a veritable war camp. Along one line is the row of tents occupied by Captain Davis's heavy artillery battery, while just opposite and to the northeast is the camp of Captain H. K. Bailey's company of infantry from Fort McPherson. To the north of these is the light artillery battery in command of Captain Riley. The quarters of the light battery look like a line of officers tents; there are but five of them circular in form, and within each is quartered from thirteen to seventeen men. In the field before the camp are four wicked looking little pieces, which at 1,000 yards will carry a 3.2-inch shell through three inches of the hardest steel.

Captain Riley is going to put in a requisition for two more guns and seventy-five more horses. He has only fifty-eight horses at present, an insufficient number, leaving him not only without a reserve, but with too small a number to properly handle his present equipment.

He has been expecting daily to receive orders directing him to go either to Chickamauga or Tampa, but so far they have not come. The heavy battery is stationed there permanently to man the guns at Fort Graham. On account of the slow progress which has been made on the work by the contractors, the men of this command have been working on the fort night and day, by orders of General Graham. There are three reliefs, one every eight hours, and a dozen men, in charge of an officer from the heavy artillery battery, are kept busy getting the guns and carriages into the emplacements and mounting them.

Captain Bailey's infantrymen are having altogether a different sort of service from that which they have had in Atlanta. At present they are enjoying the sea breezes on Tybee and are sent out in squads of from three to ten to act as guards around the fortifications. There is a corporal's guard sent to Fort Pulaski every eight hours to patrol the shores of Cockspur island around the fort on account of the location of all the submarine mining apparatus to be used in the harbor. Another squad guards the fortifications proper, near which no stranger, be he ever so patriotic an American, is allowed to approach unless he is employed on the works or has permission from the secretary of war to go there.

The light artillery battery has very little work on hand at present. The men have a couple of drills every day on the hard beach and such will continue to be their daily duty until they are ordered away or are called on here for active service.

There is a squad of men in charge of Lieutenant C. S. Bromwell, of the engineer corps, recently sent here as an aide to Captain C. E. Gillette, now engaged in planting the mines near Fort Pulaski. It is understood that some forty of nifty submarine mines have been placed in the harbor, the operations being conducted so quietly and secretly that even the tugboat captains who are always passing up and down the river know very little about it. They pass now and then, however, when a mine is being sunk and they know that the work is in progress.

Fortifying Warsaw Island.

The work of constructing a fortification on Warsaw island, the entrance to Wilmington river, which is the approach to the city by way of Thunderbolt, has been in progress now for some days. It is expected that several rapid fire guns will be placed behind this fortification within a few days. Captain Gillette, who has been devoting almost all of his time to the Carter courtmartial, in which he is the main prosecuting witness, has recently received orders from the chief of engineers to let the court alone and devote his entire time to the fortifications. He so stated on the witness stand a few days ago and since that time he has been going from one fortification to another hurrying up the work and getting it in shape.

The military spirit in Savannah runs high and there will be no trouble in getting here more than the full quota of volunteers. The commanding officers are extremely desirous that their men shall volunteer in sufficient numbers to permit them to preserve the integrity of their organizations and in some instances this will undoubtedly be done. All of the companies have been inspected and are found in first-class condition, ready for active duty. They are simply waiting the transmission of the president's proclamation by the governor, and they will then answer promptly to the call. The officers of some of the commands have been holding frequent meetings to discuss the situation, and with few exceptions they are eager for the fray.

A Fine Cigar.

Mr. Fred Bush, representing the King Cigar Company, of Pennsylvania, is in the city introducing their new brand of cigars, "The Atlanta Constitution." This cigar, like the great paper after which it is named, is the best in the south. It is strictly high-class goods, for 5 cents straight. Mr. Bush has distributed the cigar thoroughly and has many letters of commendation, testifying to its high merit. As a strictly first-class 5 cent cigar "The Atlanta Constitution" is a winner. It has caught the educated smokers of Atlanta.

LEE LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON.

General Thinks Cuba Should Be Invaded Before Rainy Season Begins.

Richmond, Va., April 23.—General Fitzhugh Lee will leave on the noon train Monday for Washington. The general appears somewhat restless under the restraints placed upon him by the delay in sending troops to Cuba. He is anxious to get back to the island and attack the Spaniards and predicts that if he is put in charge of troops down there he will make quick work of Blanco's army.

The announcement from Spain today that Weyler had conferred with the queen regent and would return to Cuba at the head of an army proved interesting reading for General Lee, who said after reading it that he would like nothing better than to face Weyler with an army. General Lee appears to think that the proposed delay in sending the troops to Cuba will prove somewhat dangerous.

The rainy season sets in on the island about the middle of June or first of July and he had hoped that the troops would be sent at once to Cuba and that the fight, as far as driving the Spaniards from the island, would have been over before the rain began to fall, for if Americans unacclimated are caught on the island after the wet season begins they will be very apt to contract fever.

It having been suggested to General Lee that Richmond troops, who had at first been somewhat loth to go to Cuba, had reconsidered and were declaring themselves as prepared to go wherever ordered, he exclaimed:

"Richmond and Virginia will do their duty. I never knew them to fail and certainly they can be depended upon now."

BUYING COAL IN HAWAII NOW.

United States Consul at Honolulu Purchases 15,000 Tons.

Victoria, B. C., April 23.—The mail steamer Warrimoo arrived this morning after a tempestuous voyage. She left Sydney March 26th, and Honolulu April 15th.

She brings news from Honolulu that United States Consul Haywood has bought up all available coal at that port for the use of the United States government to meet any emergency which may possibly arise owing to hostilities. The total amount purchased was 15,000 tons, the price paid being a high one. The United States had already 800 tons there, and the extra supply will, the consul believes, meet all demands until more arrives.

Shipping companies will not sell any coal at any price, as all they have will be needed for their steamers. The big purchase of the United States has stripped the market, and it is feared steamers coming to Honolulu to coal will be compelled to tie up.

The Hawaiian Star of April 14th, says:

"The stars and stripes may float over the government building at this time tomorrow. At a late hour this afternoon information had been received from the American minister and admiral will take formal possession of the island in the name of the United States tomorrow morning. It is impossible to find confirmation or denial of the rumor, but it comes from high authority."

The Hawaiian Bulletin says:

"Admiral Miller said yesterday afternoon that he was in Honolulu to annex the Sandwich islands, and would not leave until that is accomplished."

Press Censor at Key West.

Key West, Fla., April 23.—The government has taken control of the telegraph wires at this point, and all press matter will be handled subject to the decision of the censor. Telegraphic communication with Havana has been abandoned.

There is an old superstition, says The Springfield Republican, that when a flock of wild geese is seen flying in the shape of a "W" war is imminent.

Free Medical Treatment for Weak Men

Who Are Willing to Pay When Convinced of Cure.



A scientific combined medical and mechanical cure has been discovered for "Weakness of Men." Its success has been so startling that the proprietors now announce that they will send it on trial—remedies and appliance—without advance payment—to any honest man.

If not all that is claimed—all you wish—send it back—that ends it—pay nothing!

No such offer was ever made in good faith before; we believe no other remedy would stand such a test.

This combined treatment cures quickly, thoroughly and forever all effects of early evil habits, later excesses, overwork, worry, etc. It creates health, strength, vitality, sustaining powers and restores weak and undeveloped portions to natural dimensions and functions.

Any man writing in earnest will receive description, particulars and references in a plain sealed envelope. Professional confidence. No deception nor imposition of any nature. A national reputation backs this offer. (Cut out and send this notice, or mention paper.) Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY IS ABOUT RUINED

Havana's Last Cigar Made Until Peace Comes to End the Strife.

CUBAN CIGARS ARE SCARCE

Captain General Weyler Wrecked the Fair Pearl of the Antilles.

CIGAR FACTORIES ARE NOW IN RUINS

Retaliation by the Insurgents Has Destroyed Plantations—The Soil Saturated with Blood.

Havana, April 21.—(Special Correspondence.)—For nearly two years Cuba has not raised enough tobacco to supply the island. Tobacco plantations, like the sugar fields, lie in ruins. For want of tobacco the cigar factories of Havana are nearly all idle. Factories which formerly employed 500 men now employ only fifty. Where 200 Cuban girls used to make a living at rolling cigars only twenty are now at work. The industry is at the point of death.

Who is responsible? First, Weyler; second, the Cubans. The captain general said: "Thou shalt not make cigars." The insurgents replied: "Then we will destroy the crops." From the palace in 1896 came the famous decree forbidding the exportation of Havana leaf tobacco. In the field followed the burning of the crops and stored tobacco by the Cubans. A petition has been recently sent to Captain General Blanco asking him to revoke the decree of his predecessor. His answer was an emphatic "No!"

What actuated Weyler to forbid the exportation of Havana tobacco? First, the captain general, always ready to adopt stringent measures, believed in good faith that manufacturers and dealers in the United States would buy up all the tobacco in Cuba and consequently oblige all the factories in Havana to close. In this his belief proved well founded. American tobacco dealers hastened to buy up all the tobacco they could get before the decree took effect. And, of course, all the factories in Havana put up their shutters. Second, Weyler knew that the Cuban cigarmakers in Tampa and Key West each gave $1 a week from their wages for the cause of Cuba libre. To prohibit the export of tobacco, therefore, would throw these Tampa and Key West cigar makers out of employment and deprive the insurgents of that important source of revenue. Consequently, in the Florida cigar towns there were soon hundreds of idle, half-starving Cubans. Third, Weyler was a gold grabber. He loved to make money. He made it. He was a millionaire when he left Cuba. I am told that this famous tobacco decree netted him a fortune.

How Weyler Filled His Purse.

Many so-called American tobacco firms exported several thousand bales of tobacco in spite of General Weyler's prohibitive decree, under the pretense that it was the outcome of diplomatic transactions between Washington and Madrid. But the real secret in the affair was that Weyler, by charging commission on every bale exported, graciously gave permission for shipments to be made. Thus Weyler made money as he waged war.

The province or county of Vuelta Abajo is, or rather was, Cuba's principal tobacco center. It might have been called Cuba's Klondike But today every tobacco plantation in Vuelta Abajo is in ruins, abandoned. The direct cause of this wholesale destruction was Weyler's tobacco decree. All the farmers, farm hands, dealers and persons directly or indirectly engaged in raising or dealing in tobacco had hitherto been sacred to the insurgents; all tobacco property was respected, in direct contrast to sugar plantations. No sooner was Weyler's decree known in Vuelta Abajo than the rebels changed their tactics. The sacred plant was attacked with fury. Over 400,000 bales of tobacco (approximately 40,000,000 pounds) were destroyed in 1896 and 1897 in Vuelta Abajo, and the war on the weed continues up to the present day.

In 1897 very little tobacco was gathered, representing not one-tenth of the normal crop. Even this small percentage was grown in the yards of houses in well-fortified villages, and in the much-talked-about Zonas de Cultivo, which were designed by General Weyler for the planting of vegetables for the unfortunate reconcentrados.

It will take at least twenty years before Vuelta Abajo can again be in as flourishing condition as in January, 1896. Not even if the war should come to an end could it regain its former wealth in a shorter period. Whole villages and towns have been destroyed; and 80 per cent of the population has perished. Even genuine autonomy would not much benefit the tobacco trade of Cuba, since Spain is under so many obligations to the Compania Generalde Tadacos, a monopoly in that country, from which the government derives an enormous revenue. Absolute independence alone can help matters.

The Ruined Cigar Factories.

The condition of things in the cigar factories of Havana could not be more hopeless. Here is a statement made by the head of the leading cigar factory one year ago: "In the department devoted to the preparation of raw tobacco we employ 500 men and 200 women. Average daily production 50,000 pounds. In the cigar-making department we employ 200 men and 100 women. Average daily output 1,000,000 cigars." Now, compare these figures with others which I have just obtained by a visit to that same factory. In the raw tobacco department, 300 men, ten women. Average daily output 2,500 pounds of tobacco. In the cigar making rooms, twenty men, five women. Average daily output less than 75,000 cigars. From 1,000,000 cigars a day to 75,000 a day in a single factory! How long before the smokers of the United States will seek in vain for real Havana cigars? All the best Havana cigars are exported. Havana, itself, must be contented with a second-rate smoke at a first-rate price. Half the cigar stands still doing business are stocked very meagerly, with a genuine lot of poor cigars. Moreover, a leading New York cigar manufacturer, now in Havana, tells me that half the cigars sold here and in the states as "clear Havanas" are made of Virginia tobacco. The raw material is sent direct from Virginia to Porto Rico. At Porto Rico it is repacked and shipped to Havana as native Puerto Rico tobacco. In Havana Porto Rico tobacco from Virginia is made into cigars and sent back to the states as "clear Havanas."

The natives here are unanimous in their opinion that the Cuban cigar industry is doomed. Their opinion is founded on the facts just given. It looks entirely probable that in a few months this city will have on exhibition, draped in mourning, a curiosity, labeled "Havana's Last Cigar."

GILSON WILLETS.



MR. EMIL MOLLENHAUER,

Who Conducts the Boston Festival Orchestra That Will Soon Visit Atlanta.

The forthcoming concert of the Boston Festival Orchestra on May 5th and 6th at the Grand has excited an interest unparalleled in the annals of musical history in Atlanta. So much has been written in the press of the wonderful playing of this band and so many stories retailed of the autocratic ways of the conductor, Mollenhauer, that aside from the desire to hear the orchestra play is a widespread curiosity to see them and to determine whether Mollenhauer is the tyrant he is represented to be. It is related of Mollenhauer that in order to have the first violins of the orchestra play a certain passage to his liking they were called one-half hour before the rest of the orchestra twice a week during an entire winter season and a wag in the orchestra estimated the passage to have been played from very slowly to very rapidly more than 17,000 times. The same wag being once complimented upon the wonderful unanimity of the playing of the first violins in Paganini's "Perpetual Motion," replied; "We ought to play it well, for Mollenhauer hasn't allowed one of us a minute's rest for six months in anticipation of this—'Perpetual Motion.'" The members of the orchestra say of Mollenhauer that he is really a most affable and agreeable fellow when not in a concert or rehearsal, but that the moment the baton is in his hand he is immediately transformed into a demon and woe betide the unlucky wretch who dares make a slip of any kind. A second oboe player once dodged him for a week on account of a wrong note he played in the opening overture at a concert in Chicago. Mollenhauer's control of the orchestra in their public performances is a real scientific study and is little short of hypnotism; every man feels the magic spell of his baton and as Philip Hale, the great critic, wrote of him, "He plays upon the orchestra as upon a piano." The movement of every bow is as precise as the drill of a company of veterans and the entrance of every instrument is as prompt and the whole ensemble is an example of military discipline in the highest degree of perfection.

SEVERE STORM AT MONTGOMERY

Several Houses Blown Down and Trees Uprooted.

Montgomery, Ala., April 23.—(Special.)—A severe wind and rain storm prevailed in this section about 3 o'clock this morning. Many houses and barns were overturned and innumerable trees were uprooted. A dozen cars on the Plant system near the city were overturned. Two negroes living on the Charles Hannon plantation, east of town, were killed and a number of others more or less injured. The velocity of the gale was from thirty-five to forty miles an hour and was accompanied by almost two inches of rain.

TO GRADUATE NEXT SATURDAY.

First Class at West Point To Get a Chance.

Washington, April 23.—(Special.)—The first class at West Point is to be graduated next Saturday as in the case of the first class at Annapolis, which was graduated some days ago, the services of the young men who have about completed their education at the expense of the government is required and they are to be given a chance to win their spurs. The army reorganization bill, which passed the house today, makes way for eighty-four second lieutenants, and the young men who are graduated will be chosen to fill these places.

SMALL BATTLE IN CHATTANOOGA

Drunken Soldiers and the Police Have an Encounter.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 23.—(Special.)—A crowd of drunken negro United States soldiers from Chickamauga park tonight fired into the police patrol for the purpose of rescuing two negro civilians the officers had under arrest. Fortunately, their shots missed the officers, but struck the negroes they were trying to rescue, wounding one in the foot and the other in the leg. The latter will probably lose his leg, if not his life.

Much indignation has been aroused at the freedom allowed these lawless men in carrying their arms in the city, and there is a probability that the citizens will protest to the authorities to have it stopped.

Almost a reign of terror prevailed here tonight after the fusilade fired by the negroes.

Swanson Will Keep His Seat.

Washington, April 23.—A report has been made from the committee on elections in the case of Brown vs. Swanson, from the third Virginia district. It is signed by five members and is in favor of Brown. The last report will no doubt be held as that of the majority.

CAPITOL DRAPED IN DEEP MOURNING

Walthall's Funeral Occurred in the Senate Chamber in the Morning.

REMAINS GO TO MISSISSIPPI

Superb Floral Offerings Cover the Casket Before Hobart's Chair.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY ATTENDED SERVICES

Mississippian's Funeral Was Attended by the Leading Officials of the Nation.

Washington, April 23.—The capitol was draped in mourning today. Flags on the great marble pile were at half-staff and throughout the senate wing of the magnificent structure evidences of grief and sadness were at every hand.

At noon the senate was called to order to pay a tribute of respect to Hon. Edward Carey Walthall, late senator from Mississippi, who died Thursday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock.

The remains of Senator Walthall were conveyed to the capitol last evening and were lying in state in the marble room of the senate until 9 o'clock today, when they were placed in the senate chamber in the area in front of the president's desk.

Senator Walthall's chair on the main aisle was draped in black. The casket was covered with superb floral offerings.

Promptly at noon Vice President Hobart's gavel called the senate to order. Senators occupied seats on the left side of the chamber, while members of the house of representatives occupied seats on the right. The diplomatic corps, headed by its dean, Sir Julian Pauncefote, occupied seats immediately in front of the members of the house.

The associate justices of the supreme court and President McKinley and six members of his cabinet, Secretary Long and Postmaster General Smith being unable to be present, were also attendants at the ceremonies. Occupying seats in front of the joint committee of arrangements were the members and immediate relatives of Senator Walthall's family.

The ceremonies that followed were impressive. After invocation by Rev. J. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate, the vice president announced that business would be suspended for the day. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. McKim, rector of Ephiphany Protestant Episcopal church, of this city, and Bishop Thomson, of Holy Springs, Miss.

At the conclusion of the beautiful funeral services of the Episcopal church the pallbearers, consisting of members of the capitol police force, entered the chamber and bore out the casket, followed by the honorary pallbearers, the members of the joint committee of the two branches of congress.

The remains of Senator Walthall were conveyed to the Pennsylvania station and placed on a special car.

The train bearing the remains, the members of Senator Walthall's family and the joint committee of the senate and house of representatives left at 8 o'clock this evening for Holly Springs, Miss., where the interment will take place.

A Soldier's Outfit.

The Army and Navy Journal gives this list for the proper outfit for an infantry officer of the state troops, adding the injunction: Cut this out and paste it in your trunk and, when ordered out, look it over and see if you have what you need and thus save "bumming" on your friends.

Bedding—Mattress, thin and flexible, to roll up with your blankets; rubber blanket, 1; woolen blankets, 4; canvass to roll all bedding in; straps, 3 large, connected, for bedding; folding cot, "Gold Medal" pattern, to roll up in bedding; pillows and cases; sleeping cap; sheiter tent, to cover bed in daytime; mosquito bar.

Clothing—Gloves, heavy and light; shirts, flannel, 3; undershirts, 4; drawers, 4; socks, 5; handkerchiefs, silk, 4; handkerchiefs, linen, 12; campaign hats, 2; blouses, 2; vests, 2; overcoat, 1; trousers, 3; rubber coat; forage cap, 1; shoes, 3; leggings, 2; necktles, 20.

Equipments—Sword and belt; pistol and cartridges; canteen; dispatch bag, small; field glass; watch; pocket knife; compass; goggles; note book; match safe.

Toilet Articles—Wash basin, tin; soap, face and bath; towels, small, 4; towels, bath, 2; hair brush; comb; tooth brushes, 2; tooth powder; razors, 2; razor strap; shaving brush; shaving soap; shaving glass; tumbler, metal; toilet paper; court plaster; surgeon's plaster; camphor ice; tooth-brush mug, metal; sponge, face; sponge, bath; whisk broom; blacking brush; vaseline; soap box; nail brush.

Camp Outfit—Folding chairs, 2; valise; satchel; small trunk or chest; dunnage bag; candlesticks or candle lantern (folding); candles; table, folding; water pail.

Books—Dictionary; army regulations; army register; drill regulations; courts martial; a good work on field service, etc.; maps of the country; The Army and Navy Journal.

Mess Outfit—Mess chests; mess stores; mess table, folding.

Stationery—Blanks, mileage, pay, etc.; paper, letter, note, etc.; envelopes, large and small; pencils, all kinds; penholders and pens; postage stamps; telegram blank book; telegram blanks; memorandum books; ink, red and black; postal cards; ruler; blotter; tracing cloth; rubber bands; traveling inkstands, 2; mucilage or mouth-glue.

Miscellaneous—Tobacco or cigars; pipes; tobacco bag; seidletz powders; thread; needles; thimble; buttons; snap buttons; beeswax; twine; "housewife" for sewing material; scissors; awl handle and tools; cutting plyers; eyeglasses, spare, if used; buckskin or lacing leather; shoestrings; tape, black and white; cloth, for mending; matches; whisky; shoe thread.

Robert Louis Stevenson and a Reporter

From The New York Sun.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson's present visit to New York recalled to a newspaper man yesterday an experience he had in trying to interview her husband a few years ago when he stopped in this city on his way to the South Sea islands. Mr. Stevenson was ill at that time and he was averse to newspaper interviews. One newspaper in this city was anxious to get an interview with Stevenson on a certain subject, but the reporter who was sent up to see him returned with the information that Mr. Stevenson was too ill to see any one. A new recruit to the staff of this paper was a man who had been graduated from a Scotch university and who had not been in this country long enough to lose his burr. He said that he thought he could get an interview with the novelist and away he went to try it. Several hours later he returned to the newspaper office with a gleeful expression.

"Did you see Mr. Stevenson?" he was asked.

"I did, indeed," he said. "I have been with him for the past two hours. He is a wonderful man."

"Then sit right down and write out your interview with him on this topic."

The Scotch reporter's jaw dropped and his embarrassment was evident.

"What's the matter?" asked the editor.

"Well, sir," said the reporter, "I just sent up my card to Mr. Stevenson with my old home address under it, and he sent for me to come up to his room at once. He was in bed, and we talked about old scenes and found that we had some mutual friends in the old country. I never talked with a more interesting man, and after two hours I left him. To tell you the truth, sir, I forgot entirely to ask him anything about the subject you mention."

This was a high tribute to Mr. Stevenson's conversational ability, and it has pleased the Scotchman to tell the story whenever the author's name was mentioned.

Miss Lucy King Kenan has returned from Mobile, Ala., after a pleasant visit to relatives.

CONGRESSMAN BOTKIN,

Of the Great State of Kansas Sends a Message To the People.

HAD CATARRH OF THE STOMACH TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—RELIEVED AT LAST BY PE-RU-NA, THE NATIONAL REMEDY FOR CATARRH.



HON. J. D. BOTKIN, M. C., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Congressman Botkin is one of the most influential and best known men in the state of Kansas. Whatever he may choose to say on any subject will be accepted by the people as the truth. So famous a remedy as Pe-ru-na could not have well escaped the attention of so famous a man. He not only has heard of the remedy, but knows a good deal about it. Pe-ru-na is the one internal remedy that cures chronic catarrh. It cures catarrh wherever located. This is a fact that the people are rapidly finding out, but there are still a large multitude who need to know it. It is especially seasonable at this time of the year to make a rapid cure of catarrh. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh in any season of the year, but amid the favorable climatic influences of spring its cures of old cases are more prompt and remarkable. Very old cases of chronic catarrh that have resisted all other forms of treatment have been permanently cured by a very short course of Pe-ru-na with the genial assistance of balmy spring weather. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, Congressman Botkin, whose fame is a national one, says of Pe-ru-na:

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

My Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines—Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure. Pe-ru-na is surely a wonderful remedy for catarrhal affections.

J. D. BOTKIN.

Better Than Doctors.



Mrs. E. Riker, Cedar Falls, Ia.

I am now quite well, doing all my housework for six in the family. I have not taken Pe-ru-na for about two weeks now. I praise the blessed Pe-ru-na wherever I have the opportunity. I think and know its equal is not to be found. It has done for me what four doctors and five different medicines failed to do. I walk seven blocks to church every Sunday and feel refreshed at the end of my walk. And such sweet, refreshing sleep! I often tell my husband that if the house was carried away and me in it I wouldn't know anything about it.

MRS. E. RIKER.

A Minister's Wife.



Mrs. O. F. McHargue, Bozeman, Mont.

After I received your advice in regard to the supposed polypus, as I then could not afford to have it removed, I began to take Pe-ru-na, thinking I might at least get some temporary relief. By the time I had taken one bottle the polypus had disappeared, and three bottles cured the catarrh and throat trouble. I have recommended the medicine to several friends. As a minister's wife I come in contact with all classes of people, and shall always speak a good word for Pe-ru-na. I have given trial bottles to a few friends. Wishing you abundant success, so long as you merit it so richly as you have heretofore, I remain very truly, MRS. O. F. McHARGUE.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh.



Mr. Oscar Thompson, Toronto, S. D.

I was afflicted for several years with that dreadful disease known as chronic catarrh of the head and nose. After trying various catarrh cures without getting any relief, I began taking Pe-ru-na with immediate good results. I had severe pains in the head and nose; I could not be free of a constant desire to clear the throat of mucus, and my nose was entirely stopped up. I was getting very weak and low-spirited. After taking a course of Pe-ru-na I feel better than I have for five years and have no symptoms of my former troubles remaining. I am quite able to do my usual work without fatigue. I have every reason to believe that my excellent health at present is the direct result of taking Pe-ru-na, without which I should have been dead by this time, without a doubt. OSCAR THOMPSON.

Catarrh Three Years.



Miss Linnie Wiggins, Berlin Heights, O.

I send my photograph and testimonial I suffered with catarrh of the head, nose and throat for three years. I could get no relief until I began taking Pe-ru-na. I took three bottles. It has done wonders. Independent of curing my catarrh, it has greatly improved my general health. I cannot describe the change. Any one suffering from catarrh, and knowing that it can be cured, would be very unwise not to take Dr. Hartman's advice. Follow directions. Pe-ru-na does the rest.

MISS LINNIE WIGGINS.

Four Bottles of Pe-ru-na.



Mr. Lee Stephens, Bailey, Tex.

I write to let you know how I am getting along. I have taken about five bottles of Pe-ru-na and am proud to say that I have fully recovered. At first the catarrh was so bad I could scarcely hear; but now there is no difficulty in hearing and all the symptoms of catarrh have disappeared. Many thanks for your kindness and for your wonderful medicine.

LEE STEPHENS.

An illustrated book of 32 pages, entitled "Facts and Faces," is being sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. This book contains the testimonials of a large number of men and women who have been cured by Pe-ru-na of catarrh in some one of its many phases or complications.

TKIN,
a Message
FIVE YEARS—
NA.



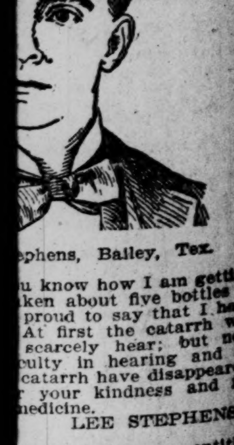
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POLICEMAN FIRED A FATAL SHOT

The Negro Shot by Officer Hamilton Died Last Night.

HOW THE KILLING OCCURRED

Police Authorities Believe the Shooting Was Justifiable.

THE CORONER MAY HOLD AN INQUEST

The Negro's Right Name Was John Castles—Gave Officer a Wrong Name—No Suspension.

THE negro who was shot by Patrolman Clarence Hamilton Friday morning died last night at 10 o'clock.

The negro has been identified as John Castles. He gave the name of Bob Smith when the officer first accosted him, and the fact that he did not give the right name is taken now as positive proof that he stole the chickens with which he was caught.

Friday morning, just after daybreak, Officer Hamilton saw a negro with a crop of chickens in a wheelbarrow. He stopped the man and asked him who he was and where he got the fowls.

"I work for a grocery store, and the chickens belong to the man by whom I am employed," was the reply given in an impudent tone.

When further questioned, the negro said his name was Bob Smith.

Hamilton told the negro that he would have to take him to the police barracks.

"I ain't done nothing and I don't see what you want to arrest me for," the negro said, as he leaned over on the wheelbarrow.

The officer saw from the attitude of the negro that there was likely to be trouble. Hamilton laid his hand on the negro's arm and the latter seized a heavy stick of wood which was in the wheelbarrow, and as quick as possible raised it and struck at the policeman. Hamilton threw up his left arm and caught the blow, at the same time drawing his pistol. As the negro attempted to raise the stick a second time Hamilton fired and the negro staggered back and dropped his weapon. He then picked up from the wheelbarrow an iron bolt, and just as he was turning to throw it the policeman fired a second shot. This last shot struck the negro in the side and near the small of the back, and he fell.

Hamilton had the negro taken to the Grady hospital, where the wound was examined. The ball had passed entirely through the negro's body, coming out just below the stomach.

Yesterday afternoon it was ascertained that the wounded negro's real name was John Castles, and that he had given the officer an alias.

The police authorities, believing the shooting was justifiable, have taken no action in the matter, and Hamilton will not be suspended.

The coroner has been notified, and he may hold an inquest today.

Officer Hamilton regrets the death of the negro, but says he was forced to shoot in the discharge of his official duty and to protect his own life. This is accepted as true by all who have investigated the facts of the case.

A FUGITIVE KING'S FETE.

Joseph Bonaparte Entertained Philadelphia Friends in Princely Style.

"About four miles from Philadelphia there was a magnificent mansion built after the Italian manner in the previous century by Governor John Penn, and known as Lansdowne house, in honor of the marquis of Lansdowne. Here Joseph Bonaparte," records William Perrine, writing in the April Ladies' Home Journal of "When the King of Spain Lived on the Banks of the Schuylkill," "established himself in rural ease until he had built his 'palace' at Bordentown, N. J. Toward the end of the summer of 1817 Joseph had a little dinner party at Lansdowne. Among the guests was Dr. Benjamin Rush's daughter Julia, who was pleased with what she thought his fluent conversation, his urbane manner and his good looks, and who, perhaps, was somewhat inclined to sympathize with his complaint that Napoleon had not been at all disposed to let him have very much of his own way as either soldier or king.

"On one occasion only he gave a magnificent fete on the lawn of his princely estate, and all the beaus and belles of Philadelphia who had been invited dressed in their most picturesque summer gowns and made haste to attend. It was a brilliant afternoon fete, and Bonaparte was the center of attraction as he stood on his lawn and welcomed his guests. But it is doubtful whether there were at any time more than half a dozen persons in Philadelphia, or, for that matter, in the whole country, to whom he bore anything like close and confidential relations. He liked little children, and they were sometimes in the habit of speaking of him as 'the good Mr. Bonaparte.'"

A TRAVELING MAN

Gives Some Valuable Hints Regarding the Care of the Health While Traveling.

Mr. R. W. Wincherdon, a commercial traveler from Birmingham, whose business keeps him almost constantly on the road, relates in The Sunday News the dangers to health resulting from constant change of residence and the way he overcame the usual injurious effects.

He says: One thing people traveling cannot well avoid is the constant change in water and food; the stomach never has an opportunity to become accustomed to anything and in a few years or much sooner the average traveling man becomes a hopeless dyspeptic.

For several years I suffered more or less from indigestion, sour stomachs, headaches, distaste for food, often no appetite, gas on the stomach and the usual unpleasant effects of imperfect digestion.

Nearly every traveling man has his favorite remedy for different troubles and I tried all of them with different results. Finally on the train between Pittsburg and Philadelphia one day, I overheard a conversation between two ladies, one of whom had suffered severely from indigestion and stated she had been completely cured by a remedy which she called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets; I remembered the conversation because it directly interested me; and at the next town I inquired at the first drug store and bought a package for 50 cents, and from that day to this I have never been without them. They are pleasant tasting tablets, not a secret patent medicine, but composed of vegetable essences, pure pepsin, fruit salts and Golden Seal; being in tablet form they never lose their good qualities like a liquid medicine would, but are always fresh and ready for use.

I carry a box in my pocket continually, and whenever I see any symptoms of indigestion I take one, also one after each meal, and for a year and a half I have not lost a day by reason of poor health and can eat anything and relish what I eat; my digestion is absolutely perfect as far as I can judge from my feelings and although there may be other stomach medicines just as good as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, I do not know what they are. Certainly for people who travel they are far ahead of any liquid medicine, as they are so convenient, they can be carried in the pocket and used whenever needed.

I believe they are sold by all druggists at 50 cents, and believe anyone who will try them will agree with me that for indigestion and stomach trouble Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are unequaled.

NO CHANGES MADE HERE.

Superintendent Vaughn, of the Southern, Will Remain in Atlanta.

The report published in Chattanooga yesterday stating that Superintendent Vaughn, of the Southern railway, was to be transferred to Knoxville, is pronounced by Southern officials here to be a mistake.

It was announced in the same publication that Superintendent Huger, at Knoxville, was to be made assistant general superintendent under Mr. Barrett, with office at Washington, while Mr. Barbour Thompson was to be made superintendent of the Atlanta-Washington division. There is not the slightest foundation for any part of this report, a railway official states. Mr. Thompson said there was nothing in the report. It is well known that his authority was increased a few months ago when other changes were being made in the system.

Mr. Vaughn will remain in Atlanta, and Mr. Huger in Knoxville. There will be some changes on May 1st, when Superintendent Beauprie, of Macon, resigns, and Mr. Jones, of Anniston, succeeds him.

PROFITS OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

An Extraordinary Charge for Vessels Passing Through.

From Tid-Bits.

The Suez canal is just 100 miles long. The enterprise, as every one knows, has been highly successful from a financial point of view, the receipts annually being considerably over £3,000,000. This is due to the fact that the saving to large vessels consuming great quantities of coal, as against going around the Cape of Good Hope, is so great that the Suez Canal Company is in a position to ask huge rates, not to say extortionate ones. It is true that, happily, Great Britain owns about half the shares and reaps a very handsome profit, but as, out of 3,500 vessels or thereabouts, 3,200 are British ships, it is to some extent like taking it from one section of the community to give it to another. Recently the owner of a large steam yacht wanted to go as far as Ismailia, a distance of about forty miles, just to see the canal, and come back again. The trip would have only taken a few hours, and the sum asked, according to the scale of their rates, was nearly £500. The owner very properly said he would rather throw the money into the sea, or, better still, give it to the poor, than submit to such a ridiculous demand. It is easy to see the canal from the railway which runs alongside it. It is a very curious experience from the windows of the train—the trackless desert on the one side, and on the other enormous vessels, the largest afloat, perhaps 5,000 tons or more, steaming, apparently through the land, because you only get occasional glimpses of the canal itself. At night these monsters of the deep have their hundreds of electric lights shining brightly, with a huge searchlight on deck, to show them the way, and the sight is most picturesque viewed from the railway carriage windows of this little line.

MARION McBRIDE.

A Famous Worker for the W. C. T. U. in Boston.

One of the famous workers in the W. C. T. U. ranks and one who stood very close to Frances Willard, is Marion McBride, of Boston. She is a tireless worker and an authority on pure foods. Everywhere she goes, she recommends Postum, the famous food drink, for she knows of its great work in furnishing a pure, toothsome, hot beverage for breakfast, much like coffee in appearance and taste, but made by food experts from parts of field grains, selected to furnish brain and nerves with the food demanded by nature.

It is especially welcome to those who find distress and disease follow coffee drinking.

Grocers supply it at 15 and 25 cents per package.

THE WEATHER.

At 8 o'clock last night the low pressure area had moved northeast during the past twenty-four hours to central over the Ohio valley. The high in the east had moved off the map, while that in the northwest had moved southeast and was centered over the Platte valley section.

Cloudy and unsettled weather covered nearly the entire country, the only clear weather being along the gulf coast and in the southwest below the Red river. Rain was falling at New York, Raleigh, Charlotte, Augusta, Cincinnati, Huron, Rapid City and Dodge City and precipitation had been general during the day over the eastern, central and northwest states. Thursday storms, accompanied by wind squalls, had occurred at many stations in the south and east. The temperature had fallen some in the Ohio and Tennessee valleys and in the interior of Georgia and North Carolina, while a corresponding rise had occurred along the middle Atlantic coast. Over the rest of the map there was no change.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	63
Daily normal temperature	64
Highest temperature	70
Lowest temperature	56
Total rainfall during 12 hours	1.49
Deficiency of precipitation	7.48

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. April 23, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum Temperature	Precipitation, inches, 12 hours.
New York, rain	58	70	T
Savannah, cloudy	64	78	.40
Norfolk, cloudy	70	78	.00
Charlotte, rain	60	72	.76
Raleigh, rain	60	80	.44
Wilmington, cloudy	68	75	T
Charleston, cloudy	70	78	.18
Augusta, rain	66	64	.80
Jacksonville, cloudy	64	78	.40
Atlanta, cloudy	64	70	1.49
Pensacola, clear	72	74	.00
Montgomery, clear	70	78	.30
Vicksburg, cloudy	64	64	T
New Orleans, clear	76	82	.00
Palestine, clear	72	82	.00
Galveston, clear	72	82	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	76	78	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	50	54	T
Detroit, cloudy	48	50	.00
Chicago, cloudy	40	42	.00
Memphis, cloudy	62	64	T
Chattanooga, pt. cl'dy	64	66	.38
Knoxville, rain	60	68	.26
Cincinnati, rain	58	60	.34
St. Paul, cloudy	54	58	.00
St. Louis, cloudy	56	60	T
Kansas City, clear	64	66	.00
Omaha, pt. cl'dy	62	64	.00
Huron, rain	48	58	.02
Rapid City, rain	54	58	.02
North Platte, pt. cl'dy	58	64	T
Dodge City, rain	56	72	T
Abilene, clear	72	76	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Today.

South Carolina—Showers; clearing tomorrow evening; southern, shifting toward westerly winds.

Georgia—Fair, preceded by showers in northern portion; westerly winds.

Alabama—Fair weather; northwesterly winds.

ATLANTA'S HOODOO HAS SAID GOODBY

Sheridan's Men Kept the Ball Going all Over the Field Yesterday.

THE SCORE WAS 7 TO 0

Birmingham Didn't Get a Man as Far as Third Base.

MONTGOMERY BATTED OUT A HOME RUN

Visitors Couldn't Do a Thing with Parvin's Balls and He Pitched a Rattling Game.

THE hoodoo that has been with the Atlanta baseball team has left for parts unknown. Some say that it joined the Birmingham team just before the game yesterday, but be that as it may, it has forsaken the Atlantas and they have started to win. The way that they jumped on Birmingham yesterday was heartrending to the Birminghams. The visitors strained every point to make just one run, but Parvin was in the box and the hoodoo was gone, so Birmingham quit just where they started so far as run accumulating was concerned.

In addition to the good work done in the box by Parvin, the Atlantas played a faultless game and not an error did they make. Bayers, who has been laid up with a game leg, was back in the game, and while he did not get many chances, he played a good game and the men were encouraged by having him back again. Not one of the Birmingham players reached third base and only one was fortunate enough to land safely on second. While both teams got the same number of hits, Parvin kept the hits made off of him well scattered and nothing over a single was made, while the Atlantas got two two-baggers and a home run. Parvin only gave one base on balls and Morris gave six. This, with two very bad errors by Knox, helped to pile up Atlanta's runs.

Neither side scored in the first inning, but in the second inning Atlanta started the ball going. The first two men up, Parvin and Ramp, were presented with first base on four balls. Neville flew out to first. Montgomery hit a long fly into the hands of Knox, but it did not stay there but a second and then bounced to the ground. While Knox was grabbing the ball off the ground both Parvin and Ramp advanced a base. Bayers hit a long fly to center that was captured, but Parvin beat the ball in home. Callahan hit the ball for two bases and Ramp scored. Gfroerrer retired at first and Atlanta went to the field with two runs to her credit.

In the next inning she went that one better and scored three runs. Crane and Mullaney were the first two men up and they were both given first on balls. Parvin struck out, but Ramp hit for two bases and both men on bases came home. Neville got a hit and Ramp scored. Montgomery flew out to right and Neville went out on a player's choice hit by Bayers to second base.

In the fifth inning Atlanta got two more runs. Ramp flew out to center. Neville was given a base on balls and then Montgomery scored the hit of the day by placing the ball over the fence for a home run. That ended the run-getting and gave Atlanta the game. In spite of the fact that the Atlantas won the game, there was much kicking on the decisions of the umpire and the Atlanta players and management are greatly dissatisfied with the work of McFarland. He gave the Atlantas the worst of it on more than one decision and was very careless in watching the close points. At one time he called an Atlanta player out at second when the second baseman dropped the ball. After prolonged and vigorous kicking he was persuaded to change his decision. He appeared to be conscientious in the decision, but he was careless not to see it and so it was with the other decisions. Following is the official score:

ATLANTA—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Gfroerrer, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Crane, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mullaney, 1b	4	1	0	12	2	0
Parvin, p	4	1	1	1	2	0
Ramp, 3b	4	2	1	1	5	0
Neville, 2b	4	1	2	5	0	0
Montgomery, c	5	1	1	5	2	0
Bayers, ss	4	0	0	0	2	0
Callahan, lf	4	0	1	2	1	0
Totals	34	7	7	27	14	0

BIRMINGHAM—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Sheehan, rf	4	0	2	5	1	0
Haller, c	4	0	0	9	2	0
Willig, rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Knox, lf	3	0	1	0	1	2
Veitch, 3b	4	0	0	1	0	1
Vallendorf, 1b	3	0	1	4	0	1
Gilligan, ss	3	0	0	3	2	0
Montgomery, 2b	3	0	1	3	2	0
Morris, p	3	0	2	0	1	0
Totals	31	0	7	27	9	4

Score by innings:

Atlanta .... 0 2 3 0 2 0 0 0 0—7
Birmingham .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Summary: Earned runs, Atlanta 2. Two-base hits, Callahan, Ramp. Home run, Montgomery. Struck out, by Parvin 3, by Morris 7. Bases on balls, off Parvin 1, off Morris 6. Bases on hit by pitched ball, off Morris 1. Double plays, Bayers to Neville to Mullaney. Left on bases, Atlanta 9, Birmingham 5. Umpire, McFarland. Scorer, Smith.

No Game in Savannah—Rain.

Savannah, Ga., April 23.—The Savannah-New Orleans game was postponed on account of rain.

Rain Stopped the Game.

Charleston, S. C., April 23.—The game between Charleston and Mobile this afternoon was called after the second inning on account of rain. The score was 1 to 0 in favor of Charleston.

NO GAME AT PIEDMONT PARK.

Mercer and the Techs Did Not Play Yesterday on Account of Rain.

Mercer college and the Techs did not meet on the diamond yesterday afternoon, as advertised. The hard rain of the forenoon made the ballground at Piedmont park unfit to play on and although the Mercer team was in the city, the game had to be declared off.

A misunderstanding arose between the managers of the two teams at the grounds yesterday afternoon as to whether the game should be declared off or given to Mercer by a score of 9 to 0. Manager George Merritt, of the Tech team, states that he telephoned Mercer's manager during the early part of the morning to the effect that it was impossible to play ball on the grounds at Piedmont park and that if he brought his team to Atlanta he would do so on his own responsibility.

The Mercer team decided to come anyhow, and arrived in the city at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and went at once to the park, expecting to find the Tech team ready to play them. Only half of the Tech team showed up in uniform for the game, the rest being under the impression that the Mercer team would not come. After a lengthy discussion the Mercer men determined to claim the game by the score of 9 to 0, because the manager of the Tech team had failed to have a new ball ready for the game.

Manager Merritt stated that he had telephoned the Mercer boys not to come and was not responsible for the condition of his team or the lack of new balls.

The Mercer team is one of the strongest this year that college has ever put on the diamond. Following is the personnel of the team: B. Jones, catcher; E. W. Garrett, pitcher; W. C. Mansfield, first base; C. Harris, second base; G. Stinson, third base; F. Massenburg, short stop; R. Jones, left field; J. Acree, center field, and Z. Copeland, right field. The team left Atlanta last night at 7:30 o'clock for Macon.

Baltimore 3, Boston 2.

Baltimore, April 23.—Nichols and McJames had a pitchers' battle today and the 3,585 spectators were treated to one of the fastest games seen here for a long time. The fielding behind both twirlers was for the most part of the hair-raising order. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3		7	2
Boston	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2		8	3

Batteries, McJames and Clarke; Nichols and Bergen. Umpires, Lynch and Connolly. Time, 1:45.

New York 14, Philadelphia 9.

Philadelphia, April 23.—New York succeeded in winning the closing game of the series by better all around work. Attendance 10,627. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	4 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 0—9		13	4
New York	4 4 1 1 2 1 0 1 *—14		14	3

Batteries, Donohue, Dunkle, Murphy and McFarland; Doheny and Warner. Umpires, Snyder and Curly. Time, 2:20.

Brooklyn 9, Washington 8.

Washington, April 23.—The Senators had every prospect of winning today up to the sixth inning, when six hits for eight bases gave the victory to the visitors. Attendance 2,500. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Washington	2 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 2—8		11	1
Brooklyn	1 0 0 1 1 6 0 0 *—9		14	4

Batteries, Mercer and McGuire; Payne and Ryan. Umpires, Emslie and Andrews. Time 2:12.

No Game at St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 23.—No game today; wet grounds.

CYCLE PATH OPENS SATURDAY.

The Opening Was To Take Place Yesterday, but Was Postponed on Account of the Rain.

The Piedmont cycle path will be formally opened for the season next Saturday afternoon. Invitations have been sent out to the friends of the club to be present at the opening, and a pleasant afternoon is expected. The opening was to take place yesterday, but the heavy rain of the morning necessitated its postponement until next Saturday.

The path has been greatly improved during the winter and a stretch of three miles added, making in all a seven-mile course. The last mile has been covered with cinders and offers a splendid stretch for racing.

There have been two gates erected at the entrance to the path, one to be used exclusively for riders going on the path and the other for the exit. These have been named "Alpha" and "Omega."

At the opening next Saturday a lunch will be served at the new bridge on the path from 4 until 6 o'clock, and each member is authorized to bring two friends and as many ladies as he can escort.

The club is in a prosperous condition in every way, having a membership of 150 at present.

Secretary A. J. Haltiwanger, Jr., has his hands full answering applications for membership, and when the public sees the improvements that have taken place on the path since last summer there will probably be more applicants than shares to sell.

ANNUAL FIELD DAY TUESDAY.

Tech Boys Will Meet at Piedmont Park and Attempt To Lower Amateur Records on the Track.

The annual field day of the Technological school takes place next Tuesday at Piedmont Park and from the way that the boys have shown up in training the occasion gives promise of being a great success.

The field day next Tuesday will give some idea of what the Tech boys are going to do at the intercollegiate meet in May and the chances are that they will make a very fine showing. Erskine and Crawford are two of the fastest amateur runners in the world and the boys who have seen them train declare that they are more than apt to lower some of the world amateur records. Erskine is a wonder when it comes to the 220 yards race and that is the record that is going to make the effort to smash.

He is also going to make an effort at the 100 yards dash and he is running very close to record time. Crawford is as good almost as Erskine and he also stands a chance of getting under the 220 yards' record. Professor Wood, who has charge of the boys, has them in excellent shape.

The sports will be held at the exposition grounds Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock and the boys are hopeful that they will have a large crowd as they want to supply themselves with the necessary track clothing for the coming meet. The Techs stand an excellent chance of winning all of the running events at the coming intercollegiate meet and those who enjoy outdoor sports will enjoy their field day next Tuesday.

Heavy Orders for Cars.

Anniston, Ala., April 23.—(Special.)—The Louisville and Nashville railroad has given hurry orders for several hundred cars to the car works in this city and in Gadsden. The orders are for immediate delivery as soon as the cars can be completed. The cars are to be used exclusively for transporting coal from Alabama mines to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans for government coaling stations. The Illinois Car and Equipment Company, in this city, is also building cars for the Southern, the Mobile and Birmingham and a Maryland short line, and is working an unusually large force of men.

WITHOUT PAIN.

A Medical Discovery That Effectually Cures Piles in Every Form.

For many years physicians have experimented in vain, seeking a remedy which would effectually cure piles and other rectal troubles, without resorting to a surgical operation. Many remedies were found to give temporary relief, but none could be depended upon to make a lasting, satisfactory cure.

Within a recent period, however, a new remedy, the Pyramid Pile Cure, has been repeatedly tested in hundreds of cases and with highly satisfactory results.

The first effect of the Pyramid Pile Cure is to instantly remove the pain and irritation generally present and from that time on the cure rapidly progresses, and before the patient is hardly aware of it he is entirely cured. The remedy seems to act directly on the nerves and blood vessels of the parts affected, as it comes into direct contact with them and sets up a healthy action, which in a perfectly natural way brings the parts to their normal condition.

The remedy does its work without any pain or inconvenience to the sufferer and is justly considered one of the most meritorious discoveries of modern medicine.

Piles is one of the most annoying and oftentimes dangerous diseases with which humanity is afflicted. If neglected it frequently develops into fistula or some equally fatal or incurable trouble, whereas by the timely use of this simple but effective remedy no one need suffer a single day from any form of piles unless they want to.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is perfectly harmless, containing no mineral poisons and is also very reasonable in price. It is sold in drug stores everywhere at 50 cents per package. The manufacturers of the remedy are the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., who have placed this excellent preparation before the public only after giving it thorough and repeated tests in the hands of reputable physicians. The results in hundreds of cases have convinced us that it will not disappoint you.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Tribute to the Late Mrs. Morgan Callaway.

Forsyth, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The evening exercises of the conference of the Foreign Missionary Society have been particularly interesting. On Thursday evening a most touching memorial service, a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Morgan Calloway, who for nineteen years guided the Foreign Missionary Society in the capacity of corresponding secretary, was held. The beautiful testimonials to her beautiful Christian character showed that the society has lost a loving officer and friend.

The tributes to Mrs. C. C. Robinson, of Covington, and to Mrs. J. I. Nolan were beautifully written and rendered. It is an inscrutable providence which removes from the ranks such consecrated women and such energetic workers.

The service on Friday evening was opened by a selection by the good choir of Forsyth Methodist church. Mrs. J. T. Blalock, of Barnesville, led the devotional exercises, followed by Miss Hollis Goodrich, of Augusta, in a talk on Brazil. It was an inspiring sight to see one of the young ladies talk so charmingly and in such an entertaining manner to such a great congregation. This was Miss Goodrich's maiden effort and the flowers sent her at its close testified to the appreciation of the audience.

Mrs. Robert McDonald, of the South Georgia conference, returned missionary from Mexico, concluded the exercises with a resume of her work in Mexico. She unfolded step by step the work as it now exists in Mexico, from the first attempt to read our Bible, a shabby one brought over by a French priest, to today, when, in their ignorance, the people of Mexico cry out for men to come and teach them how to worship His imperial majesty. Mrs. McDonald spoke for perhaps thirty minutes to the delight and interest of the congregation.

The morning session of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society opened with a beautiful consecration service led by Mrs. George Matthews, of the South Georgia conference. After the consecration service the regular routine business was resumed. Reports from the district secretaries were read, each carrying conviction to the hearts of all present that there had not only been good work done, but that it would continue.

Mrs. E. A. Gray, of Dalton, gave a talk on The Missionary Advocate, the official organ of the society, which, if all the women of Georgia could have heard, there would be greater study and better knowledge of the missionary work. Dr. Wadsworth, presiding elder of the Griffin district, was introduced. His talk to the women was so earnest, his godspeed so sincere, that on motion of Mrs. Armoin, of Greensboro, the convention gave Dr. Wadsworth a rising vote of thanks.

The election of officers resulted in the following:

President—Mrs. W. P. Lovejoy.
Vice President—Mrs. Mary Bonnell.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. A. Gray.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. W. F. Robinson.
Treasurer—Mrs. Boyce Ficklin.
Secretary Athens District—Mrs. E. D. Sledge.
Secretary North Atlanta District—Mrs. W. R. Power.
Secretary South Atlanta District—Mrs. B. F. Pim.
Secretary Augusta District—Miss Sallie Garvin.
Secretary Carrollton District—Mrs. M. A. Patterson.
Secretary Dahlonega District—Mrs. M. C. Bass.
Secretary Dalton District—Mrs. J. F. Davis.
Secretary Elberton District—Mrs. C. C. Heard.
Secretary Gainesville District—Mrs. S. C. Shewmake.
Secretaries Griffin District—Mrs. J. O. A. Miller, Mrs. Frank Farris.
Secretary LaGrange District—Mrs. J. R. Parker.
Secretary Oxford District—Mrs. L. J. Davies.
Secretary Rome District—Mrs. Judson Crabb.

The afternoon session opened with devotional exercises led by Miss Mattie Timmons, a young lady who is deprived of the blessing of seeing God's sunshine. Reports from the different committees were read and acted upon. Resolutions upon the absence of Miss Annie M. Barnes, Miss Sallie Garvin, Mrs. W. H. Dean were read and adopted. A resolution thanking President McKinley for his wise and conservative course in seeking to arrest war and bloodshed.

EXCURSION RATES TO OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.,

And Return, via Southern Railway. Meeting of the Southeastern Tariff Association.

On account of the above meeting the Southern railway will sell tickets from all stations to Old Point Comfort and return at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale April 30th to May 3d, inclusive, limited for return passage fifteen days from date of sale. Through sleeping car from Atlanta will be operated on May 3d, leaving Atlanta 12 noon, arriving at Old Point Comfort 8:30 a. m., May 4th.

RACING AT MONTGOMERY PARK.

Cotton Steeplechase Proved the Great Event of the Day.

Memphis, Tenn., April 23.—Inclement weather, with the favorites in front, was the order of the afternoon at Montgomery park. Five of the talents' pick won, while Nicholas, a strong second choice, landed the third race handily by a length.

Today's stake feature was the cotton steeplechase, at about two miles, for which five were carded to contest. Andy Blakeley's Captain Piersall was the favorite, with Bob Neeley selling a close second choice. The race was a beautiful contest for the spectators. Bob Neeley led his field for more than half the journey, when Murphy sent Captain Piersall up and the prettiest jumping contest ever witnessed at Montgomery park resulted. Both Neeley and Piersall cleared the hurdles like deer. On entering the stretch Piersall proved to have the most speed and coming on he won by two lengths from Bob Neeley. My Luck finished third.

KELLAM & MOORE

take the lead in making fine eyeglasses and spectacles, because they employ skilled grinders, have the latest machinery, and rigidly inspect all the products of their factory, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

The Women of 1898.

In years past our foremothers were compelled, before the ushering in of the sewing machine, to do all their sewing by hand. Today there is comparatively little done. Even fancy work of the most difficult styles, is done perfectly by means of the modern sewing machine attachments. The celebrated light running Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine is growing in favor continually—due mostly to its light running qualities. If you want a strictly modern "up-to-date" light running sewing machine, get the W. & W. No. 9. 71 Whitehall, Atlanta.

Merrimac and Monitor.

A very realistic picture of that famous naval battle, on exhibition and sale, at Sam Walker's, 10 Marietta street.

No. 12 Whitehall street is the best known number in Atlanta. apr24-1w

The Town on Fire

With the talk about those beautiful mouldings and pictures just received by Sam Walker, at 10 Marietta street.

England Protests

Against the low prices that Sam Walker is selling pictures, frames and mouldings. The prettiest line of spring moulding ever received. 10 Marietta street.

KEEPS MILK SWEET 4 days; butter fresh 20 days; meat fresh 15 days; eggs fresh 6 months, no matter how warm the weather. Keeps skippers out of meat. Guaranteed receipt and directions 50 cents.
R. E. ROPER,
Kincheon, Ala.



Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

THE FLYING MESSENGER OF GOOD.



Sister, Read my Free Offer to YOU and ALL.

MRS. M. SUMMERS of NOTRE DAME, IND., WILL SEND FREE to ALL WOMEN IN THE WORLD, the SELF HOME TREATMENT FOR troubles peculiar to our sex.

I will mail, free of charge, this Home Treatment, with full instructions and the history of my own case, to any lady suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home, without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you decide to continue, it will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it, that is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

If you feel a bearing down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhœa (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young ladies. It will save you anxiety and expense, and save your daughter the humiliation of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to well known ladies of your own state or county who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all diseased conditions of our delicate female organism, thoroughly strengthens relaxed muscles and ligaments which cause displacement, and makes women well.

(Permitted Extracts from Voluminous Correspondence of Recent Date.)

Operations Avoided. Mrs. P. A. Davis, 1133 a Walton Ave., St. Louis, Mo., writes: "It was said that nothing short of the hospital and an operation would cure me when I heard of this Home Treatment, but I have treated myself and am now a new woman."

Operations Avoided (Ovariotomy.) Mrs. E. Arends, Sibley, Iowa, writes: "Four doctors told me my ovaries must be removed, and I was so weak it was doubtful if I could stand it. Having treated myself with this Home Treatment I am sound and well. My family and I are so thankful for the blessing this Home Treatment has brought to our home."

My address, MRS. M. SUMMERS,
Write today, and tell others. Box 3, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A.

"You'll Find It at Kamper's"

Pure Georgia Cane Syrup

In sealed gallon cans, 75c. "Talk about your honey and all your other sweet things, but that sirup beats anything I've ever tasted!" are the remarks made by one of our customers after finishing his first can.

It's simply "Nectar" unadulterated. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store,
THE COFFEE ROASTERS.
79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

KLONDIKE

EXCURSIONS.

Chicago to Dawson City, Kotzebue Sound and Other Alaska Points,

Good Company.
Best Railroad Accommodations.
Finest Ocean Steamships.
Best River Boats.

For Special Rates and advantages apply
JOHNSON-LOCKE CO.,
809 Home Ins. Bldg., Chicago.

CHAUTAUQUA,

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, NEW YORK.

Don't make summer plans until you have investigated Chautauqua. There's no other resort like it. Families find it is just what they are looking for. It's a delightful place for children and interests grown people. "Not one dull day all summer." Good hotel; many cottages. Send for illustrated pamphlet. W. A. Duncan, Secretary, Chautauqua, N. Y.
apl 24-sun wed fri

The Historic White Sulphur Springs

Greenbrier County, West Virginia.
The Representative Resort of the South.

A great central point of reunion for the best society of the North, South, East and West. Note reduction of rates: per month of twenty-eight days, $40, $50, $65 and $75; per week, $12.50, $15, $17.50 and $21. Children under 12 years of age and servants, $32.50. Open June 15th to October 1st. Elevator and electric bells. Secure location early in advance of the season.
apr 24-su we fri sat L. W. SCOVILLE, Manager.

WAR MAP

THE WORLD on one side. 28x21 inches.
CUBA HAVANA HARBOR and WEST INDIES } On other side.

Each map formerly sold at 25c. to 75c.
Send 15c for sample map and terms to agents or 20c for special pocket form edition.
Our men earn $15.00 to $25.00 weekly.
Rand, McNally & Co., Map Dept. No. 1
CHICAGO, ILL.

SUBURBAN TRAINS,

On and after Sunday, April 24th, the following suburban trains will be operated by the Georgia Railroad.

Leave Atlanta 12:40 p.m., Sunday only; arrive Covington 2:10 p.m.

The following trains are daily except Sunday: Leave Atlanta 8:00 a.m., arrive Lithonia 8:50 a.m. Leave Atlanta 4:30 p.m., arrive Conyers 5:45 p.m. Leave Atlanta 6:15 p.m., arrive Covington 7:45 p.m.

The schedules of trains Nos. 2, 4, and 28 have not been changed.

A. G. Jackson, G. P. A. Joe W. White, T. P. A.
J. A. Thomas, C. T. & P. A.
No. 1 Brown Bldg., Oppo. Union Depot,
ATLANTA, GA.

AUCTION SALE

REAL ESTATE.

Merchants' Bank Property

By virtue of an order of his honor, J. H. Lumpkin, judge superior court, Fulton county, we will sell at auction to the highest bidder the following valuable real estate. Sale will begin promptly at 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning, April 30th, before the doors of the old banking house of the Merchants' bank. Terms one-third cash, one, three, six and one, three and twelve months, 7 per cent interest, or all cash, at the option of purchaser. All measurements more or less:

East Baker Street Residence.

Seven-room cottage, No. 24 East Baker street; lot beginning at a point 100 feet from the corner of East Baker street and Ivy street, thence west along East Baker street 55½ feet, thence north to line of lot divided by W. M. Lowry to Lilla P. Lowry, thence east 54¼ feet to a point 100 feet from Ivy street, thence south to East Baker street.

Ivy Street Residence.

No. 252 Ivy street; lot beginning at a point on Ivy street 68 feet from East Baker street, thence west 97 feet, thence north 65 feet, thence east 97 feet to Ivy street, thence south along Ivy street 67½ feet to beginning point; six-room frame cottage and outbuilding.

South Pryor Street Residence.

No. 339 South Pryor; 9-room, modern, new house, all conveniences, lot beginning at a point on the west side of South Pryor street at the line of C. M. Brown, thence south along South Pryor street 50 feet, thence west of uniform width 135 feet to a 10-foot alley.

Two-Thirds Undivided Interest in Unimproved Property, Hill Street.

Near Grant park, land lot 43, 14th district, Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a point on the east side of Hill street 27 feet south of the corner of Hill street and Georgia avenue at the line of J. A. Burns, thence south along the east side of Hill street to the intersection of Bass street, thence south along east side of Hill street to intersection of Augusta avenue (formerly Love street), thence east along the north side of Augusta avenue to Grant street, thence north along the west side of Grant street to intersection of Bass street, thence north along west side of Grant street to line of J. A. Burns, thence westwardly along line of said Burns to beginning point, containing eleven acres, more or less.

Jonesboro and Old Waterworks Roads.

Land lot 57, 14th district, Fulton county, beginning at a point on the west side of the old waterworks road at the intersection of the south line of land lot 57, thence west 2,838 feet along said line to the southwest corner of said land lot, thence north along said land lot line 800 feet, thence east 2.541 feet to Jonesboro road, thence southeastwardly along Jonesboro and old waterworks road 866½ feet to the beginning point, containing 50 acres, more or less.

McDaniel Street, Unimproved Property

Land lot 87, 14th district, Fulton county, city of Atlanta, beginning at a point 250 feet from the southeast corner of Arthur and Herbert streets on the east side of Herbert street, thence east 200 feet to McDaniel street, thence south 150 feet to Avary street, thence west along the north side of Avary street 200 feet to Herbert street, thence north along the east side of Herbert street to beginning point; also, beginning at the southeast corner of Avary and Herbert streets, thence east on south side of Avary street 200 feet to McDaniel street, thence south of uniform width 400 feet to Fletcher street; also, beginning at the southeast corner of Avary and Sims street, thence east along south side of Avary street 200 feet, thence south of uniform width 400 feet to Fletcher street; also, beginning at the southeast corner of Fletcher and Herbert streets, thence east along south side of Fletcher street 200 feet to McDaniel street, thence south of uniform width 500 feet to Roy street; also, beginning at the southeast corner of Sims and Fletcher streets, thence south of uniform width 50 feet to Roy street. Subject to a mortgage to V. P. Sisson for part of purchase money.

Undivided One-Half Interest

In 35 acres on West Peachtree road, land lots 106 and 107, 17th district, Fulton county, beginning at the corner of West Peachtree road and Emmet street, thence south along West Peachtree road 700 feet to Ray property, thence west 2,250 feet to Landis property, thence north 660 feet to Emmet street, thence east along Emmet street 2,250 feet to the beginning point, located thereon a 6-room residence, barn and outbuildings.

City Lot in Inman Park.

Land lot 14, 14th district, Fulton county, beginning at a point on the west side of Hurt street at the junction of property of W. E. Newell, thence north along west side of Hurt street 100 feet, thence southwesterly along the line of Goldsmith lot 163 feet, thence southerly 112 feet to line of W. E. Newell, thence east along said line 213 feet to beginning point.

J. G. OGLESBY,
GEORGE WINSHIP,
GEORGE W. SCOTT,
Receivers Merchants Bank.
apr 24 sun tues thurs sat

POOL TABLES.

Will buy or rent two pool tables in good condition, at fair price. Snider & Bro., 209 Norcross building.

STOCKS WERE STRONG

War News Was as Conflicting as It Was Plentiful.

MARKET FLUCTUATED ACTIVELY

Brokers Turned Deaf Ear to Political Situation and Considerable Animation Was Shown.

New York, April 23.—Today the stock market was "discounting peace," in the language of brokers. This was done by lifting prices a notch higher. The advance hesitated at the opening, owing to a reactionary tendency in the London market, following the receipt of the report that the Paris had been captured by the Spanish and the cruiser Topeka sunk in collision. Wall street was incredulous as to these reports, which later proved untrue, and the market was relieved from that cause of depression. On the other hand, much was made of the capture of another Spanish prize by the cruiser New York. There was reported an active demand for securities in London, but the buying here for London account was not large, as prices here ruled above London parity. There were periods of reaction, but the publication of the bank statement caused renewed buying and lifted prices to the highest. They were headed off by renewed apprehension as to the safety of the Paris, the closing being easy below the best, but at net gains throughout, reaching a point in some cases. The volume of the dealings was not large, the industrial specialties being favorites in the trading, especially Sugar and Tobacco. The spirits stocks were also quite prominent. Only some unexpected accident or disaster could effect the conviction that Spain must speedily succumb to superior resources. A feature of the day was the hardening in exchange, demand sterling bills rising to $4.84. This rate, it is calculated, precludes further gold imports under present conditions.

Last Saturday the belief was held in Wall street that a deadlock in congress over the Cuban intervention resolutions was likely to cause delay in the culmination of the crisis and in the meantime the mediation by the pope with Spain was likely to induce a peaceable settlement. The stock market has had to contend during the week with the dissipation of that belief through the adoption by congress of the joint resolution, the dismissal of General Woodford, the United States minister, by Spain before delivering the president's ultimatum, the blockade of Cuba by the fleet and the practical outbreak of the war. It has felt the reflected effect of the panic on Spanish 4s on European bourses and the resulting forced liquidation of American securities. Yet the week closes with a great part of the extreme losses in prices recovered, net declines not exceeding 2 points in any of the prominent leading stocks. It is noteworthy also that the low prices of the week were not as low, except in a few cases, as those on March 25th, which marked the lowest point of the decline after the blowing up of the Maine. The exceptions were in the stocks which are favorites with operators on foreign bourses. The grounds for the confidence and improvement in the stock market will be found in the money condition. Today's bank statement shows the surplus reserve to have increased to $43,623,100, and for the first time since war threatened, the week's increase is due to an actual increase in cash rather than to the lessened reserve requirements through drawing down deposits. That is to say, the demand for cash from the interior has almost ceased. Interior banks, in fact, find themselves so well supplied with idle money that they are buying commercial paper in the New York market, though their bidding has not yet reduced rates below 6 per cent for the best names. New York banks have replenished their reserves with imported gold to meet the interior drain, and its cessation promises easier money conditions. Call loans on the stock exchange have in fact fallen to 1½ per cent during the week. Of the total of nearly $60,000,000 of gold ordered from Europe on this movement, over $17,000,000 remains to be accounted for in the bank statement, being in transit or received after today's statement was completed. In view of these conditions it is not strange that the movement of gold to New York has come to a stop, no engagements having been announced for two days. The relief afforded to London and Europe by the cessation of this demand was reflected in a recovery of 5-16 in British consols and 32½ centimes in French rates today. The strain of this demand upon foreign money centers has become severe, and was a large factor inducing the selling of foreign holdings of American securities during the week. This selling was partly because American securities offered the readiest market to recoup the severe losses of French capital by reason of the panic in Spanish 4s and the contraction in values of all Spanish securities. French investments in Spain are estimated at $800,000,000. Financial institutions in the United States have ceased to draw on their credits abroad because they feel amply secured against the money needs of the war. They feel prepared to meet a demand for a government loan which, it is seen, will be speedily expended again. They also feel prepared to meet the spring needs for money for the business of the country which are expected to be earlier and more urgent than usual. The money requirements of the United States having become satisfied and the pressure for gold upon London relieved, the markets of the world have responded with a recovery in prices on the very threshold of war.

The prices of bonds during the week did not move so widely as stocks, either in the early downward movement or in the later recovery. Transactions were small for the week. Net declines in government bonds for the week in the bid prices are 2¼ in the new 4s registered, 1¾ in the new 4s coupon, 1½ for the old 4s, ½ for the 5s coupon and ¼ for the 5s registered.

New York, April 23.—Total sales of stocks today 122,400 shares, including 12,049 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Manhattan 3,270, Northern Pacific 3,170, Northern Pacific preferred 3,240, Rock Island 3,915, St. Paul 11,715, Union Pacific and Gulf 3,600, American Spirits 4,138, Tobacco 12,375, Sugar 28,145.

Money on call nominally 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 6½@7.

Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84 for demand and $4.80 for 60 days; posted rates $4.81 and $4.84½; commercial bills $4.79@$4.79.

Silver certificates 55½@56½; bar silver 55⅞c; Mexican dollars 45c.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds irregular.

Government bonds weak.

Foreign Finances.

London, April 23.—Closing consols for money 110⅛; consols for the account 110 3-16. Canadian Pacific 78⅛, Erie 11⅞, Erie first preferred 32⅜, Illinois Central 100½, Mexican ordinary 17, St. Paul common 87⅞, New York Central 111, Pennsylvania 57⅜, Reading 8¼, Mexican Central new 4s 67½, Atchison 10⅞, Louisville 47⅜, Grand Trunk 7⅜.

Bar silver steady at 25⅞d per ounce.

Money 2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and three-months' bills 3⅞@4 per cent.

The market for American securities opened higher and remained steady all day on general speculative demand. The closing tone was steady and the demand moderate.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today was £80,000.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 169.30; at Lisbon 77.

Paris, April 23.—4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes 102 francs 2½ centimes for the account.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Banks Prepared for Crisis Which Is Now at Hand.

New York, April 23.—The Financier says: According to the statement of the New York clearing house banks for the week ending April 23d, the institutions hold surplus reserve of $43,525,100, which is the largest that has been reported since the fourth week of July, 1897. This result has been brought about by the conservative action of the banks in preparing for the crisis which is now at hand. Their cash holdings, depleted by demands from the interior, have been replenished by imports of gold and by the continued contraction of outstanding obligations. Today they are in an exceedingly strong position and are ready to meet any demands which may be made upon them. The statement in detail does not differ much from those of the last several weeks. But little new business is being done, as the rates demanded preclude any borrowing other than that which is absolutely necessary. The banks, however, are looking out for the needs of their customers. The gain in cash for the week was $5,603,500, gold receipts having been nearly 8,000,000 and legal tender decreases only $2,300,000. The increase in gold was larger than the week's receipts from abroad, and it is quite likely that the heavy expansion reflects some of the previous imports. Deposits fell off only $2,302,100, which just about equals the legal tender decrease and is less than the known loss to the interior. The statement, judged by usual calculations, does not balance, but the changes are logical, since the gold imports and their relation to accumulated sterling carried as loans must be taken into account. Summarized, the only conclusion is that the banks have performed a difficult operation with rare skill. They have retrenched where necessary, supplied their correspondents with funds, and, while strengthening their own holdings, they have put their business in first-class condition, and today when a call for funds by the government is imminent, they have more money available for the purpose than at any time during the past nine months.

New York, April 23.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve increase $1,179,025.
Loans decrease $7,439,100.
Specie increase $7,885,800.
Legal tenders decrease $2,282,300.
Deposits decrease $2,302,100.
Circulation increase $140,800.

The banks now hold $43,525,100 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	10¼	St. Paul	85¾
do preferred	24¾	do preferred	140
Baltimore & Ohio	15¼	St. Paul & Om	88
Canada Pacific	74	do preferred	140
Canada Southern	45	St. P. & M. M.	130
Central Pacific	11	Southern Pacific	18
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	Southern R'y	7¼
Chicago & Alton	152½	do preferred	25⅜
C., B. & Q	90⅛	Texas & Pacific	9⅛
Chi. & E Ill	49	Union Pacific pfd	50⅜
C. C. C. & St. L	26¼	U. P., Den. & Gulf	5⅜
do do pref	75	Wabash	6¼
Del. & Hudson	104½	do preferred	15¼
Del., Lack. & W'n	144½	Wheeling & L Erie	1⅞
Del. & R. G	10	do preferred	8⅞
do preferred	40	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	11¼	Adams Express	97
do 1st preferred	32¼	American Express	120
Fort Wayne	166	United States	37
Great Northern pref	144	Wells Fargo	110
Hocking Valley	5¼	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	97¼	A. Cot. Oil	16¼
Lake Erie & West'n	13	do preferred	67¼
do preferred	67	American Spirits	10¼
Lake Shore	190	do preferred	24
Louisville & Nash	46¼	Am. Tobacco	102
Manhattan	93¾	do preferred	113
Met. Street R'y	136	Peoples Gas	88¾
Michigan Central	100¼	Consolidated Gas	172
Minn. & St. L	23	C. C. Co.	150
do do 1st pref	79	Colo. F. & Iron	17
Missouri Pacific	25¼	do preferred	90
Mobile & Ohio	24¼	Gen. Electric	31¼
Mo., K. & T.	10	Illinois Steel	44¼
do preferred	30¾	La Clede Gas	41
Chicago, Ind. & L	7	Lead	28¼
do preferred	24	do preferred	99¼
N. J. Central	90	Nat'l Lin. Oil	14
N. Y. Central	107¾	Pacific Mail	21¼
N. Y. Chi. & St. L	11⅛	Pullman Palace	168
do do 1st pref	60	Silver Certificates	55¼
do do 2d pref	28	Stnd. Rope & Twine	3¼
Norfolk & West	11	Sugar	115¾
North American Co.	5	do preferred	104½
Northern Pacific	22⅛	T. C. & I	19¼
do preferred	58⅜	U. S. Leather	5⅜
Ontario & Western	14	do preferred	56¾
Ore. R. & Nav	42	U. S. Rubber	15¼
Ore. Short Line	26	do preferred	61
Pittsburg	166	Western Union	85⅛
Reading	16	Northwestern	116⅛
Rock Island	83¼	do preferred	173
St. L. & S. F.	6¼	C. G. W.	10
do do pref	55⅛		
BONDS.			
U. S. new 4s reg	118¼	N. Y. Central 1sts	114
do coupon	117¼	N. J. Cent. 5s	110
U. S. 4s	106⅛	N. Carolina 6s	120
do coupon	108	do 4s	102
do 2ds	95	Northern Pac. 1sts	113
U. S. 5s reg	109⅛	do 3s	57¼
do 5s coupon	110⅛	do 4s	90¾
District 3 65s	112	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	100
Ala. Class A	108¼	Nor. & W. 6s	118
do Class B	105	Northwest Consols	141⅛
do Class C	95	do deb. 5s	113
do Currency	95	Oregon Nav. 1sts	112⅛
Atchison 4s	86¼	do 4s	90¼
do adj. 4s	57⅛	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	118
Canada So. 2nds	104	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	97
Can. Pac. 1sts	....	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	104
Chicago Terminals	81	do 5s, t. r.	50
C. & Ohio 5s	113¼	Pacific 6s of '95	102⅛
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅛	Reading 4s	78
D. & R. G. 1sts	108	Rio Grande W. 1sts	78
D. & R. G. 4s	87	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	86
East Tenn. 1sts	105½	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	113
Erie Gen. 4s	66	St. Paul Consols 7s	139
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	67	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	114
Gen. Elec. 5s	99	do 5s	110
G. H. & S. A. 6s	109	S. Caro. non-fund	.....
do 2ds	105	Southern Ry 5s	87⅜
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	53
do con. 6s	103	Tenn. new set 3s	85
Iwa. C. 1sts	97	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	100
Kan. P. Con. t. r.	....	do Rg. 2nds	29
K. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	....	Union Pac. 1sts	....
		U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	51
La. new consols 4s	95	Wab. 1st 5s	106
L. & N. Uni. 4s	83¼	do 2ds	75¼
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	104⅛
M. K. T. 2ds	58	Virginia centuries	65
do 4s	84¼	do deferred	5

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, April 23.—The Evening Post's financial cablegram says:

"There was a general recovery in the stock market here today led by Spanish 4s and Americans on further bear closing here and from New York.

"The Paris bourse was also much better, except in Brazils and Portuguese, which were sold heavily.

"Money is plentiful here, because brokers abstain from investing freely in bills."

Atlanta Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, April 23.—War news today was as conflicting as it was plentiful. The market in most instances fluctuated actively and trading in the aggregate indicated considerable animation. Reports were circulated in abundance relative to the political situation and the capturing of vessels, but the more conservative brokers turned a deaf ear to most of them, and as a natural consequence the stock market as a whole was considered strong. Foreign representatives were not inclined to do much.

The London market for Americans opened higher and remained strong until the promulgation by one of the papers that the American liner Paris had been captured by the Spanish.

This caused some apprehension to be expressed and some operators proceeded to reduce their holdings of American securities. Aside from causing a slight decline, however, the effect was trifling.

Representatives of the large short interest which existed evidently fit dubious about leaving their accounts open over the Sunday interval, and there was quite a covering movement which was largely responsible for the early strength. It seems as though nothing much can happen now to cause any extensive downward movement inasmuch as the market has endured in a remarkable manner the strain of the adoption by congress of the resolutions for intervention in Cuba, the consequent cessation of diplomatic relations with Spain and the actual blockade of Havana by the United States navy.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, April 23.—The market shows clearly today that actual hostilities will not affect securities as much as the agitation and uncertainty did. The market made a further advance today on covering of shorts. Very little long stock came out, and the market rallied easily. A Sun extra says the blockading fleet intercepted a ship from Barcelona to Havana carrying soldiers and supplies. Prompt action of the government in war measure giving rise sentiment war not last long or be serious. Street opinion growing somewhat bullish. Some investment buying of Northwestern very large earnings. General Electric secured contracts for equipments Broadway cable lines with electricity. Exchange firm now evident gold movement over, has averaged one million a day for two months. Trade reports indicate some contraction in business arising from political uncertainty. Money situation inclined to ease slightly. Next week or two should bring lower rates.

Mr. Weil and Mr. Wormser were factors in Sugar. Mr. Wormser was thought to have bought early in the day. Mr. Weil's operations were considered open to some doubt. Close observers of the trading say that stock appears to be accumulated on declines and sold out on the rallies. There begins to be a feeling that the Spanish war is going to give the Sugar company an opportunity to make another large profit on raw sugar. The company has certainly been a heavy buyer in the last eight weeks and has quite a large stock on hand.

London business on stock exchange was lively and there was a very good attendance. There is a more cheerful feeling prevailing owing to relief from tension on uncertainty about war. There is a good buying movement.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, April 23.—A recapitulation of the week shows more new chapters of exciting American history made than for thirty-three years, a virtual declaration of war and preliminary hostilities being recorded among its pages. The effect upon the markets has been naturally adverse to values, but the surprising feature has been the resistance and strength under the acute pressure that has been brought to bear against them. Foreigners were sellers throughout the week, and, anticipating to a probable bond issue, there was considerable liquidation by the weakened holders, but the final work of the week shows that large holders refuse to let go their holdings but are good buyers of investment stock, believing that prices are already on a war basis. While the internationals and industrials have suffered for the week, the comparison with last Saturday shows prices recovered and values quoted at nearly the same figures. The feature of the closing day was the better feeling abroad for Americans and the quick response on this side, the market steadily advancing in face of the rumors that valuable vessels had been captured by both sides. With railway earnings increasing, importations of $60,000,000 of gold and belief of the ability of this country to annihilate Spain, these conditions will not down naturally. Adverse naval engagements, if any, may cause temporary declines, but we advise purchases on concessions.

Stock	Opening	High	Low	Saturday's Closing Bids	Friday's Closing Bids
Atchison	......	......	......	10	10⅛
do. preferred	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	115⅛	116⅛	114⅜	115⅜	114⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	......	......	......	26¼	25⅜
C., B. & Q	89⅛	90⅛	89⅛	90⅛	89⅜
People's Gas	88	89¼	87⅜	88¼	87⅜
Canada Southern	......	......	......	45	43⅛
D., L. & W	......	......	......	150	150
Erie	......	......	......	11⅛	11⅛
Edison Gen. Elec.	......	......	......	31¼	30⅛
Amer'n Tobacco	100¾	103	100¾	102	100¼
Jersey Central	89	90⅛	89	90	89
Lake Shore	......	......	......	190	180
National Lead	29	29	28¾	28¾	28
L. & N.	46⅛	46¾	45¼	46⅛	45⅜
Missouri Pacific	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16¼	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	19	19¼	19	19¼	18⅜
Northwestern	116⅜	116⅛	116⅜	116⅛	116
Southern Railway	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
do preferred	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	24¾
North'n Pac. pref.	59	59⅛	59	59⅛	58¼
New York Central	107⅜	108	107¼	107⅜	107⅛
Omaha	......	......	......	68	67⅛
Pacific Mail	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21
Reading	16¼	16¼	16	16	15¾
Rock Island	83¼	84¼	83¼	83⅛	83
St. Paul	85⅛	85⅛	85	85⅜	84¾
Union Pac. pref.	50¼	50⅜	49⅜	50⅜	50
Am'n Cotton Oil	......	......	......	16¼	16
Western Union	85⅛	85¼	85⅛	85⅜	85
Am'n Spirits Co.	9⅛	10¼	9⅛	10	9¼
U. S. Leather Pref	56⅞	56⅞	56¾	56¾	56⅛
Manhattan	93	94	93	93¾	92⅜

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Local Review.

The stagnant condition of local security trade has improved slightly during the week, but is far from active. We ascribe the change to the fact that the determined action of our government with regard to war troubles has largely dissipated suspense and people are adjusting themselves to the new conditions. Nothing is more detrimental to business affairs than suspense, and when that feature is eliminated, no matter whether it be for peace or war, normal conditions will soon be re-established. The one feature of uncertainty now is with regard to the finances of the government. If the war is protracted much money will be required to pay the cost, and while it is understood that a tax for war purposes will be laid on certain articles of consumption, the revenue thus made available will not meet the emergency, but the credit of the government, either by issuing circulating notes or bonds, will be availed of. If circulating non-interest bearing notes are resorted to, government bonds will be decidedly strengthened, but if bonds are made the medium for obtaining the necessary funds, prices will undergo a further decline. Outstanding bonds are now on a basis which yields a trifle better than 3 per cent, but additional large issues would doubtless bring prices down to at least a 3½ per cent basis, possibly lower than that. If our forces are aggressive and successful when the enemy is met, it is almost sure that hostilities will not be of long duration, but if a defensive policy is pursued, it may be months before the trouble is over. Our internal affairs are in sound condition, and can be conducted with profit and safety, though we may be at war with another nation.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years ... 104	Atl'nta 4s ... 104
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years ... 105	Aug'ta 7s, L.D. .. 110
Ga. 4½s, 1915 .. 116½	Macon 6s ... 116
Savannah 5s .. 110	Columbus 5s ... 103¼
Atl'nta 8s, 1902 . 114	Waterw'rks 6s . 101
Atl'nta 7s, 1904 . 114	Rome 6s ... 105
Atl'nta 7s, 1899 . 102	So. Car. 4½s ... 111
Atl'nta 6s, L.D. 116	Newn'n 6s, L.D. 105
Atl'nta 5s, L.D. 111	Chatta. 5s, 1911. 103
Atl'nta 4½s ... 105	Col., S. C., grd'd 1s & 4s, 1910 .. 83
	Ala. Class A .. 107

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910 113	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907 ... 116
Ga. 6s, 1922 117	do incomes, 1900 ... 101
Ga. Pac. 1st ... 113	
C., C. & A. 1st 1s. 1909 107	

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia ... 170	175	Aug. & Sav. ... 90
Southwestern .. 90	92½	A. & W. P. ... 155
		do deben. ... 103

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s ... 133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s ... 116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s ... 100

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., April 23, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, April 23—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $6.25; second patent $5.50; straight $4.83; fancy 4.75; extra family 4.50; flour mixed with corn meal, no regular quotations. Corn, white 50c; mixed —. Oats, white 43c; mixed 41c. Texas rustproof 43c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 75c. Meal, plain 50c; bolted 44c. Wheat bran, large sacks 83c; small sacks 85c. Shorts 95c. Stock meal 90c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white 85@90c; ady $1.15@1.25. Grits $2.60.

New York, April 23—Flour firm. Wheat, spot firm, No. 2 red $1.13; options opened weaker, turned stronger and closed firm but ¼@⅜c lower; No. 2 red May $1.11. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 38¼; options opened easy, strengthened and closed ⅛c higher; May 33¼. Oats, spot dull; No. 2 31⅜; options dull but fairly steady; May 31¼.

St. Louis, April 23—Flour higher. Wheat higher; No. 2 red in elevator $1.03; track $1.03½@1.05; April $1.04; May $1.06½; July 85¼. Corn lower; No. 2 cash 31¼; April 31¼; May 31 asked; July 31⅛. Oats steady; No. 2 cash in elevator 28; track 29; May 28¾ bid; July 24¼ bid.

Chicago, April 23—Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat $1.00; No. 3 spring wheat 98@$1.03; No. 2 red $1.12½@1.13. No. 2 corn 32¼@32⅜; No. 2 yellow 32¼@3. No. 2 oats 27¼; No. 2 white 30@31; No. 3 white f. o. b. 29¼@30. No. 2 Rye 56¾@57.

Cincinnati, April 23—Flour higher. Wheat firm No. 2 red $1.00@1.02. Corn higher: No 2 mixed 34. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 29¼@29¾.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, April 23—Turpentine firm at 25¼; sales 494 casks; receipts 1,145. Rosin firm; sales 915 bbls; receipts 2,869; A, B, C, $1.10; D, E $1.10; F $1.15; G $1.25; H $1.40; I $1.45; K $1.50, M $1.55; N $1.65; window glass $1.75; water white $1.85.

Charleston, April 23—Turpentine firm at 26¼; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none; A, B, C, D, $1.15; E, F $1.15; G $1.25; H $1.40; I $1.30; K $1.60; M $1.65; N $1.80; window glass $1.85; water white $2.00.

Wilmington, April 23—Rosin steady; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05. Spirits turpentine steady at 25½@26. Tar firm at 90. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.10@1.90; receipts 200 bbls.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, April 23—Eggs 11½@12½c. Butter, western creamery 20@25; fancy Tennessee 14@15c; choice 12½; Georgia 12½@15c; demand light with market glutted. Live poultry, turkeys 9@10; hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large 25@30c; small 15@25; ducks, puddle 18@22½; Peking 25@27½c. Dressed poultry, turkeys 14@15c; hens 10@11c; chickens 11@12c, geese 8@10c; ducks 12½c. Irish potatoes, per bus 95c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes 50@60c per bu. Honey, dull; strained 6@7c; in the comb 7@8c. Onions, new crop, $1.15@$1.25 per bu, $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

McCullough Bros. Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, April 23.—The excitement caused by the war and the political situation, that has been on for the last two weeks, has not effected the sale of fruits and produce of any description in any away.

Apples are still coming in plentifully, and the stock is showing up very fine, taking into consideration the lateness of the season. Prices are holding their own with a fair demand.

Bananas have reached a standstill in prices, there being no probability of them going lower, and not much possibility of them going higher. As this is the season for the sale of first-class fruit, the demand is strong and all receipts are readily being sold, although the prices are very high.

The market is still full of cabbage and in many instances prices received do not cover freight charges.

The market is bare of California navel oranges at present, but is well supplied with seedlings, prices ruling about the same as heretofore.

Cocoanuts are getting to be a thing of the past in our market, and the season is over for this class of stuff. There are a few here and the holders are anxious to sell at prices quoted.

Dried fruit is exceedingly dull and prices are very low.

Irish potatoes are somewhat on the decline, both old and new stock, and we look for a continuance of this decline as the new stock comes in more plentiful.

New onions are taking the place of old stock at normal prices.

Florida vegetables are being received here daily in large quantities, and are selling accordingly. The market has been well supplied with beans, tomatoes, celery, squashes, new irish potatoes and almost everything else in the vegetable line. Sales have been readily made at quoted prices, with but few exceptions.

BEARS WERE ROUTED

Caused by Russian Advance in Wheat of 15c This Week.

WHEAT CLOSED HIGHER

Corn and Oats Rallied with Wheat. Provisions Were Weak, but Closed with Some Recovering.

Chicago, April 23.—A bulge of 3c in wheat was caused near the close today by the following cablegram from London: "Russia has withdrawn all offers of wheat. Russian prices advanced 12c per bushel this week." Local bears were utterly routed. July, which had touched 87¼c, was rushed up to 89½c for the closing with a net gain of ¾@⅞c, at 89⅛c. Corn and oats rallied with wheat for ⅛c higher. Provisions were weak, but made some recovery. Pork lost 12½c and lard and ribs 2½c each.

Declines in wheat futures at the Liverpool and crop news, coupled with lack of outside orders, caused a weak opening today. July, which closed yesterday at 88⅝@88½c, was firm at the opening at 88⅛c, but soon dropped to 87⅜c and was kept on the down grade until it got down to 87¼c, from which point it commenced to gradually recover. September was only depressed, opening down from ⅛ to ⅞c at 80⅛@80⅝c. May held during the same time between $1.12 and 1.14. Leiter reported acceptances to a fairly liberal extent. London reported a cargo of Manitoba hard spring taken equal to $1.35¾ a bushel. Minneapolis and Duluth markets were strong enough to suggest fear of famine in the not distant future, prices for July being about ¾c above July prices here.

Beerbohm's estimate of the world's shipments for the week was 8,000,000. Receipts at Chicago were 108 cars, 68 of them contract quality. Minneapolis and Duluth, the former of which is drawing supplies now largely from Kansas, received 218 cars, against 159 last week and 387 a year ago.

The sensation of the day near the close of the session referred to the withdrawal of all offers of wheat from Russia to the United Kingdom, accompanied by the statement that the price of Russian wheat had risen the equivalent of 15c a bushel this week. That stirred up the market here and sent July up with a whirl to 89½c in the last five minutes and left it at 89⅛c, or ¾c net gain for the day. September shared moderately in the improvement and rose to 81¾c with 81½c the closing price, showing ¼c gain for the day after recovery of the ⅞c loss it started with. May sold between $1.12 and 1.14, closing at the top.

Corn was heavy during the greater part of the session. The oversold condition became apparent when wheat started up near the close. Shorts were active buyers and closed the market at the top. Chicago receipts were 437 cars. Atlantic ports cleared 640,000 bushels. Demand for export was fair. July opened steady to ⅛c lower at 32¾@33c, rallied and closed at 33¼—a net gain of ⅛c.

Oats were easy early, but stiffened up near the close. News from Europe was bullish, cables from London and the continent saying oats were excited and higher. Clearnces were 98,000 bushels. Eastern shippers were liberal buyers for export. July opened ⅛c lower at 24c, sold at 23⅞c, closing at 24⅛@24¼c, a net gain of 1-16c.

Provisions were hard to sell on the opening and realizing gave prices quite a set back. Bacon had another rise of 6d at Liverpool. On the early dip commission houses bought freely and on the general improvement near the close provisions made a good rally. The trade was without any particular feature. July pork opened 12@32¼c lower at $10.80@11, advanced to $11.05, closing at $11, a net loss of 12½c. July lard sold between $5.50 and $5.57½, closing at the top, a loss of 2½c. July ribs ranged from $5.42½ to $5.50, closing 2½c net lower at $5.50.

Estimated receipts: Wheat 130, corn 470, oats 350 cars, hogs 40,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.13½	1.14	1.12½	1.14
July	88	89½	87½	89⅛
September	80¾	81¾	80⅜	81½
December	80	81	79⅞	80¾
Corn—				
May	32	32¼	31⅞	32¼
July	33	33¼	33⅛	33¼
September	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34¼
Oats—				
May	27⅛	27⅞	27	27⅞
July	24	24¼	23⅞	24¼
Mess Pork—				
May	10.70	10.85	10.60	10.85
July	11.00	11.05	10.80	11.05
Lard—				
May	5.45	5.47½	5.45	5.47½
July	5.52½	5.57½	5.50	5.7½
September	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.65
Short Ribs—				
May	5.32½	5.42½	5.32½	5.42½
July	5.45	5.50	5.42½	5.50
September	5.55	5.60	5.52½	5.60

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	11,400	10,700
Wheat, bushels	121,400	77,300
Corn, bushels	360,000	821,000
Oats, bushels	452,000	2 0,000
Rye, bushels	4,000	432
Barley, bushels	54,700	1,350

Atlanta Exchange Grain Letter.

Chicago, April 23.—Snow, in his weekly crop report, says the weather has been perfect for winter wheat; also that there have been a few insignificant complaints of flies. Crops are in good condition excepting in California. The weather map indicated light showers in the northwest and heavier rains eastward. Exports of wheat and flour from both coasts for the week amounted to 3,223,000 bushels, against 4,044,000 bushels last week and 1,654,000 last year. The bear aggregation is becoming of large proportions, and that element's theory is, that with advancing ocean rates and higher prices at Liverpool, prices on this side must seek a lower level, at the present time, or at least until the question of privateering has been settled. Trading was not very extensive today, and many transactions appeared to be merely for the evening up of accounts over the Sunday interval. The feeling was easier, partly due to the lower Liverpool market, closing cables from that center showing a reduction of ¼ to ⅜d. War news was very conflicting, many reports being denied before they were circulated sufficiently to be market influences. The capture by the Spanish of the American ship Shenandoah with 20,000 quarters of wheat on board bound for Liverpool was without effect in this market.

Puts on July wheat opened at 87½, high 87⅝, low 87⅜, close 87½. Calls opened at 92¼, high 92⅜, low 91⅝, close 92 sellers. Curb 89⅜.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, April 23.—Liverpool cables were irregular from ¼ up to ⅜d lower for different options. Continental markets were easier. The opening in Chicago was ⅜ to ½c below last night's closing, with little doing outside of the Chicago crowd, who were sentimentally bearish and realized, causing further declines of ½c. This was followed by scalpers covering, but after advancing to opening figures, the tendency was downward until around the noon hour, when there was large acceptances reported, which caused shorts to cover. It was soon demonstrated that wheat was scarce and prices jumped quickly, advancing 1½c in last half hour, making net gains of over a cent. The call for 125,000 troops helped the market, which is feverish and affected by war news. We look for still higher prices.

Provisions showed realizing weakness early, but on belief that the government would consume large quantities of provisions, a rally took place.

Provisions.

Atlanta, April 23—Clear rib boxed sides 6c; clear sides 5½; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½c; California 7¼c; breakfast bacon 10@11c. Lard, best quality 6⅜c; second quality 6c; compound 5.

St. Louis, April 23—Pork lower: standard mess jobbing $10.87½. Lard steady; prime steam $5.30; choice $5.40. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.25; extra short clear $5.12½; ribs $6.25; shorts 6.37½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $4.75; extra short clear $5.62½; ribs $5.75; shorts $5.87½.

Chicago, April 23—Pork $10.85@10.90. Lard $5.47½. Short rib sides, loose, $5.25@5.60. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.75@5.00; short clear sides boxed $5.60@5.70.

New York, April 23—Lard steady; western steam $5.50; May 5.90; refined steady. Pork strong; family $11.75.

Cincinnati, April 23—Lard easier at $5.35@5.40. Bulk meats steady at $5.65. Bacon at $6.35.

Florida Vegetables.

Official league quotations corrected daily by McCullough Bros.:

Snap beans, $1.75 to $2 per crate.
Tomatoes, $1.50 to $2 per crate.
English peas, $1.25 to $1.50 per crate.
Strawberries, 9c to 11c per quart.
Beets, $2.50 to $3 per crate.
Celery, 40c to 60c per bunch.
New Irish potatoes, $4 to $5 per barrel.
Squashes, 75c to $1 per crate.
Cucumbers, $2 to $2.50 per crate.
Cauliflowers, 8 to 10c per pound.

OPENING WAS STEADY

Liquidation Continued and Prices Were 2 to 5 Points Lower.

TRANSACTIONS WERE LIGHT

Closed Barely Steady at a Net Loss of 5 to 8 Points Under Light Liquidation.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5 13-16c.
Liverpool—Demand fair; middling 3 21-32d.
New York—Quiet; middling 6 7-16c.
New Orleans—Steady; 5 13-16c.
Savannah—Firm; middling 5⅞c.
Galveston—Firm; middling 5⅞c.
Norfolk—Quiet; middling 6 5-16c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 5⅞c.
Memphis—Firm; middling 6c.
Augusta—Quiet; middling 6¼c.
Charleston—Steady; middling 5¾c.
Houston—Steady; middling 5 15-16c.
St. Louis—Steady; middling 5 15-16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	Receipts 1898	Receipts 1897	Shipm'ts 1898	Shipm'ts 1897	Stock 1898	Stock ......
Saturday	185	10	600	50	1965	7235
Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	185	10	600	50		

New York, April 23.—By Associated Press: The cotton market opened steady with prices 2@5 points lower under light local selling and during the early forenoon ruled quiet, but there was further liquidation. There was marked falling off in speculation as compared with the recent activity. Liverpool news was about as expected and crop accounts were without feature or consequence. Later in the forenoon the market became easy under light local liquidation and closed barely steady at a net loss of 5@8 points. Total sales, 46,500 bales. Port receipts estimated for the day at 8,000 bales against 11,876 last week and 2,649 last year. Port receipts estimated for the week at 50,000 against 66,710 last week and 34,263 last year. At Memphis 498 against 361 last year and at Houston 792 against 215 last year.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

Months	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Saturdays Close	Fridays Close
April	6 24	6 24	6 18	6 18-19	6 24-25
May	6 27	6 27	6 20	6 20-21	6 27-28
June	6 28	6 29	6 25	6 25-26	6 30-31
July	6 33	6 34	6 30	6 29-30	6 35-36
August	6 35	6 37	6 32	6 32-33	6 38-39
September	6 36	6 36	6 32	6 32-33	6 37-39
October	6 35	6 37	6 32	6 32-33	6 39-40
November	6 37	6 39	6 30	6 35-36	6 43-44
December	6 41	6 41	6 38	6 38-39	6 45-46
January	6 43	6 44	6 41	6 41-42	6 46-47
February	......	......	......	......	......
March	......	......	......	......	......

Closed barely steady; sales 46,500 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	Receipts 1898	Receipts 1897	Exports 1898	Exports 1897	Stocks 1898	Stocks 1897
Saturday	7973	2649	11941	780	688412	528148
Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	7973	2649	11941	780	..	.....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

April	5 78	October	5 97
May	5 82	November	5 98
June	5 86	December	6 00
July	5 90	January	6 08
August	5 91	February	....
September	5 97	March	....

Close quiet; sales 16,400 bales.

Atlanta Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, April 23.—Initial prices were 2 to 5 points lower today, but a very steady feeling prevailed and despite extremely quietness fluctuations were narrow, prices varying but slightly from the opening. Liverpool news was about as expected and crop accounts without feature of consequence. There was a marked falling off in speculation as compared with the recent activity. The visible supply is 3,633,000 bales, against 3,784,000 last week and 3,019,000 at this time last year. The crop in sight is 10,355,000 bales, against 10,279,000 last week and 7,990,000 last year. Exports for the week were 72,000, against 145,000 last week and —,000 bales last year.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, April 23.—Our market today has shown the disposition of American holders to part with their cotton at present prices. Even some spinners are trying to sell here the cotton which they cannot profitably spin at the present prices for goods. Liverpool did not send any buying orders and the market was entirely under the influence of liquidation on the part of America. Crop advices continue favorable and no improvement in trade is reported. Abroad the demand in Liverpool was excellent for a Saturday, but the advance did not equal the expectations of the holders here and hence the slow liquidation during the morning. Yesterday's erratic plunging was not repeated and the market had a tired look as though further foreign support was necessary. Shipments to Europe from the stock of foreign houses continue to be reported as direct sale for export, but there is no demand for spot cotton, and the tenders on May will be comparatively heavy.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, April 23.—Liverpool again displayed considerable strength, particularly for a Saturday market. Futures advanced 3-64d. Spot sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 3 21-32d. The opening in New York showed some reversal of sentiment and prices only feebly responded. The inclination was to take profits, and some selling by prominent bear houses was also in evidence, the opening quotation being from 1 to 3 points under yesterday's close. A slight improvement took place during the early part of the session, but offerings were in excess of demand, resulting in prices declining : to 6 points under yesterday, closing at about the lowest point for the session; total transactions 46,000 bales. The chief incentive which has prevailed during the past few days has been the urgent demand for foreign consumers, who are becoming thoroughly alarmed over the possibility that Europe may experience some difficulty in securing further supplies. That the feeling of alarm should exist amongst foreign manufacturers in the face of the existing conditions seems entirely justified. European stocks of all kinds now aggregate 2,050,000 bales, which is only sufficient to meet present consumptive requirements for fourteen weeks.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, April 23.—The cotton market was weak today, in the face of favorable Liverpool that showed futures 2½ points advance; spots unchanged at 3 21-32d; sales 10,000 bales; market quiet but steady. After opening at a decline of 3 points, the market continued weak and closed at the lowest point of the session, making a loss of 6 to 7 points from previous close. While the sentiment continued bullish, and today's decline is attributed to Saturday, profit taking there seems to be a division of opinions as to how a continued warfare will really effect cotton.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, April 23.—(Special.)—This week's trading in cotton has witnessed a passing from the period of stagnation to one of marked activity. Of course the principal topic on the exchange and the principal motive power to the fluctuations has ben the opening of the war with Spain, foreign buying based upon the belief that war inevitable has been aggressive, and has resulted in a sharp advance in prices. Liverpool did well again this morning, the cables reporting an advance of 2½ to 3 64d in that market. The opening here, however, was disappointing, considering the strength of Liverpool. Prices ranging from 1 to 4 points lower than last night's closing figures. After the opening the trading was not brisk, and prices gave way further. August opened at 6.35, rallied to 6.37, declined to 6.32 and closed at that figure, with the tone of the market barely steady. The duration of the war with Spain and its varying fortunes will both undoubtedly exert their influences upon the cotton market.

WARE & LELAND,
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, STOCKS, COTTON.

234 LaSalle Street. Chicago.

REFERENCES: Bank of Montreal, Chicago; Northwestern National Bank, Chicago; Geo. F. Stone, Sec'y Chicago Board of Trade.

The feeling that the war will help rather than depress prices is quite general. It is based on the belief that all the chances of war will tend to reduce the probabilities of another mammoth yield. While this is true, it must be borne in mind that the south is planting an enormous acreage. The weather so far has been favorable, and that so far as human efforts can avail, everything will be done to raise another monster crop. When the first excitement of the war shall have worn off, natural influences will again exert their full effect, and unless warranted by poor crop accounts, we fear there can be no sustained advances. Of course as a war gamble it might pay to buy the market at present, but we cannot advise our friends to do so on that feature alone.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, April 23.—The week closes with stagnation in nearly all branches of the dry goods trade. The failure to buy goods which has been the result of recent war uncertainty has left jobbers in many sections with low stocks. It is thought these men will be compelled to buy more liberally than in the last month. There is already a stronger market for all staple goods and prints. The inquiry for fall goods has been light so far, but buyers are beginning to exhibit more venturesome spirit. The movement in print cloths has been lighter than last week. There is an undertone of firmness on the part of manufacturers when bids of extras as 2c are under discussion. Odd goods have been decidedly firmer and sales have been light.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, April 23, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand fair with prices unchanged; middling uplands 3 21-32; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 14,400; American 16,000.

Futures opened steady with demand fair.

	Open'g	Close.	
April	....	3 36¼	Buyers
April and May	....	3 36¼	"
May and June	3 37-64	3 37	Sellers
June and July	3 37-64	3 37	Buyers
July and August	3 37-64	3 37	
August and September	3 37-64	3 37	Sellers
September and October	3 37-64	3 36½	"
October and November	3 37-64	3 36	"
November and December	3 36-64	3 35½	Value
December and January	3 36-64	3 35½	"

Futures closed quiet and steady.

New York, April 23.—Cotton quiet; sales 787 bales; middling uplands 6 7-16; gulf 6 1-16; net receipts 350; gross 700; stock 188,061.

New Orleans, April 23.—Cotton steady; sales 26,800; middling 5 13-16; receipts 4,807; stock 275,807.

Galveston, April 23.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅞; sales 1,070; receipts 640; stock 62,721.

Mobile, April 23.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅞; receipts 395, stock 20,367.

Savannah, April 23.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅞; sales 760; receipts 563; stock 37,161.

Charleston, April 23.—Cotton steady; middling 5¾; receipts 93; stock 11,509.

Wilmington, April 23.—Cotton firm; middling 6⅛; receipts 245; stock 7,783.

Norfolk, April 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 3-16; sales 170; receipts 490; stock 44,586.

Baltimore, April 23.—Cotton nominal; middling 6⅝; receipts 247; stock 23,714.

Boston, April 23.—Cotton dull; middling 6 7-16; net receipts 31; gross 436.

Philadelphia, April 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 11-16; receipts 29; stock 9,297.

Memphis, April 23.—Cotton firm; middling 6; sales 1,500; receipts 589; stock 73,885.

Augusta, April 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 6¼; sales 51; receipts 68; stock 34,241.

Houston, April 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅞; sales 469; receipts 792; stock 2,359.

St. Louis, April 23.—Cotton steady; middling 5 15-16; sales 200; receipts 345; shipments 320; stock 56,835.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, April 23.—Coffee, options opened steady with prices unchanged to 5 points lower and varied but little during balance of session; speculation slack and foreign news devoid of particular significance; closed steady; April 10 points higher, other months unchanged to 5 points lower; sales 8,000 bags, including April 5.95; May 5.75@5.80; July 5.60; September 5.65@5.70. Spot coffee, Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 6⅞; No. 7 jobbing 7⅜; mild quiet; Cordova 8¼@15.

Sugar, raw strong; held higher; fair refining 3 11-16; centrifugal 96-test 4 3-16; refined strong; mould A 5⅝; standard A 5¼; confectioners A 5¼; cut loaf 5⅞; crushed 5⅞; powdered 5⅝; granulated 5⅜; cubes 5⅝.

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS.
51 Whitehall.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Son, 41 North Broad Street.

13-r. h., Jackson street ... $40 00
10-r. h., West Peachtree street ... 35 00
10-r. h., Walton street ... 50 00
10-r. h., Courtland street ... 35 00
12-r. h., Washington street ... 45 00
9-r. h., Peachtree street ... 37 50
9-r. h., Pulliam street ... 12 50
8-r. h., Thirteenth street ... 25 00
8-r. h., Magnolia street (5 acres land) ... 12 00
8-r. h., West Baker street ... 45 00
8-r. h., East Fair street ... 18 60
7-r. h., Mangum street ... 15 00
7-r. h., Crumley, at S. Pryor street ... 20 00
7-r. h., West Baker street ... 27 50
5-r. h., Luckie street ... 15 00
5-r. h., Stonewall street ... 12 00

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

X Catalogues sent free descriptive of Furniture, Baby Carriages, Steel Ranges, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Oil and Gasoline Stoves. Wood & Beaumont Stove & Furniture Co., 85 & 87 Whitehall Street. X

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall Street.

14-r. h., 464 W. Peachtree street, and two acres.
10-r. h., 186 N. Boulevard (modern) .. $35 00
14-r. h., 239 Courtland ave., cor. Cain 40 00
9-r. h., 627 Washington, new ... 35 00
8-r. h., corner Rawson and Windsor .. 26 50
8-r. h., 113 S. Pryor street ... 45 00
8-r. h., 42 Windsor, May 10th ... 25 00
7-r. h., 127 N. Boulevard, new ... 18 00
7-r. h., 425 Luckie street, large lot ... 22 50
7-r. h., 20 Piedmont avenue ... 20 00
7-r. h., 45 Pulliam, new ... 22 50
7-r. h., 108 East Ellis ... 20 00
6-r. h., 84 Trinity avenue ... 26 50
4-r. h., 94 Bass ... 10 00
4-r. h., 91 Hood ... 10 00
3-r. h., 47 Humphries, new ... 9 00
Central store, 79 S. Broad street.
Store and 3 rooms, 510 Decatur street.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—20-year policy, in one of the best old-line companies; rare chance, as party has heart disease. "Incontestable," care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Three original shares in Piedmont Heights Stock Company. Apply to box 298, Atlanta, Ga. apr 21-thur sun

MEDICAL.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, reliable; take no other. Send 4 cents stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—About 2,000 bricks good as new. H. J. Pigott, 2½ Auburn ave.

WE WANT TO SELL 10,000 window and door screens made to order. Willingham & Co., Phone 1020, corner Marietta street and North avenue. mar 20 6 m sun

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—To exchange one 10-horse power engine for a 12 or 15-horse power engine, or will buy second-hand engine. Apply at the Ware Furniture Company.

8-ROOM 2-story house, lot 50x200, gas, water and bath, stable and garden; will exchange for vacant lot; $1,800 running 3 years at 7 per cent. Price of the same, $3,000. J. M. Bishop, 304 Norcross building.

Wall Street Facts vs. Wall Street Humbug

EVERY SPECULATOR should send for the most Valuable and Instructive book ever published regarding Wall Street operations. Shows fluctuations in stocks for past six years. Example: Sugar and Burlington 4,400 and 2,400 points respectively. Did you make one dollar in these tremendous fluctuations? Find out the reason why. Timely remarks on "Inside Information" and why "bunco." A copy sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents in stamps.

W. P. EAGER, 24 Broad St., N. Y.

SENTIMENT

Is undergoing a change on the speculative markets and Cotton has begun its usual Spring advance.

W. H. BACHELLER & CO., Ltd.,
—DEALERS IN—
Cotton, Grain,
PROVISIONS AND STOCKS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Direct wires to New York and Chicago. Daily Market Review mailed on request.

FOR SALE—Chickens, Eggs, Etc.

EGGS from pure-bred brown leghorns, $1 per setting. 66 Richardson street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Dogs.

TWO well-trained bull dogs for sale; can be seen on Whitehall street corner Smith.

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred English pointer four months old for $5. Address Pointer, care Constitution.

BLOODHOUNDS, greyhounds, bull terriers and Scotch collie puppies for sale. If you want to buy any of the above address at once Gate City Kennel Club, Atlanta, Ga.

Auction Sale.

Commencing Monday at 10 a. m. will sell at auction absolutely to the highest bidder, a fine line of clothing for men, youths and boys, 1,000 pairs of shoes and slippers for men, ladies, boys, misses and children, a lot of straw hats, neckwear, underwear, trunks, valises, felt hats and caps. We must vacate the store as soon as possible, as the place will be remodelled. Sale at 2 Decatur street, opposite the Kimball. Three sales each day—10 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 7 p. m. Leo Flesh, auctioneer.

FOR EXCHANGE.

50 ACRES 5 miles out, ¾ from railroad station; 6-r. h. and barn; 30 acres cleared; a splendid farm. Will exchange for city property. T. H. Sappington, 3 East Wall street.

FOR EXCHANGE—5-room cottage and lot, north side, near N. Boulevard, rented at $10 per month; will exchange for vacant lot; has no encumbrance. Price, $1,500. J. M. Bishop, 304 Norcross building.

By W. B. Burke, Auctioneer.

By order Covenant Insurance Company, Monday, 25th, 10 a. m., at warerooms 21 S. Broad, will sell 4 roller top desks, 3 flat top, 3 fine office tables, 2 walnut office tables, office armchairs, letter presses, fixtures, etc., from one of the finest offices in the south. Sale positive. No limit or reserve. Also 1 elegant piano must be sold. Parties having goods for sale at private or auction please consult me. W. B. BURKE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—Bicycles.

1896 BICYCLES DOWN TO $5—New 1898 Model Ladies' and Gent's Bicycles are now being sold on easy conditions as low as $5; others outright at $13.95, and high grade at $19.95 and $22.50, to be paid for after received. If you will cut this notice out and send to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, they will send you their 1898 Bicycle catalogue and full particulars. apr 14—13t—e o d

OPIUM HABIT.

OPIUM and morphine habits cured in two weeks, $5; chronic diseases, cancers, blood poison, private and female troubles quickly cured. Dr. Snider Med. Inst., Atlanta, Ga.

CURE GUARANTEED, $3 to $10. American Medical Dispensary. Dr. Roughton, manager, Atlanta, Ga., jan21-6m fri sun

OPIUM, MORPHINE, WHISKEY—If interested in the cure of these habits, write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. feb 13 mch 20 april 24 may 29

PERSONAL.

YOUR HOROSCOPE, life sketch, prospects and 3 questions answered for 20c and stamped envelope. Give exact birthday. Prof. Myer, 136 Lexington ave., New York.

NOTICE—A schoolboy, aged nearly 19 years, left Seale April 19th to join the U. S. army. He is well grown, wears a blue suit, black hat, tan shoes, no vest. He has blue eyes, light hair parted in middle. A reward will be given for his detention. Address X, Seale, Ala. apr24-sun mon

FLY SCREENS—Price & Thomas—the best screen windows made; unexcelled in workmanship and durability; sixth year in business; old screens repaired. 58 S. Pryor, next courthouse. 'Phone 933.

BAGGAGE MONOPOLY! Journal says thanks to baggage monopoly—Haas, president; Colvin, manager—for three wagons delivering packages. Kate's 25 cents baggage delivery, 42 Wall, 'phone 45, has tendered his services and accepted by the president to fight for the freedom of Cuba. Come, Mr. Haas, and join my company.

PRICE & THOMAS—Fly screens made and repaired. 58 S. Pryor, next courthouse. 'Phone 933.

ENLARGE YOUR BUST, LADIES! 4 to 10 inches, at home, with Dr. Conway's Bust Tabloids, at trifling cost; $1,000 for a case we cannot; those developed in past 12 years prove 'tis permanent; sealed facts 4c stamps. Conway Specific Co., 133 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

HYPNOTISM BRINGS HEALTH, happiness and success in life. Get my free information. Have taught more people the art than all others combined. New instantaneous method. Mammoth collection of Literature and large illustrated lesson free. Prof. Harraden, Jackson, Mich.

VARICOCELE and stricture treated; permanently cured; satisfaction guaranteed. Advice free. Dr. Tucker, 16 N. Broad street. apr 10 13t sun

FAT FOLKS REDUCED fifteen pounds a month; any one can make remedy at home, sample box, etc., mailed free; it costs you nothing to try it. Hall Chemical Co., A 41, St. Louis, Mo. march 20 52 t sun

LADIES—My monthly regulator never fails; trial box, 10 cents. Mrs. R. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. jan30-tf sun

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. oct 24 26t sun

BED WETTING CURED; box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED

WANTED—Salesmen ... Answer, giving ... previous employment ... Novelty Co., 101 N... Louis, Mo.

WANTED SALESMEN ... the United States ... bagable pants. "T... knees." The hit o... at sight. "Big prof... ly new. Patent N... 51-57 E. Harrison ...

WANTED—Experie... man, permanent ... must have clean rec... 214, Chicago.

SALESMEN for co... Oils and Greases; ... write for propositi... fining Co., Clevelan...

SALESMEN to sell ... pay $60 to $200 per ... penses; experience u... position. The De M... field, O.

SALESMEN to sell ... $100 per month sa... perience unnecessar... Louis, Mo. feb15-13t tues thur

WANTED—Three s... ern field. Men wi... ferred. Reply with ... Turner, 410 North ... lis, Minn.

SALESMEN—For c... expenses; old firm ... sary; inducements ... Bishop & Co., St. ...

WANTED—First-cla... cating oils, greases ... est line on the mar... sion. Equitable Ref... apr19-7t

HELP WA...

WANTED—First-cl... none other need a... fer Co., Anniston, A...

FIRST-CLASS PA... once. A. P. Jones, ...

MAN WANTED as... ing and skating r... for $200. Previous ... Apply today at Ex... catur street.

WANTED—Young ... ry; staple line; ... close 12 cents for p... 543, K. C., Mo.

WANTED—Men an... to work for us at ... vassing. We will se... ly. We have sever... out, some of which ... whatever. If you ... day to our work, ... week by working ... evening. Inclose st... full instructions fr... Art Mfg. Co., 58 Sta... Twenty-third stree...

LARGE and stead... canvassing; send ... C. A. Smith Co., 7... cago, Ill.

STENOGRAPHERS... men, druggists, ... tions in Texas, are ... Texas Business Bu... proprietor, Dallas, ...

HUSTLERS—Now ... broken collars; ... commissions. The... Protector Co., Lex...

WANTED—An ex... Peachtree st.

COOKS, nurses, ... butlers, coachmen ... ly. Atlanta Empl... rBoad. 'Phone 1081...

WANTED—By a ... an experienced ... houses; state salar... manent. Address ...

WANTED—Two m... acter for perman... Whitehall.

WANTED—An exp... licitor for local ... ability need apply ... giving experience, ...

WANTED—Good ... plant acre or m... lmbless cotton seed ... lanta, Ga.

WANTED—Volunte... pany. Call at sup... office.

WANTED—Uprigh... ary $780 and exp... self-addressed stam... minion Company, ...

DO YOU WANT W... sition with good s... lars about positions ... etc., for custom ... postoffice, railway ... of the service fre... today. National C... Dept. E, Washing...

THE ANNUAL ex... cants for teacher... schools of Columb... that city on May 1... superintendent.

WANTED—Young ... $65 month and e... N. H. Rosenberg ... City, Mo.

MANUFACTURING ... sentatives, either ... sample in assigned ... no peddling; inclos... Tex.

WANTED—The na... hustling, active, ... for household artic... dress Manufacturer...

SOUTHERN Busin... tree, places many ... tions with reliable ... week.

$15 TO $30 a week ... to sell cigars; ... W. L. Kline Co., ...

ACTIVE salesman ... $175 monthly and ... necessary. Acme C...

WANTED—One re... cality to address... Somerville Mfg. C...

WANTED—Men ... home. I pay $8 ... ing crayon portra... any one who can ... work, at home, in ... ing. Send for pa... once. Address, H... tist, Tyrone, Pa.

MAN TO travel ... per month and ... & Co., 215 Locust ... apr 10 sun wed

YOUNG MEN to ... method. Eight ... catalogue. Moler ... Cincinnati or St. ...

WANTED-

WANTED—Every... mowers sharpen... tur's cutlery work...

WANTED—20 live... 107 Peachtree.

WANTED—To buy ... and very little u... street.

WANTED—Large ... must be safe for a... 105 Luckie.

WANT...

WANTED—A fur... cated; also a fu... during summer; c... Address S. M., ca...

WANTED—Pretty ... able neighborho... rooms; reference.

HOUSE wanted ... for during absen... tlemen with best ... able, Constitution.

WANTED—To ren... nished; modern ... business; would b... ment; must be re... Z., care Constitut...

WANTED—To ... boarding house; ... and have some s... B., Constitution.

WANTED—On M... tage, modern ... preferred, by fam... dren, or 5 rooms ... small children; ... and pleasant. Re... sired. Address W. ...

PATENTS—Send ... Edgar Tate & ...

LAND,

CKS,
COTTON.

...estern National Bank, Chi...

...Street Facts
vs.
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...CULATOR should send for the ... Instructive book ever published ... operations. ...ns in stocks for past six years. ... Burlington 4,400 and 2,400 points ... you make one dollar in these ... ons? Find out the reason why ... "Inside Information" and other ... sent to any address on receipt of ... stamps.

...R, 24 Broad St., N. Y.

...TIMENT

...ing a change on the ... markets and Cotton has ...ual Spring advance.

...HELLER & CO., Ltd.,
DEALERS IN—
...on, Grain,
...ONS AND STOCKS,
...ORLEANS, LA.

...ires to New York and ... Daily Market Review ... request.

...E—Chickens, Eggs, Etc.

...re-bred brown leghorns, 50c ... 66 Richardson street, At...

...OR SALE—Dogs.

...ined bull dogs for sale; can be ... iteball street corner Smith. ... A thoroughbred English point... ... onths old for $5. Address ... Constitution.

...NDS, greyhounds, bull terriers ... collie puppies for sale. If you ... any of the above address at ... y Kennel Club, Atlanta, Ga.

...Auction Sale.

... Monday at 10 a. m. will sell ... solutely to the highest bidder, ... clothing for men, youths and ... irs of shoes and slippers for ... boys, misses and children, a lot ... neckwear, underwear, trunks ... hats and caps. We must va... ...e as soon as possible, as the ... remodelled. Sale at 22 De... ... opposite the Kimball. Three ... ay—10 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and ... Flesh, auctioneer.

...OR EXCHANGE.

... miles out, ¾ from railroad ... h. and barn; 30 acres cleared; ... arm. Will exchange for city ... H. Sappington, 8 East Wall

...NGE—5-room cottage and lot, ... near N. Boulevard, rented at ... h; will exchange for vacant ... encumbrance. Price, $1,500. J. ... 04 Norcross building.

...B. Burke, Auctioneer.

... Covenant Insurance Company, ... 10 a. m., at warerooms 58 N. ... sell 4 roller top desks, 2 flat ... office tables, 2 walnut office ... armchairs, letter presses, fix... ...om one of the finest offices in ... ale positive. No limit or re... ... elegant piano must be sold. ... g goods for sale at private ... lease consult me. ... W. B. BURKE, Auctioneer.

...R SALE—Bicycles.

...ES DOWN TO $5—New 1898 ... es' and Gent's Bicycles are ... ld on easy conditions as low ... outright at $13.95, and high ... 95 and $22.50, to be paid for ... If you will cut this notice ... d to Sears, Roebuck & Co., ... will send you their 1898 Bicy... ... and full particulars. ... apr 14—13t—e-o-d

...PIUM HABIT.

...morphine habits cured in two ... chronic diseases, cancers, ... private and female troubles ... Dr. Snider Med. Inst., At...

...ANTEED, $3 to $10. American ... ensary. Dr. Roughton, man... ... Ga., ... jan21-6m fri sun

...PHINE, WHISKEY—If in... ...he cure of these habits, write ... n these diseases, mailed free. ... M. D., Atlanta, Ga. ... april 24 may 29

...PERSONAL.

...SCOPE, life sketch, prospects ... tions answered for 20c and ... elope. Give exact birthday. ... 6 Lexington ave., New York.

... schoolboy, aged nearly 16 ... eale April 19th to join the U. ... is well grown, wears a blue ... at, tan shoes, no vest. He ... light hair parted in middle. ... be given for his detention. ... eale, Ala. ... apr24-sun mon

...S—Price & Thomas—the best ... dows made; unexcelled in ... and durability; sixth year in ... screens repaired. 58 S. Pryor, ... se. 'Phone 933.

...MONOPOLY! Journal says ... baggage monopoly—Haas, ... lvin, manager—for three ... ring packages. Kate's 15 ... delivery, 42 Wall, 'phone 42, ... his services and accepted by ... to fight for the freedom of ... Mr. Haas, and join my com...

...OMAS—Fly screens made and ... S. Pryor, next courthouse.

...OUR BUST, LADIES! 4 to ... home, with Dr. Conway's ... at trifling cost; $1,000 for a ... t: those developed in past ... 'tis permanent; sealed facts ... onway Specific Co., 133 Tre... ...on, Mass.

... BRINGS HEALTH, happi... ...cess in life. Get my free ... Have taught more people the ... hers combined. New instan... ...d. Mammoth collection of ... large illustrated lesson free! ... Jackson, Mich.

... and stricture treated; per... ...ed; satisfaction guaranteed. ... Dr. Tucker, 16 N. Broad ... apr 10 13t sun

... REDUCED fifteen pounds ... ny one can make rem... ... sample box, etc., mail... ... costs you nothing to ... hemical Co., A 41, St. Louis. ... sun

...monthly regulator never ... x, 10 cents. Mrs. R. Rowan, ... jan30-tf sun

... FISTULA treated: no knife ... ; no detention; no cure, no ... ker, 16 North Broad street. ... oct 24 26t sun

...G CURED; box free. Mrs. ... Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesmen for our complete line. Answer, giving salary expected and previous employment. Union Cigar and Novelty Co., 101 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED SALESMEN in every town in the United States to sell our patent non-bagable pants. "They don't bag at the knees." The hit of the century and sell at sight. "Big profits." Something entirely new. Patent Non-Bagable Pants Co., 8-37 E. Harrison street, Chicago.

WANTED—Experienced traveling salesman, permanent position to right party; must have clean record and give bond. Box 84, Chicago.

SALESMEN for complete line Lubricating Oils and Greases; straight or side line; write for proposition. Diamond Oil Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

SALESMEN to sell cigars to dealers; we pay $90 to $200 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary; permanent position. The De Mora Cigar Co., Springfield, O. dec9-tf thur sun tues

SALESMEN to sell toilet soap to dealers; $100 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary. Louis Ernst Co., St. Louis, Mo. feb15-13t tues thur sun

WANTED—Three salesmen for the southern field. Men with chart experience preferred. Reply with particulars. W. E. Turner, 410 North Third street, Minneapolis, Minn. apr23-sat sun

SALESMEN—For cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. july 4 3-m

WANTED—First-class salesmen for lubricating oils, greases and specialties. Largest line on the market. Salary or commission. Equitable Refining Co., Cleveland, O. apr19-7t

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—First-class carriage painter; none other need apply. Anniston Transfer Co., Anniston, Ala.

FIRST-CLASS PAINTER or finisher at once. A. P. Jones, LaGrange, Ga.

MAN WANTED as floor manager for dancing and skating rink to take half interest for $200. Previous knowledge unnecessary. Apply today at Exposition park, or 39 Decatur street.

WANTED—Young man to travel on salary; staple line; references required. Inclose 12 cents for particulars. Address Box 543, K. C., Mo.

WANTED—Men and women in every town to work for us at their homes. No canvassing. We will send you work immediately. We have several lines of work to give out, some of which requires no experience whatever. If you can't devote the whole day to our work, you can earn $5 or $6 a week by working an hour or two of an evening. Inclose stamp, we will send you full instructions free of charge. Standard Art Mfg. Co., 58 Standard building, 142 West Twenty-third street, New York. apr24-8t sun

LARGE and steady income at home; no canvassing; send addressed envelope to C. A. Smith Co., 7866 Eggleston ave., Chicago, Ill.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists, teachers, desiring positions in Texas, are invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau," J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

HUSTLERS—Now is your time; no more broken collars; exclusive territory; big commissions. The Lerew Horse Collar Protector Co., Lexington, Ky.

WANTED—An experienced butler, 550 Peachtree st.

COOKS, nurses, chambermaids, waiters, butlers, coachmen, etc., furnished promptly. Atlanta Employment Agency, 38½ S. Broad. 'Phone 1081. Established 1890.

WANTED—By a reliable real estate firm, an experienced man for the renting of houses; state salary expected; position permanent. Address Wide Awake, this office.

WANTED—Two men of good moral character for permanent position. Apply 117 Whitehall.

WANTED—An experienced advertising solicitor for local work; only those with ability need apply; good salary. Address giving experience, etc., Box 702, Atlanta.

WANTED—Good farmers, references, to plant acre or more on shares, "African Limbless cotton seed." Corker & Moore, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Volunteers for military company. Call at superintendent's room, postoffice.

WANTED—Upright persons to travel; salary $780 and expenses; reference; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Chicago.

DO YOU WANT WAR or a government position with good salary for life? Particulars about positions, salaries, examinations, etc., for custom house, internal revenue, postoffice, railway mail and other branches of the service free for the asking. Write today. National Correspondence Institute, Dept. E, Washington, D. C.

THE ANNUAL examination of new applicants for teachers' places in the public schools of Columbus, Ga., will be held in that city on May 14th. Carleton B. Gibson, superintendent.

WANTED—Young men to travel in west; $85 month and expenses; inclose stamp. N. H. Rosenberg Tobacco Co., Kansas City, Mo.

MANUFACTURING concern wants representatives, either sex, to take orders by sample in assigned territory; good wages; no peddling; inclose stamp. Box 187, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—The name and address of 500 hustling, active, house-to-house salesmen for household article selling on sight. Address Manufacturer, care Constitution.

SOUTHERN Business Bureau, 70½ Peachtree, places many applicants in good positions with reliable firms; seven placed last week.

$15 TO $30 a week and expenses paid men to sell cigars; experience unnecessary. W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. apr 10 sun tues thur

ACTIVE salesman to sell to dealers; $60 to $175 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

WANTED—One reliable person in each locality to address circulars; liberal pay. Somerville Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method, any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. Gripp, German artist, Tyrone, Pa. nov22-tf-tu,thu,sun

MAN TO travel and appoint agents; $40 per month and expenses. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 215 Locust street, Philadelphia. apr 10 sun wed sat

YOUNG MEN to learn barber trade. New method. Eight weeks required. Send for catalogue. Moler System Barber schools, Cincinnati or St. Louis. apr23-6t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Everybody to have your lawn mowers sharpened and repaired at Vittur's cutlery works, 11 Marietta street.

WANTED—20 live shoats at once. Apply 107 Peachtree.

WANTED—To buy a buggy; must be cheap and very little used. M. P., 40 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Large dark horse for buggy; must be safe for a lady to drive and cheap. 105 Luckie.

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—A furnished house centrally located; also a furnished house to care for during summer; can give best references. Address S. M., care Constitution.

WANTED—Pretty cottage near in, desirable neighborhood, or three connecting rooms; reference. "J," care Constitution.

HOUSE wanted for the summer to care for during absence of owner by two gentlemen with best references. Address Reliable, Constitution office.

WANTED—To rent 10 to 12-room house furnished; modern improvements, close in to business; would board owner in part payment; must be reasonable. Address X. Y. Z., care Constitution.

WANTED—To rent first-class private boarding house: must be well furnished and have some good paying boarders. L. B., Constitution.

WANTED—On May 1st 5 to 7-room cottage, modern conveniences, north side preferred, by family of 3; no small children, or 5 rooms with party who has no small children; permanent if reasonable and pleasant. References exchanged if desired. Address W. X. W., care Constitution.

Patents.

PATENTS—Send for "Hints on Inventing." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, N. Y. jan 23 12-t sun

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Lady agents for skirt and shirt-waist supporters; a good seller. Address L. Nitschelm, 312 N. Madison ave., Peoria, Ill.

A MONEY SAVER for subscribers. A money maker for intelligent lady and gentlemen solicitors. Salary or commission. John W. Iliff & Co., Chicago.

WANTED—German woman to scrub and clean house; one with recommendation from Lutheran pastor preferred. 29 Morrison avenue.

ATLANTA Hygienic institute wants several lady agents. Good pay. 82 N. Forsyth street.

AGENTS everywhere; money doubled; loss impossible; anybody can sell them. 12c for two samples. Brent Mfg. Co., Atlanta.

LADIES—I make big wages at home and want all to have the same opportunity. The work is very pleasant and will easily pay $18 weekly. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending stamp. Miss M. A. Stebbins, Lawrence, Mich.

WANTED—Ladies to make bandages at home for large surgical house; earn $10 weekly; inclose addressed stamped envelope for reply. Marshall Co., 506 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADIES earn $8 weekly doing needlework at home; no canvassing. Inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply. Standard Novelty Co., 101 Beekman street, New York.

WANTED—Ladies to embroider for us at their own homes, city or country; steady work. We furnish all materials and pay for finished work. Also Battenberg lace makers and crocheters wanted. For full particulars address "Embroidery," 148 State street, Chicago.

LADIES can make $9 per week doing plain needlework for us at home; experience unnecessary; reply envelope for sample and particulars. International Co., 27 Third ave., New York.

LADIES to embroider pillow covers; work sent to your home; good pay; send stamped envelope for particulars and sample. Empire Embroidery Co., 23 Duane St., New York.

WANTED—Lady, man, boy or girl canvasser to work the residences of Atlanta; we pay a liberal commission. The Curtis Tea Company, 318 Austell building. apr 21 thurs sun

WANTED—A good intelligent white cook. We have not employed any but white help for 25 years. Apply at once to 183 Peachtree street.

LADY OF GOOD address to travel for old established firm; $40 per month and expenses. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 215 Locust street, Philadelphia. apr 10 sun wed sat

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position by expert stenographer and general office man, competent to fill any clerical position; eight years' experience in railroad general freight department. "Jamese," Constitution.

WANTED—Situation, by practical bookkeeper or shipping clerk; reference present employer; can furnish typewriter. Lock Box 644, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED SITUATION as butler; will not work for less than $2.50 per week. Address Will Edwards, 119 Clark street.

WANTED—A position by young married man with 12 years' experience in renting business; open for engagement June 1st. R. E. B., care Constitution.

THOROUGH double-entry bookkeeper, five years' experience, desires position at once. Address "Accurate," Box 674.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Position as stenographer and typewriter; best references furnished. Address Miss H., this office.

SITUATION wanted by young lady who has had two years' experience as stenographer in law office; has also traveled in Europe as governess and companion. Any position that is lady-like will be acceptable. Address Miss E., 728 South Lawrence street, Montgomery, Ala.

BOARDERS WANTED.

WILL FURNISH good board on electric car line, private residence, in Decatur, at $2.50 per week. Address "Board," care Constitution.

WANTED BOARDERS—First-class accommodations for permanent and transient guests. "The Gardien," 50 Houston. apr24-sun wed

HOTEL BON AIR, Atlanta, Ga., a quiet refined, homelike hotel; situated on Peachtree and Alexander streets, in aristocratic section of city, four blocks from Capital City Club and Grand opera house. The Bon Air has a splendid summer roof garden; elegant, spacious verandas; porcelain baths; hardwood floors; electric call service; cold storage; ballroom; electric lights; steam heat; exquisite oil hand-painted wall decorations; cuisine and service the best; the handsomest family hotel south. Write for summer rates.

WANTED BOARDERS—44 Walton; lovely rooms and first-class meals; table boarders accommodated; one furnished room for rent to gentlemen.

WANTED BOARDERS—43 Walton, elegant rooms, single or ensuite; superior table and service; location central and desirable. 'Phone 1458.

WANTED BOARDERS—Choice rooms and first-class table fare; rates very reasonable. 134 Ivy street.

BOARDERS WANTED—Lovely front room, best location, Washington street, near in; table first-class; rates reasonable. B. C., care Constitution.

WANTED BOARDERS—Nicely furnished room, with board; also day boarders accommodated; good location, close in. No. 35 Houston street.

THE WINDSOR, 110 Ivy street, will probably have several of those large rooms with private bath vacant by May 1st. Special rates given now.

BOARD by the day or week at 71 Washington street; nice, large, airy rooms at reasonable rates.

ELEGANT large and small rooms; baths; table first-class; service good; rates reasonable. The Alvin.

WANTED—Boarders. Pleasant rooms with board, 286 Peachtree street, the Normandie.

WANTED BOARDERS—Couples, gentlemen and transients; five minutes' walk of depot; reasonable rates, nice locality. 73 Auburn ave.

THE FLAT ROCK INN, Flat Rock, N. C., will be open this summer to visitors at reduced prices. M. S. Farmer, proprietor. april 24—3t

FOUR LADIES or two settled couples can get excellent accommodations at Inman Park. Askew, room 813 Electric building.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, reasonable prices, cold and hot bath, at 102 Ivy street.

WANTED BOARDERS—86 North Forsyth; good board and nice rooms for $3.50 per week; centrally located.

TWO lovely rooms with board at 185 South Pryor. High, beautiful location, with well shaded lawn. Refined surroundings.

WANTED—A couple or two gentlemen occupy nice front room, new furniture; first-class table fare. 390 Whitehall.

HAPEVILLE—Healthful suburb, 8 miles from Atlanta, opposite station; appointments and board first-class. Address Mrs. W. H. Betts.

REFINED COUPLE or gentlemen who would appreciate home comforts with small family in newly furnished residence at reasonable rates; call at 102 Capitol ave.

WANTED—Two young men or couple to occupy front room, with board. Terms reasonable. 368 Peachtree street.

A FEW MORE BOARDERS can be accommodated at the Capitol house, No. 4 East Mitchell St. apr 17 3t sun tue sun

THE HOLLAND—27 and 29 Auburn avenue; pleasant rooms and board; very convenient for business men. apr 21-thur fri sun

FIRST-CLASS BOARD and rooms at $15 per month and up, at 51 N. Forsyth street, one block from postoffice. Please call before locating elsewhere. sat sun

WANTED—Boarders. Couples or gentlemen. Table boarders accommodated. No. 25 Auburn avenue. Close in. apr23-sat sun

"HOTEL ALHAMBRA," Peachtree street; Rooms single and en suite; new baths; first-class table and service; summer rates. Take Peachtree cars to and from depot. apr 21-7t

WANTED—Real Estate.

TO BUY for $600 or $700 cash, house and lot, near in, white neighborhood, renting well. Call quick. T. R. Walton, 228 Whitehall.

TO BUY house and lot, near in, renting well, white; $600 or $700 cash for bargain. T. R. Walton, 228 Whitehall.

WANTED—Agents.

I HAVE NOTICED the different ways in which some of your readers have been making money, and I wish now to give my experience. I am selling Bairds Non-Alcoholic Flavoring Powders, never making less than $3 a day, and I oftentimes clear over $5. These powders are much cheaper than the liquids and they go twice as far. From one to eight different flavors can be sold at most every house for flavoring ice cream, custards, cakes, candies, etc., and they give to any delicacy in which they are put that richness of flavor so common to the fruits and flowers they represent. Guaranteed to be perfectly healthful. I have not any trouble selling them, as every one who sees them tried buy them. By writing to W. H. Baird & Co., Station A, Pittsburg, Pa., they will give you full particulars and give you a start. I give my experience, hoping that others who are in need of employment can do as well as I have. Edna B.

AGENTS—We will pay $100 per month and railroad expenses to any man who will work energetically taking orders for the most reliable portrait copying house in the United States. We pay strictly salary. Address immediately, G. E. Martel, New York N. Y.

GOOD AGENTS everywhere for latest office specialty; sells itself with large profit; agents coining money. Write at once for special terms. Am. Lock-Crank Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—One general agent for each of the southern states for patented specialty to keep bicycle lamps lighted; liberal terms. G. C. Osborne, 214 W. Dauphin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. $5 daily handling egg cream; greatest dime wonder out. Enormous profit; 150 sales daily easily. Samples free. Write Dr. Scott Co., 23 Barclay street, New York.

WANTED—Agents. Easiest order on earth to work, paying sick, accident, death benefits; top contracts. Write Royal Fraternal Union, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS make $10 daily handling "Revolving Short Bosom;" eight shirts in one; latest craze; sample free. Krueger Mfg. Co., Chicago.

AGENTS new perfection pocket pencil; everlasting; 4 compartments; handsomely plated; sells without talking; other specialties. Zenda Mfg. Co., 92 LaSalle, Chicago.

PLEASANT work and good pay. Apply at 298 Marietta street. W. B. Seals, manager National Encyclopedia Company.

AGENTS coin money with our 5 fast selling 10c and 25c articles; particulars and territory free. Address Manufacturer, 58 Wabash ave., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—The new process window washer; water tank, sponge and rubber dryer combined; agents wanted. Kiefer Bros., Cleveland, O.

PARHAM'S Indian salve, the best remedy known for piles. Agents wanted. Particulars free. Send 2c stamp for reply. E. H. Parham, Clara, Ga.

AGENTS sell our Magic gaslight burner; makes kerosene lamps give brilliant gaslight; no chimney, wick, smoke or smell; sample free to agents. National Brass Co., Dept. 4, New York.

WANTED—Agents to handle our high grade perfumes; new plan, profits large, sales easy. Leffler & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENT'S OUTFIT FREE. New agent one day made $96 selling our "Safe desk." Baker Safe Co., Chicago, Ill., Dept. S. mar27-4t sun

AGENTS—Reliable agents for the "King of Parlor Games." Very popular; exclusive territory. Large profits. Norwood Parlor Ten Pin Co., 18 Home street, Cincinnati, O. apr10-4t sun

WANTED—Agents in every county for "The Daylight" Acetylene Gas Machine. To light residences, stores, churches, etc. The illuminating power of Acetylene Gas if fifteen times that of coal gas, and our machine the best on the market. Exclusive territory given to right parties. Write for particulars, giving references. Moody & Offutt, No. 140 Second street, Louisville, Ky. apr10 17 24-sun

REMUNERATIVE employment for energetic men and women. Mrs. W. H. made $1,640 clear money in 87 days selling our Dish Washer and attended to her household duties besides. She writes us that she is going to devote her whole time to the work and is sure she will clear $5,000 this year. Every washer sent out sells several more. Complete instructions and hundreds of testimonials on application. If you don't make money it's your own fault. Iron City Dish Washer Co., Pittsburg, Pa. mar 20 13t sun

PORTRAIT AGENTS save big money getting our wholesale prices on portraits and frames. Grove Art Co., 295 Fifth avenue, Chicago. apri 3—5t sun

WANTED NOW—Agents to sell sash locks and door holders. Sample sash lock free for 2-cent stamp. Immense; better than weights; burglar proof; $10 a day. Write quick. Address Brohard & Co., dept. 18, Philadelphia, Pa. feb 20 26t sun

AGENTS—We want you to visit stores and sell machine for printing signs on fences, bridges, rocks—any rough surface; steady work all summer. Arc Co., Racine, Wis. apr 3 6 9 10 13 16 17 20 23 24 27 30

WANTED—Trustworthy agents. Address A. L. Colton & Co., manufacturers of office novelties, Cleveland, Ohio. Exclusive territory given. apr22 3t

AGENTS WANTED—Murat Halstead's Great War Book, "Our Country in War." All about Cuba, Spain, Maine Disaster, armies, navies and coast defenses of U. S., Spain and all nations. Over 500 pages, magnificently illustrated. One agent sold 89 in one day, others making $39 per day. Most liberal terms guaranteed, 20 days' credit, price low, freight paid. Handsome outfit free. Send 12 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago. apr19-6t

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—In Edgewood or Kirkwood, convenient to car line, by two young couples, child and nurse. Shady, cool place desired. Answer P. O. Box 773.

BOARD WANTED in refined house; good neighborhood and good table, by lady engaged during the day. References. Answer, stating particulars. M. C., care Constitution.

BY couple in suburb or country, accessible to city; accommodation must be first-class in every particular. Address, giving location, rates, etc., "Couple," care Constitution.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Two or three unfurnished or partly furnished rooms for light housekeeping not over 10 minutes' walk from courthouse. Address M. R. W., care Constitution.

GENTLEMAN wants pleasant rooms for summer near Aragon hotel; state price. Address H. C., Constitution.

WANTED—Single room, with or without board, near in. Price must be low. Address P. D. Q., Constitution.

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

FOR SALE—Nice, gentle pony, buggy and harness, cheap. Apply 38 S. Pryor st.

FOR SALE—Good family horse, phaeton and light spring wagon, together or separate. Cheap. Apply Henry Dreyfus. 'Phone 1148, or Walker livery stable. 'Phone 731, Loyd street.

FOR SALE—Six-year-old horse, very gentle, not afraid of anything; lady can drive him with safety. Price, $45. Must be sold Monday morning. Apply at 11 Marietta St.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two good second-hand drays, first-class condition. Apply 30 E. Alabama st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good leather-top buggy, almost new, less than half price. 218 Peters street.

FOR SALE—A good pair of horses and herdic in good condition; will sacrifice for cash. "Herdic," care Constitution.

FOR SALE—One second-hand spring wagon with top in good repair. Apply to E. Manne, 62 N. Broad.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Parlor furniture, Chickering square piano in perfect condition, very cheap. Address H., Constitution.

FURNITURE—Second-hand stoves and carpets, $45 range, hot water attachment; nearly new, $15. Walnut suit $50, cost $150. Walnut suit $25, cost $85. Walnut suit, cost $65, only $15. Cheap suits, $5 and upwards; wardrobes $2.50 and up; bedsteads $1 and up; mattresses $1 and up; springs 50c and up; folding beds $5 and up; pillows 20c and up. As I am going out of the business I will sell any goods in the house for about your own price for cash. L. M. Ives, 10 West Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—Bedroom and dining room furniture at low prices by family leaving city. Apply 123 N. Pryor street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$10 REALIZES about $2 profit weekly; $100 makes $25 weekly; this is our average record for 1897; send for circular. Barrett Bros. & Co., 703 Washington block, Chicago, Ill.

WAR ASSURES BIG PROFITS—$100 invested by my "Safe Method" in Grain or Stocks will pay $1,000 within thirty days. Write for particulars. Richard Oliver, banker and broker, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago. apr24-sun wed

FOR SALE—A well-stocked dairy, producing about 100 gallons of milk per day; or will sell cows in lots to suit purchaser; herd consists of Jerseys and Holsteins, carefully selected. Address Box 157, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Phonograph business, $350 cash; good profits guaranteed; no experience necessary. Address Phono, care Constitution.

A RARE CHANCE for the right party to get into a well-established business for a little capital. For particulars address Business, care Constitution.

SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS can buy interest in $10,000 patent. Address Patent, care Constitution.

$850 WILL purchase half interest in old established business. Address James, Constitution. apr24-sun wed

RARE OPPORTUNITY for business; one of the leading insurance offices of the city will sell half interest; capital can be doubled every year; four to five thousand dollars required. W. M. Scott & Co., 14 Pryor st., Kimball house.

$106.80 NET earned during March for regular accounts of $50 handled by L. Traver, racing accountant, Western Union building, Chicago. Can be done again. Call, write, get particulars; best selections, all tracks wired daily.

WITHE'S turf investments represent the only safe and most profitable method of speculation, insuring handsome weekly profits without endangering capital; no customer's money ever lost; write today for particularized quarterly statement issued under oath; clients' indorsements; bankers' references. A. F. Withe & Co., suite, Consolidated Exchange building, Chicago.

WHAT MARRIED PEOPLE should know. Pamphlet giving most valuable hints. Send 25 cents postage, Eureka Publishing Co., 7 New Chambers street, New York city.

FOR SALE—A good paying bakery; cheap rent; first class. Customers apply to M. Mack's, 84 Piedmont avenue.

FOR SALE—A first-class job printing office. Apply 16½ E. Alabama street.

A GENTLEMAN, a long resident of Atlanta, well and favorably known in business circles, has been very successful in dealing in stock and grain futures. Anyone wishing to operate through him will be accorded the strictest confidence, both in correspondence and interviews. The markets show great opportunities now. He can make money for you; no charge, except part profits for services. Address A Successful and Discreet Trader, box 383, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE CANARIES—Singers; guaranteed; $1 each. No. 80 Smith street.

WANTED TO RENT—A furnished hotel in some good business town. Address, stating terms, C. B., care Atlanta Constitution.

$1,600—SPECULATE with your surplus dollars and increase your capital and income; $399 realized in one week. Last season we realized more than $1,600 per month; write for particulars. Conden & Co., Boon Block, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—To sell half or whole interest in good paying drug business in Atlanta. Sal Soda, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, a small stock of groceries, meat, tools and iron safe. Sacrifice, Constitution office.

FOR SALE—Mystic Moorish Maze entertainment, at either exposition grounds or at Grant park; one is all I can manage. Frank Connelley, care Constitution.

$150 INVESTED actually earning 35 per cent weekly profits; rare chance; no stock or Klondike scheme; safe enterprise; control capital yourself. D. Sloane, 110 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md. mch-20 sun tues thur

FOR SALE—One-half interest in paying office business with good prospects. Good opportunity for man of mechanical turn of mind. Extremely liberal terms to parties who can furnish real estate or other good security. Excellent reasons for selling. Address at once L. M. N., care Constitution. apr 22 3t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Second-hand motor and fan outfit cheap. Oscar C. Turner.

FOR SALE—"African Limbless Cotton Seed;" a few pecks cheap, as planting season is here. Make an offer for one pound or more. Corker & Moore, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Barber chairs and barber outfit and all kinds of barber supplies at Vittur barber supply house, 11 Marietta St.

FOR SALE—Horse clipping machine, new, price $15; warranted to be first-class at Vittur's cutlery works, 11 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—Good cooking range, cost new $45; sell it now at $9. 15 East Fair street. apr24-sun wed

FOR SALE—Set Georgia Reports annotated $450; set American Decisions, 100 volumes, $250; set American Reports, 60 volumes, $125. Library, care Constitution.

YOUNG COW that gives over a pound of butter daily; cash. H. J. Pigott, 2½ Auburn avenue.

FOR SALE—Cotton seed hulls, in bulk or baled, in carload lots or less, at my place, corner Waddell and Decatur streets. W. H. McMillen.

FOR SALE—1,000 varieties of stamps in '95 album; will sell to highest bidder. "Stamps," care Constitution.

PURE grape wine from my own vineyard at 25 cents quart; absolutely pure. 45½ S. Broad street, upstairs. J. C. Fuller.

FOR SALE—The finest registered Jersey bull in the south, 3 years old, perfectly gentle, solid color, black points. A lot of printed pedigrees go with him. Reason for selling, have others. W. J. Montgomery, 33½ W. Alabama street.

FOR SALE—Furniture of a 17-room boarding house, centrally located, doing good business; good reason for selling. Address Quick, care Constitution. sat sun

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

ALMOST NEW Blickensderfer, including student's complete and unused set tablets Ellis system bookkeeping. Bargain. Address Central Railway Agent, McBean, Ga.

MARRY—Send 2 cents for Matrimonial paper published monthly; wealthy patrons; personal introductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 155 E. Washington street, Chicago.

REMINGTONS, Williams, Yosts, Smiths, Caligraphs, etc. from $15 up. Ribbons, carbons and supplies. Typewriter Exchange, 16 North Pryor street. apr 10 sun tues

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, direct inking, portability, durability; catalogue; supplies for all machines. Edwin A. Hardin Co., 16 N. Pryor St. apr7 thur sun 20t

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL—Papers, photos, etc., free, sent sealed. C. D. Co., Marshall, Mich.

A MAIDEN 26, worth $12,000, would marry and help establish ideal home. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

A WIDOWER 39, worth $300,000, would marry lady who appreciates peaceful home life. Description sent sealed for stamp. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

MARRIAGE PAPER. Best published—FREE. J. W. GUNNELS, Toledo, Ohio. mar 27—5t sun

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

FLY SCREENS—Price & Thomas make and repair fly screens. 58 S. Pryor, next courthouse. 'Phone 933.

ELECTRIC BELLS, batteries, fans, motors, medical batteries, etc. Everything electric cheap. Oscar C. Turner, 'phone 250.

GOLD CROWNS $4.50 at the Atlanta Dental Parlors, 17½ Peachtree, corner Marietta.

SET OF TEETH $8.75 at Union Dental parlors, 56 Whitehall, over Rich Bros.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Occupants.

WANTED TENANT—I have rented a six-room house and want party without children to share it with me. Call at 92 Luckie.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT—Furnished, a cozy cottage, 9 rooms, handsomely furnished, all conveniences, hot and cold water, gas and bath, three sleeping rooms, a charming place for the summer, on two car lines. 571 Woodward avenue.

FOR RENT—Two houses, one furnished, close in. For particulars, address House, care Constitution.

$25 RENTS completely furnished, attractive and desirable 6-r. h., splendid north side neighborhood. Ware & Stacy, No. 14 N. Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—New modern cottage, every

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished 14-room house, suitable for boarders, or can be divided for two families. Rent moderate. 25 Powers street.

convenience, furnished throughout, 15 W. Linden, one door from West Peachtree and car line. Apply at same before 3 o'clock in afternoon. References required.

A FURNISHED nine-room house; all conveniences; stables. Address M. D. S., Constitution.

FOR RENT—Furnished, my home, 497 Courtland street. Party without children preferred. George H. Purvis.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Nice 5-room cottage within two blocks of capitol, $15. Also several modern residences and a fine boarding house close in. Young A. Gresham, 35 N. Broad street.

FOR RENT—8-room house, all modern conveniences, excellent neighborhood, $20. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

$35—Elegant, new two-story, 8-r. house, every convenience, Capitol avenue, corner Woodward. Ware & Stacy, 14 N. Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—Houses in every desirable section of the city, near in or far out, at prices to suit everybody. If you want to rent, call and examine our list. Ware & Stacy, renting agents, No. 14 N. Forsyth street. Telephone 900.

FOR RENT—9-room, new, modern cottage. J. L. Harrison, city hall. apr24—3t

FIVE-ROOM house on Whitehall and 7-room house on N. Pryor. Apply at 99 Trinity avenue.

ALL MODERN conveniences, seven-room brick, two-story house for rent, No. 17 East Fair street. Apply 227 Whitehall street.

VERY desirable house, Highland avenue, all modern improvements on street car line. Apply 446 Equitable building at once.

8-R. COTTAGE, between the Peachtrees, all conveniences, only $30; come early or you will miss this. Ware & Stacy, 14 N. Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—No. 17 Morrison, 2-story 7-room house, gas and water, $12.50 per month. J. M. Bishop, 304 Norcross building.

FOR RENT—Five-room cottage 159 Chapel street; gas and water; close in. Two car lines.

6-R. COTTAGE, West Baker street, near Peachtree, every convenience, only $30; fruits and flowers. Ware & Stacy, 14 N. Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house corner of Elliott and Markham streets; all modern conveniences. Apply 41 Markham street.

SIX NEW 2-story, 9-room houses, Loyd street, close in; especially desirable for Jewish families, cheap. Ware & Stacy, 14 N. Forsyth street.

I WILL LEASE my residence, 323 Houston street, to party without children; has never been rented before; will rent cheap to responsible party. A. M. Shomo, city marshal's office.

FOR RENT—Six-room house, newly papered and painted, every convenience, close in. Apply 7 Pulliam street.

HOUSE FOR RENT—Nice 5-room cottage, 535 Whitehall street; papered, gas and water and car line; for rent cheap. Apply on premises.

FOR RENT—9-r. h., 155 E. Fair, $35; 9-r. h., Fulton street; 10-r. h., Church street, $40; 10-r. h., Walton street, $45; 10-r. h., W. Baker, $45; 8-r. h., Highland, $26.25; 8-r. h., Mitchell and Mangum, $18; 8-r. h., 21 Markham, $18; 8-r. h., Auburn avenue, $20; 8-r. h., Morrison avenue, $18; 7-r. h., Forest avenue, $21; 7-r. h., W. Cain, $25; 7-r. h., W. Baker, $27.50; 7-r. h., Linden avenue, $20; 7-r. h., S. Butler, $20; 7-r. h., Markham, $16; 7-r. h., Smith, $15; 6-r. h., Crew street, $25; 6-r. h., S. Humphries, $11; also several others at any price or size. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, 150 Crumley street, just around corner from South Pryor street; gas, water and all conveniences. Apply on premises, or to P. J. Moran, Constitution office. apr17-8t sun

FOR RENT—Central 12-room house. Inquire of William Bemel, 66 E. Ellis. apr22 3t

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Five beautiful rooms, all conveniences for housekeeping in family of two. 289 Glenn.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms; modern conveniences. 66 East Cain street.

TWO OR THREE handsome rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, gas, hot and cold water, bath, excellent neighborhood; cheap to refined couple. 129 Windsor.

FRONT office, single or connected with inside rooms. Also loft suitable for light manufacturing. 41½ Peachtree street.

WOULD rent a room or two, to divide rent. Address Man & Wife, care Constitution.

SEVERAL nice rooms to rent in next block to Aragon hotel. 17 E. Cain st.

FOR RENT—Connecting front rooms with bath, suitable for office or light housekeeping. 78 Marietta street. apr24-7t sun wed fri

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, modern conveniences. Apply 72 Walton St.

ONE NICELY furnished, pleasant room to rent cheap; nice, shady veranda; no children. 249 Spring st.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms centrally located; reasonable rent. 18 Capitol place.

DELIGHTFUL front room with closet. Unfurnished $4.50 per month or furnished $8.50. Excellent neighborhood, in house with family of three. Also double stable for rent. No. 65 E. Cain.

FURNISHED—For gentlemen or light housekeeping, front rooms, hot and cold water, gas; no children. 180 Woodward avenue, between Crew and Washington sts.

Rooms—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Four connecting rooms, unfurnished. Kitchen, bath, and gas and water. Apply 233 Courtland avenue.

THREE nice furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, very desirable for summer; on car line. Apply 90 Park avenue.

FOR RENT—Desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, rent low, location unsurpassed. Apply 123 North Pryor street.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen and housekeeping. Terms reasonable. 24 Piedmont avenue.

ONE or two furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent. 19 Pulliam street.

FOR RENT—At once, 2 or 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Call at 160 S. Forsyth street.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

EXTRA NICE, unfurnished, connecting rooms, in good neighborhood, to parties with children; gas and water. 26 Humphries street, near Whitehall.

FOR RENT—Two pleasant front rooms; unfurnished; gas, bath, etc. 60 East Cain st.

THREE unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. References exchanged. 168 Ivy street.

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

ROOMS with or without board; arranged for housekeeping; gas and bath. One block from the Grand. 77 Fairlie street.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—40 Whitehall. Lovely display window. Terms reasonable. Apply to C. B. Mitchell, 58 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—Lot corner of Formwalt and Glenn, one block from Pryor; all street improvements. Owner, 19 Edgewood avenue.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—Upright piano, good condition, nice tone and action, $90. McArthur & Sons, 123 N. Pryor street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—$4,000. If you want to see a perfect beauty of a brand new 8-room house with every modern improvement and beautifully arranged and finished, on a corner lot, in fine neighborhood and in easy walking distance, I can certainly show it to you and sell it on easy terms. Cliff W. Ansley, 509 Temple Court.

FOR SALE—Jackson street lot, near Forest avenue, 50x200, $2,100; 60x145 Glenn and Formwalt, $1,300; 50x145 Washington st., $1,000; 10-room house, Spring st., $2,500; my own property. J. L. Harrison, city hall.

FOR SALE—Good house and lot in Tyler, 63 2-3 acres fruit land and 125 acres black land in Hunt county; will sell all together or separately; will take cattle or any other stock at a reasonable price; will give liberal time on part. Address A, Box 25, Tyler, Texas.

FOR SALE—Elegant house near Peachtree, large lot, all modern improvements, including furnace, only $8,000. J. M. Bishop, 304 Norcross building.

FOR SALE—A corner lot, eligible for business or factory purposes, fronting 121 feet on Madison avenue and 107 feet on Brotherton street. Address 24 Hammond avenue.

CHEAP LOTS FOR SALE—I have the two prettiest and cheapest lots on two prominent streets on north side near Peachtree that I have heard of for a long, long time. One for $3,250 and the other for $3,750. Both large, beautifully shaded and in elegant neighborhoods. Nothing can be found to touch them as bargains. Cliff W. Ansley, 509 Temple Court.

FOR SALE—Brand new modern 8-room house on corner Pulliam and Love sts.; terms to suit purchaser; must be sold at once. Apply to owner, 99 Ormond st.

FOR SALE—New 4-room house, gas, water, $1,750—$25 per month; also three-room house, $900—$15 per month. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

TWO-STORY 9-room house and fine lot on Courtland, gas, water and all improvements, only $7,500. J. M. Bishop, 304 Norcross building.

FOR SALE—300 acres excellent farm land, located in Morgan county, near Madison, Ga. To be sold at a sacrifice. Address C. D. Cox, Athens, Ga.

FOR SALE—A splendid 5-room cottage and good lot within three-quarters mile of car shed, good street, water, gas, great sacrifice; $200 cash, balance $15 per month, $1,500. I have a number of small places that are very desirable for investments; will pay from 12 to 18 per cent. Young A. Gresham, real estate, rents and loans, 35 North Broad street.

THREE vacant lots 50x115, Loyd street, near Georgia avenue, elevated, only $700 each. J. M. Bishop, 304 Norcross building.

FOR SALE—South Pryor street house and lot, $2,500; will exchange for cheap city property as part payment. Andrew, Constitution.

FOR SALE—Modern 10-room house; best neighborhood, on easy terms; at a bargain. James P. Field, 34 Whitehall St.

FOR SALE—$3,750 for a beautiful cottage on one of the three best streets on south side of the city, with servant's room, stable and beautiful lot. A look will convince any one whether it is a bargain or not. Also have another mighty cheap 6-room cottage on north side for $3,500, near in. I have dozens of cottages for sale in all parts of the city. Cliff W. Ansley, 509 Temple Court.

NO. 25 RANKIN street, 5 rooms, gas and sidewalks, only $10 per month. J. M. Bishop, 304 Norcross building.

FOR SALE—Large, beautifully shaded corner lot, on car line at Decatur. Size 100x286. I mean business and will sell at big sacrifice. Address "Decatur Lot Owner," Constitution office.

FOR SALE—$3,500. Suburban home as pretty as a picture, 8-room house with large beautifully shaded lot within 2½ miles of Kimball house, splendid neighborhood and unsurpassed car facilities. Just simply a lovely home and on easy terms. Cliff W. Ansley, 509 Temple Court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Choice corner lot, College Park; also my home, Lee street, West End; every convenience; garden, barn, servant's rooms; would rent cheap. Thos. L. Johnson, 68 Inman building.

FOR SALE—In Kirkwood, handsome modern cottage; half-acre lot, near car line. Very easy terms. Kirk, Constitution. apr23-sat sun tues

LOST.

LOST Saturday afternoon on the corner of Alabama and Broad a lady's purse containing valuable papers. Return to Nora Bradley, 101 Nelson stret, and get reward.

LOST—Medium size nickle-plated watch, silver fob chain, between Leland and the Grand. Return to Leland house. Reward.

LOST—Between Spring street and Grand opera house one cluster diamond stick pin. A liberal reward will be paid if found and returned to this office. apr23-sat sun tues

LADIES' COLUMN.

PARLOR MILLINERY—Ladies, I have an assortment of untrimmed hats; boas cleaned and curled; tips cleaned, curled and dyed; gloves cleaned. 98 Spring.

OSTRICH FEATHERS cleaned, curled and dyed like new; also kid gloves cleaned at I. Phillips, 69½ Whitehall street.

DRESSMAKING done in latest style at reasonable prices at No. 152 W. Harris.

FLY SCREENS—Price & Thomas make and repair fly screens. 58 S. Pryor, next courthouse, 'Phone 933.

LACE CURTAINS laundered 25c a window. Drop postal and work will be called for. Mrs. Kate Temple, No. 10 Packard St.

WANTED—Money.

I WANT $3,600, 5 years, at 6 per cent; residence near Aragon hotel, worth $7,500; no commission. Call or address 514 Temple Court.

WANTED MONEY—I want $1,100 for 3 or 5 years on some gilt-edged improved city property that is abundant security. Address R. K. Z., Constitution office.

FOR RENT—Offices.

706 TEMPLE COURT, furnished, at $5 per month; also includes heat, light and service. Geo. S. May, 12 W. Alabama street.

FOR RENT—Half of office in Austell building, cheap. Desks and carpet furnished Address D., Constitution.

For Rent by D. Morrison.

7-r. h., Atwood street	$15 00
4-r. h., Martin street	9 00
8-r. h., Whitehall; g., w. and b.	30 00
8-r. h., W. Cain; g., w. and b.	20 00
8-r. h., Spring street	20 00
7-r. h., Kirkwood; fine orchard	20 00
7-r. h., Capitol avenue; g. and w.	20 00
7-r. h., Mangum street; water	15 00
7-r. h., South Pryor; water, large lot	16 00
5-r. h., Pulliam street	11 50
4-r. h., Woodward avenue	10 00
4-r. h., Baugh street, West End	6 00
7-r. h., Simpson street	16 00
6-r. h., Jones avenue	13 00
5-r. h., Thomas street, new, g. and w.	15 00
8-r. h., Spring; g., w. and b.	30 00
7-r. h., Loyd; g., w. and b. r.	30 00
7-r. h., E. Hunter; g., w., b. r.	25 00
8-r. h., Crew; new	25 00
6-r. h., Trinity avenue	26 50
3-r. h., Hood; g. and w.	10 00
4-r. h., Hood; g. and w.	10 50
5-r. h., 109 Rawson street	15 00
6-r. h., Woodward avenue	12 50
5-r. h., Simpson street	10 00
8-r. h., Windsor, cor. Rawson	30 00
6-r. h., Hunter; g. and w.	14 00
3-r. h., Harden street; w.	6 50
3-r. h., Plum street	6 00
4-r. h., 38 McDonald street	7 50
6-r. h., Yonge street	13 00
5-r. h., Richardson street; g., w. b. r.	20 00

Also fifty other choice 3, 4 and 5-r. houses. Call and get my list. D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter street. Telephone 754.

For Rent by G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

11-r. h., Stonewall. Call and see me.	
16-r. h., Auburn avenue, furnished	$65 00
10-r. h., West Hunter, large shaded lot	15 00
10-r. h., McDaniel street	16 00
9-r. h., Jackson street, 2-story, water and bath on both floors	15 00
8-r. h., Church street	30 00
8-r. h., Houston street	18 00
8-r. h., McDaniel street	15 00
8-r. h., Capitol avenue	30 00
8-r. h., 160 Washington, all modern	40 00
7-r. h., 246 Woodward avenue	20 00
7-r. h., 219 East Hunter street	14 00
7-r. h., 87 Smith street	18 00
7-r. h., 106 West Fair street	15 00
6-r. h., 333 North Boulevard	23 00
4 rooms, Gordn street, West End. Call and see me.	
1 store, Whitehall street.	
1 store, South Broad street.	

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter Street.

3-R. H., with hall, gas and water; two additional rooms can be built in basement at very little cost; they would be above ground and well ventilated; this property is on Hood street, near Windsor, in a good, strictly white neighborhood; $750 can be paid, $10.50 per month without interest; small cash payment and balance very easy monthly payments; price only $1,350.

HERE is where a little money counts; a small store and 3 other buildings, all renting for $16 per month, on a nice lot 50x100 on Fraser street; the former owner considered it worth $2,200, in fact, it paid good interest on that amount, but I am now selling it for the mortgage, and the buyer will get a big bargain; see at $1,350.

140-ACRE fruit and dairy farm, less than 5 miles from the center of this city, and only ¼ mile from a railroad station; about 115 acres are in cultivation, balance in forest and pasture; 40 acres in creek and river bottom; has a 4-r. h. and 2 3-r. tenant houses; 30 acres of this land is the best brick clay in the county, there is also a fine manganese and sulphate of iron mine on the property; in fact, this property would be cheap at $100 per acre, but if the reader has the money I will sell this week for $47 per acre; that is $6,580.

ONE BEAUTIFUL high vacant lot 45x155 to alley, fronts east on Formwalt street, where so many nice houses are being built; this lot is easily worth $1,000, but the owner wants a small farm within 8 or 10 miles of Atlanta, and will put the lot in as part payment, or will sell on very easy terms—say $100 or more cash and $15 or more per month. Do not miss this, young man! Price only $600.

2-R. H., on a lovely, high, shady lot 79x119, city water down and street paved in front of lot, which is only one-half block from Peachtree street. This lot is large enough for two good houses, and will be worth $2,000 very soon. You can now buy on very easy terms. Will take small rent-paying property worth $500, balance $25 per month, at 8 per cent until paid. Price $1,400.

3-R. H., L-shaped house, with hall, nice lot 43x108, on North avenue, near Marietta street; just the house for some railroad man who wants to live near the Georgia railroad yards; will sell on small cash payment and $12 per month; house is insured for $500. The property is easily worth $1,250, but if you call this week I will sell it on the above terms for $850.

4-R. H., 2-story barn, stable, chicken house, 2 large strawberry beds, fine garden already started; 600 cabbages planted and two and a half bushels of sweet potatoes bedded. Nice young orchard of about 100 fruit trees—in all, 8 acres of good land, fronting on McDonough road and the railroad this side of Constitution station. This is the reader's chance to buy at about one-half its true value; $500 cash, balance on be paid $50 every six months. Only $1,050.

5-R. H., vestibule and hall, on a beautiful high, large lot 100x387; in fact, four city lots in one fine lot of choice fruit trees and grape vines just coming in bearing. You can buy this lovely home almost like paying rent—$1,000 can run for 3 or more years, $100 or more cash, balance $15 to $25 per month. This property is in a first-class neighborhood, near Grant park, just outside the city, yet not far from electric car lines. If the reader ever expects to own such a home, now is your time. Price down to $1,950.

6-R. H., gas, water and bathroom, very near in on South Pryor street, lot 53x145 to an alley, on which there is a 3-room tenant house. Terms $500 cash, balance can be paid monthly. Price $3,650.

7-R. H., nearly new, gas, water and bathroom; lot fronts Crew street, near Georgia avenue, and is 50x140 to an alley, and cost $3,500; mortgage of $1,800 can be assumed, a nice vacant lot will be taken in part payment, or $250 cash and $25 per month for balance. Do not fail to get this bargain at $2,650.

IF THE reader wants to buy real estate of any kind and does not find anything in this ad to suit, please call and let me show you some of the hundreds of bargains I have on my books. Or if you want to borrow money on city real estate, I can place your loan at once. D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 E. Hunter street.

G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

Vacant lot, Rockwell street; call and make offer.

80 acres, 1 3-room and 1 2-room house, 8 acres in timber, 2 springs, stable, young orchard, 10 miles from city, 2½ miles west of Hemphill, $10 per acre.

8-room house, West End, large lot, 100 feet front; nice grove; belongs to non-resident. Call and see me for a cheap home.

7-room house, Ponders avenue, very cheap.

9-room house, Haynes. It is a nice home, $4,000.

10 acres just 5 miles from carshed, 4-room house and at station, east side. Call. $1,000.

1 vacant lot, close to E. T. V. railroad depot, $600.

8-room house, Whitehall street, all modern, $6,500.

10 acres 4 miles from carshed for $500.

For Sale by S. B. Turman, Real Estate Agent.

$9,000 takes the best piece of rent paying property in the city, big frontage on a prominent street and is now rented for $100 per month.

$3,500—For a splendid 9-room house, lot 54x190 feet to an alley, inside of ¾ mile circle, good neighborhood; place for railroad man or capitalist.

$3,000—Splendid 2-story brick store, business street. Come and see it.

$3,000—Catches a store, 6-room house and a 4-room house, on prominent corner, inside of ¾ mile circle; all street improvements down; stays rented at $35 per month. This is the kind you read of, but seldom see.

$1,200—Two new 3-room houses, rented to white tenants at $16; 14 per cent on your investment.

$1,400—For a corner lot 72x140 feet, a store and 6-room house; room enough for two more houses; now renting for $18 per month. Can be made to pay 26 per cent with $500 more invested.

$750—Luckie street lot, close in, 65 feet front by 100 feet deep.

$3,500—To lend on city property at 7 per cent interest. S. B. Turman, real estate agent, 8 Wall st., Kimball house. 'Phone 164.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS made promptly on real estate or satisfactory collateral at lowest rates of interest. Equitable Loan and Security Co., Gould building.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repaid in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

LOANS MADE promptly; no commissions charged. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., 811 Equitable building.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on central property in Georgia towns and on choice improved Georgia farms at 8 per cent, including commissions.

V. F. PICKERT, broker and jeweler, 6½ Whitehall street, upstairs, makes loans on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. All business strictly confidential.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, president. tues thur sun

IF YOU want a loan from $500 to $10,000 and have Atlanta real estate, call at 47 E. Hunter street and make application, and D. Morrison will do the rest for a small commission; $1,000, $2,000 and $5,000 spot.

LOANS on real estate and collateral, any time, rate or plan, 5 to 8 per cent; foreign money and purchase money notes bought. George S. May, 12 W. Alabama street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for horse and buggy, upright piano, good as new, at No. 155 Walker street.

saint raphael wine,

the best and purest of french tonics.

a dessert wine of exquisite flavor,

endorsed by physicians throughout the u. s.

bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b." distributors, atlanta.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

THE CELEBRATED

ECHO SPRING

Can be found at first-class places. The oldest and purest goods in glass. 12 years old. TRY IT. YOU'LL LIKE IT.

12 Yrs. OLD.

FULL PINTS AND ½ PINTS GLASS Stoppers AND FULL QUART SQUATS.



CASES 48 ½ Pts 24 Pints OR 12 QTS. FULL Measure.

Sold in Atlanta by The Hollis, The Inter-Ocean, The Executive, Jno. Buckalew, Jno. B. Jett, John Pappa, The Klondyke, Breslin & O'Byrne, Dan Boyle, S. S. Moore, W. S. Parris, S. C. Little, G. W. Swords, John Humphries, The Pabst, Harry Spilman.

S. GRABFELDER & CO., DISTILLERS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DEALERS WRITE TO ALBERT L. DUNN Southern Traveling Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

To all (Male) Citizens of.... Atlanta, State of Georgia, and the United States of America

We hereby announce to you that we are Manufacturers of

Men's Fine Shoes Only

And therefore are able to sell you a strictly

Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe

In the very latest styles, at

$3.50 A Pair.

This Shoe is Our Leader and every pair Guaranteed.

OUR

$5.00 SHOE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

SPECIAL: Our customers' corns cured free of charge by our most competent chiropodist in the rear of our store.

N. HESS' SONS,

CHAS. ADLER, Manager.

13 Whitehall St.

22K FINE!

Our Gold Crowns are as beautiful and of the same material as those you have been paying $10.00 for,

Reduced to $4.50.

CALL AND SEE THEM AT

The Atlanta Dental Parlors,

17½ Peachtree, cor. Marietta.

WAR OVERSHADOWS STATE CAMPAIGN

People Are More Interested in Fighting Than in Politics.

OPINIONS OF THE MANAGERS

Each Candidate's Friends Extract Encouragement from the Situation.

A QUESTION RAISED ABOUT TICKETS

Fear Has Been Expressed That in Some Counties All the Names May Not Be Printed.

The state campaign has been moving along the past week under the handicap of the war excitement. All the candidates for statehouse offices have been out through the counties, some in upper Georgia, others in middle and lower parts of the state. The candidates cross each other's tracks constantly and in the course of a week they get pretty well over the state.

Reports received from them yesterday stated that everywhere they went the war was the leading theme.

At the Candler headquarters in the Kimball, Colonel Ed Brown, the manager, said that the war excitement was beneficial rather than otherwise to his candidate. He argued that Colonel Candler was a beneficiary of the war enthusiasm, if there was anything in it one way or the other.

Over at Judge Spencer Atkinson's headquarters in the Equitable the opinion was expressed that the war talk overshadowed the gubernatorial race and that the Candler sentiment suffered more by reason of it than the strength of either of the other candidates.

So it is a case of "you pay your money and you take your choice." Each candidate's friends figure that the present situation is favorable to their man.

There are just six weeks more before June 6th. This will be a busy week with all the candidates. Messrs. Candler, Atkinson and Berner have a string of engagements to fill. Senator Cook and Colonel Mark Hardin will keep up the pace they have been traveling for the secretary of state prize, while Colonel Nesbitt and Senator O. B. Stephens will be heard from in different sections of the state. Senator Stephens spent yesterday in Atlanta. He has just been through east Georgia and he puts Chatham county in his column. That has been a Nesbitt county for years and there may be quite a fight in Savannah over the commissioner of agriculture, not because the citizens are farmers, but on account of local conditions and home politics.

A question has arisen in regard to printing the tickets to be used in the primary. Many of the counties will vote for county officers on the same day and some fear has been expressed that local candidates in some instances might omit from their ticket the name of one of the candidates for governor, secretary of state or commissioner of agriculture, through oversight or by design. It would seldom occur, however, that a candidate for a county office would purposely omit from his ticket the name of any candidate for a statehouse office. Such omission might cost the local candidate votes. It is believed this matter will take care of itself all right.

Below are the appointments of Colonel Candler and Judge Atkinson for the next ten days.

Colonel Candler—Tuesday, April 26th, Talbotton; Thursday, April 28th, Isabella; Saturday, April 30th, Bainbridge; Tuesday, May 3d, Crawford; Wednesday, May 4th, morning, LaGrange; night, West Point.

Judge Atkinson—Monday, April 25th, Ringgold; Wednesday, April 27th, Mount Vernon; Thursday, April 28th, Rochelle; Friday, April 29th, Isabella; Saturday morning, April 30th, Irwinville; Saturday afternoon, April 30th, Fitzgerald; Monday, May 2d, Talbotton.

CARS ON NINE MILE CIRCLE.

Good Schedule Will Be Made to Grant Park and the Exposition Grounds.

The Consolidated has made arrangements to put on extra cars on the park circle today to accommodate those who wish to see the Coliseum riders practice on the track at the exposition grounds.

A good schedule will be run on the nine-mile circle all day and extra cars put on the lines to Grant park.

MEETING AT THE TABERNACLE.

Talks on Temperance Will Be Made There by Atlanta Preachers.

A temperance mass meeting will be held at the tabernacle this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and addresses will be made by the following divines:

Rv. Dr. L. G. Broughton, Rev. Dr. A. R. Holderby, Rev. Dr. J. W. Roberts, Rev. Dr. A. A. Marshall and Rev. Dr. C. P. Williamson.

The members of the usher committee appointed for the meeting are requested to meet at the tabernacle at 2:30 p. m.

MOZLEY'S LEMON HOT DROPS

Cures all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage, and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

Twenty-five cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

FROM RAILWAY TO THE ARMY.

Mr. Dan Ruden Accept Service at Department Headquarters.

Mr. Dan Ruden, traveling passenger agent of the Southern railway, has accepted a position under Colonel Simpson, of the United States army. Colonel Simpson is at the headquarters of the department of the south with his office in the Austell building.

Mr. H. F. Cary, secretary to Mr. S. H. Hardwick, has been appointed to the vacancy caused by Mr. Ruden's resignation.

Railway Notes.

The Southern will put on a dinner train between Atlanta and Norcross on May 2d. The train will leave Atlanta about 12 o'clock, and return about 2 o'clock.

Some of the roads report a falling off in traffic on account of the war.

The Southern will get more than 200 car loads of soldiers and equipment today from connecting lines at Memphis and Meridian.

The letter "R" don't have to figure in the month to drink Cook's Imperial Champagne in. It's extra dry and always good.

YOUR CHICAGO TRIP.

The Person To Ask for Details.

If you contemplate a trip to Chicago or through that city to the northwest and west, write or call on George E. Rockwell, northeast corner Fourth and Vine streets, Cincinnati. He represents the Pennsylvania Short Line, the best route from Cincinnati, with daily trains of Buffet Parlor Cars and Compartment Sleeping Cars and Standard Coaches which run to Chicago Union Station without change. If you intend to travel, see what he can do for you in shaping details. No charge for arranging for through tickets, sleeping car reservations, and other preliminaries.

apr 22 3t

If you are not feeling well, why don't you take Hood's Sarsaparilla? It will purify and enrich your blood and do you wonderful good.

GREAT WAR SHIPS ARE EASILY SUNK

One Shot in a Vital Spot Will Send Them to the Bottom.

MANY PERILS ON THE SEAS

Delicate Electrical Nerve Structure Can Be Quickly Ruptured.

THIS WAR WILL EDUCATE THE WORLD

The Modern Ironclad Must Face Dangers That Could Cripple and Destroy Her Very Existence.

Washington, April 23.—The present war with Spain would serve to demonstrate the weaknesses of the modern ironclad, apparently a floating citadel impregnable and indestructible, in reality a sensitive mechanism which can be shattered and disorganized by a single shot.

In the effort to incorporate in the vessel all the points of aggression and to provide for all contingencies, the hull is an almost solid mass of elaborate machinery, each section interdependent with the other, and the whole manipulated through practically one medium whose destruction would seriously cripple or imperil the whole. This medium is electricity. The introduction of this agency, while increasing the effectiveness of the machinery, has also increased the liability of the crippling of it.

As the warship is now constituted, the dynamo room is the throbbing heart of the ship, and the wires from it are veins through which flow the life and intelligence which direct the whole vessel. Innumerable wires light the cabins, engine rooms, magazines, searchlights, conning towers and decks; operate telegraph, telephone and signal wires, guns, turrets and compartment doors. With a ship elaborately wired, it is readily seen how one chance fortunate shot by the enemy will make some derangement in the system. If a shell should happen to drop into the dynamo room, all means of communication throughout the ship would be destroyed. The guns could no longer be fired and time would be lost until lights could be secured. In the meantime there would be a period of confusion, delay and uncertainty during which the enemy would be pouring in her shot, and the result would be fearful to contemplate.

Of course the wires are protected as well as may be at vulnerable points, especially where they are concentrated, as in the conning tower, but the concussion of a shot striking the vessel may have the effect of rupturing the wires in unusual places, or causing them to make connection with the metal work of the ship, thus diverting the current and rendering the plant inoperative.

The multiplicity of machinery for carrying ammunition, for loading and training guns, for turning turrets, for steering, hoisting and for performing hundreds of necessary duties, are all part of the great organization which goes to make up a modern fighting machine. A well aimed shot cripples one of these parts and the machine ceases to respond to the work required of it. Men are being killed, and as each man had a particular machine to attend to, the service begins to fall upon comparatively inexperienced men. In the days of wooden vessels the able seamen served the gun or hauled the rope with equal facility. The rope was easily mended and the other work was simple. Today the multiplicity of devices has made a multiplicity of work, and the result has been to make the men specialists more or less. The more of these specialists that are lost, the more the ship is apt to increase in helplessness, in proportion as it would where the apparatus was more simple.

Another particularly modern feature of a war vessel is the cargo of gun cotton or other high explosive it carries. The old ships had nothing more dangerous than powder, and so long as fire was not thought near it it was actually safe. With modern explosives danger is ever present. Concussion is now as much to be feared as fire, and though the magazines are in the most protected part of the ship, they add an ever present danger, from the uncertainty as to the action of their contents. A slight concussion might be all that would be necessary to destroy the ship. The complete destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor shows what concussion will do.

The Maine, by the way, about two years ago, furnished an illustration of the ease with which a modern ship could be crippled. The guns and turrets at that time were moved by hydraulic power. The men had been called out for battery practice and had taken their proper positions. The order was given to aim the gun at some imaginary cruiser, but though the gunners pressed the buttons and pulled the levers, the guns refused to move. After an investigation of about twenty minutes, during which various expedients were used without success to move the gun, and many men were being employed to discover if there was a defect in any of the apparatus supplementary to the turret mechanism, it was discovered that the water in the apparatus used to move the turret and guns, had been frozen. Of course all work was suspended until the ice was melted. If this had happened in the course of battle, it is easy to see that the Maine would have been at the enemy's mercy. That twenty minutes delay would have given the enemy a chance to destroy her adversary, unless the crippled ship had been able to get out of the way.

The demand for the possession of all these modern appliances on a war ship has had the effect of adding still another element of danger to the ship, and that is, to accommodate all these improvements the ship has to be both long and high, thus affording a better target for the enemy. This in its turn, makes it necessary to provide efficient armor, and in the end the completed ship, like Mahomet's coffin, hangs between the heaven of safety and the earth of danger, where it takes but a slight accident to pass the line. In the old days, a wooden ship would be almost shot to pieces before she would sink. Her masts would be gone, her sails dragging over the sides, her hull full of holes and yet her sailors would have time to escape. The modern ship all of steel, and almost solid with machinery, needs but a gentle stab from a ram, and if her compartment doors are not closed, goes down in a few minutes.

It is not to be surmised that these points have not been thought over by naval officers. Many defects have been remedied, but the element of danger still exists to an abnormal degree. It must also be remembered that since the formation of modern navies as we know them, there has been no great naval battle to demonstrate the virtue or defects of the system. The nearest approach to a battle between modern ships was the battle of Yalu, between the Japanese and Chinese, and here, though there was hardly the semblance of an organized battle the damage done was almost something beyond the conception of the average landsman. In the battle of Wei-Hai-Wei which followed, a Chinese ironclad and a cruiser were sent to the bottom in less than twenty minutes by torpedo boats, which demonstrated very practically the small margin of safety there is in a modern battleship. A naval battle of modern times is apt to be as hard on the victor as on the vanquished. The derangement of machinery combined with the damage done by guns of great penetrative power will be apt to make a modern sea fight a duel to the death, the poor victors crawling home as best they may, little better off than the foe they whipped.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs, blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street

--YOU CAN--
ORDER BY MAIL
AS WELL
As in Person.

Wash Fabrics. We offer this week several things distinctly attractive, both in beauty and economy. For instance, a line of Organdies and Dimities, genuine 10c goods anywhere, we certainly ought to interest you at . . . . 5c yard

Another is a beautiful line of French organdies, in all the new designs of geometrics, stripes and florals, and all the fashionable shades which will soon be hard to get 25c

Swiss Organdies, 33 inches, solid colors, nile, green, heliotrope, corn and blue 15c

Another shipment just in of American Organdies, in French designs, large plaids and florals, 12½c.

8-4 White Organdies, just the thing for commencement dresses, a large invoice last week . 30c to $1.

36-inch Madras Cloth, new patterns and colors, very popular for Shirt Waists 12½c

White Piques in light, medium and heavy welt . . . 10c to 40c.

The 25c number is a most excellent quality for the money.

Another attraction this week is our India Linens in 12-yard lengths for $1.20. This is very cheap and makes the prettiest kind of a dress for festive occasions.

Another is our figured Swiss Mulls, in plaids, stripes and floral designs, a splendid wash material. We think you'll buy them quickly at 17½c

36-inch Linen Crash Suitings at 20c

Ready shrunk Linen Crash Suitings, 36-inch 25c

Duck Suitings, in all colors and styles 10c

Duck Suitings in diagonal plaids, in all the new colors 10c

Diagonal Plaid Cheviot Suitings 25c

PHILLIPS, WELLBORN, BAKER & CO.

50 WHITEHALL ST.

Silk Dress Goods We want to make next week the largest in our trade's history. And as a special inducement we offer at the uniform price of 89 cents a yard one of the prettiest and most stylish collections of Plaid Taffetas that can be shown in this or any other city. They are 22 inches in width, and embrace the choicest figuring and patterning that the most skillful looms are capable of. They are in hair lines and broad lines; light lines and heavy lines; bright lines and dark lines, and are of good body and heavy rustle, uniform price of . . . . 89c yard

24 inch Black Figured Taffeta 75c

38 inch Brilliantine 39c

48 inch Figured Silk Finetta 75c

Specially good extra heavy Gros Grain Silk, really worth $1.25. . . . . 95c

Peau de Soie, rich in lustre and finish, an excellent quality 95c

46 inch All-wool Serge, specially desirable for a general utility Skirt 50c

Genuine Alpaca, the kind your grandmothers used to wear, neat and dressy, with fine lustre, and stands all manner of abuse 39c

OUR description last week of our Crepons brought many new faces to our counters, and they were not disappointed as the picture was not overdrawn. We expect many more this week to admire the bountiful richness, variety and beauty of these superb goods.

--OUR--
SECOND FLOOR
IS A
Restful Retreat.

Ready To Wear. Preparatory to our large importations of summer goods, we have priced down to about half their value several Suits of Cloth, All-wool Serges and Cheviots. Some are silk lined throughout and richly trimmed in silk and wool braid. All are of stylish shades and patterns and well tailored. These present a golden opportunity for money saving.

All-wool Serge and Cheviot Suits, sold heretofore at $9.50, price now $5.00

All-wool Serge and Fancy Mixture Suits, Jackets silk lined, sold before at from $12.50 to $15.00, reduced to $7.50

30 Suits different materials, some silk lined throughout, all of the highest class of workmanship, always sold at $18 to $22.50, reduced to $12.50

We would be pleased to have you examine our stock of Separate Skirts. We carry an extensive assortment of Serges, Brilliantines, both plain and fancy, Cheviots, Fancy Mixtures and Crepons.

Serge Skirt in black or navy, braided in bayadere effect . $3.50

Fancy Mixed Cheviot Skirt, tailor made $4.50

Black Silk Brocaded Skirt, made up in first-class style $7.50

(The material alone is worth the price of the skirt.)

Lace Curtains.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards by 50 inches . . . . $1 pair

Irish Point Lace Curtains in ecru, 3¼ yards by 52 inches . . $3 pair

Irish Point Lace Curtains in white, 3½ yards by 60 inches . $4.50 pair

THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.

Under the name

CEYLONIA

We blend the finest Tea for iced tea that experience can suggest.

CEYLONIA

Retails at 50 cents a pound, and is the only exclusive iced tea blend on the market. TRY IT!

We also have in stock an extensive assortment of

FINE MIXED TEAS AND PURE UNCOLORED BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

It will pay you to examine our great stock.

We are the originators of the Premium Ticket system, and give one ticket with each twenty-five cent purchase of Tea or Coffee.

SUGARS

Granulated, 18 lbs for	$1 00	Yellow C, 21 lbs for	$1 00
A, 19 lbs for	1 00	Cut Loaf, 15 lbs for	1 00
Extra C, 20 lbs for	1 00	4 X Powdered, 15 lbs for	1 00

We are agents for Courtenay & Co.'s original and genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

½ Pint Bottles...... 12c 1 Pint Bottles...... 23c 1 Quart Bottles... 45c

For purity and strength our Flavoring Extracts and Spices stand at the head.

COFFEES

Our 3-Pound Blend at 33⅓ cents is essentially a good Coffee. Cheaper grades at 12, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents.

REMEMBER! Our Tea and Coffee Tickets are equal to twice the value of trading stamps.

THE GREAT A. & P. TEA CO.,

75 Whitehall Street. 116 Peachtree Street.

Great Special Sale

HIGH CLASS SADDLE AND HARNESS

HORSES,

The Property of Jewell & Patterson, Lexington, Ky., to be sold at the

BRADY & MILLER Feed and Sale Stable, Atlanta, Ga.,

Wednesday, April 27th,

Beginning Promptly at 10 O'clock.

apr 24-2t

✦ MAP OF CUBA, ✦
PREPARED IN THE
—WAR DEPARTMENT—
Printed in colors, 4 sheets, each 27 by 37 inches.
For sale at $2.00 per copy in sheets,
$4.00 per copy mounted with rollers.
Shipped prepaid on receipt of price.
MAP OF PUERTO RICO,
Sheet 24 by 32, $1.00 per copy.
JULIUS BIEN & CO., Publishers,
140 & 142 Sixth Ave., N. Y.

TANSY PILLS! SAFE AND SURE. Send 4c. for "WOMANS SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Dept. 16, Phila., Pa.

Boys' Mothers' Friend Shirt Waists. . . . . . .

Percales and Madras—handsome and effective designs—all the newest colorings.
Sorts with regular collar, laundered, 50c, 75c and $1.
Sorts with two detached collars and attached cuffs, 75c.
Sorts with detached collar and cuffs, $1.
Sorts with Byron collar, laundered, 50c and 75c.
Sorts with regular and Byron collar, unlaundered, 35c.
Sorts with Byron and regular detached collar, 75c and $1.

Keep in Mind

This store has a distinguishing standard—there's no risk buying a poor thing in any department. Men's and Boys' Clothes sold here that are made by us. Our own reliable, stalwart products, and you needn't fear lower prices elsewhere for the same quality.
Marvels of excellence in Suits for $7.50, $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20. Clothiers everywhere are amazed at the value. If you want common sense notions in Clothes come right here.

Merchant tailoring worthy of the street. (Don't worry about the fit.) Any ordinary cutter puts the collar on diagonally, gets the shoulder seams on the shoulders, the waist in middle of back—but how about style, buoyancy, life a garment gets that retains its shape to the end, and satisfies then? That goes only with cutter's wisdom, and conscientious tailor-work of the skilled sewer. That's what you find in our tailoring.
Merchant tailoring—by highest ideals of tailoring work. Wide-awake, progressive—not charging the high prices of swell exclusive tailors, but charging enough to do and insisting on doing perfect tailor work. We try on all garments before finishing and again after finishing before sending home.
Newest, fashionable cloth cutters who know how—everything for perfectness. We'd like you to come in and look—we invite you.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS

Our Only Store in Atlanta—15 and 17 Whitehall St.

24 PAGES. **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** PART 2. 13=24.

VOL. XXX ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MORNING APRIL 24, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY COMPANY

Preparing for Spring House Furnishings, will show in their Popular Carpet Department . . . . .

3 Specials.

9x12 Smyrna Rugs.....$36.50
9x12 Buncha Wiltons... ... 37.50
9x12 Reversible Kash Koi... 16.50

KEELY COMPANY

Will show Carpets, the colors, designs and shadings of which are the delineations of the beautiful.

3 Specials.

Best Axminsters, bordered.....$1.35
Best Brussels, bor. to match... .85
Extra Heavy Wool Ingrains... .65

KEELY COMPANY

Are ready in their Carpet Department with new attractions in beautiful goods for window decorations

3 Specials.

Irish Point Curtains, full long $3.98
Bruxelle Net Effects..... 5.85
Imported Novelty Tambours 6.45



KEELY'S

Great Wash Goods Sale

...BEGINS TOMORROW...

—AND—

Continues Through Season



IT is a natural consequence that every Smart Atlanta Shopper will get her share of the good things which are to be put on sale the coming week.

Selected With Keen Artistic Discernment!
Glowing With Latest Fashionable Elegance!
All of Them Priced at Temptingly Low Figures!

They Can But Add To

OUR REPUTATION AND YOUR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

INCOMPARABLE STYLES OF HIGH-GRADE WASHABLES

Alsatian Organdies, Wire Thread Batistes, Carreaux Novelties, Satin Stripe Mulls, 45c
Koechlin Organdies, Muscovite Novelties, Dotted Swiss Mulls, Silk Effect Ginghams, 35c

The above have all of the new color effects and printed in this season's prevailing floral and Dresden designs . . . . . .

VERY SPECIAL

Two hundred pieces Imported Piques, the scarcest goods in the American markets..... 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c

PLAIN ORGANDIES FOR EVENING WEAR — Blue, pink, cerise, turquoise, maize, nile, black, white 64 inches wide..... 50c

THE LATEST CREATIONS OF THE DOMESTIC ARTISTS

American Dimities, Dirigo Batistes, Ex. Percale Cambrics, Hard-finish Organdies, 15c
Wide Zephyrines, New Pattern Percales, Silk-finish Lawns, Organzine Batistes, 12½c

All of the above are in the pretty patterns which characterize this department, and have made it famous—no old styles here.

VERY SPECIAL

100 pieces of the Popular Madras for Men's Shirts, Ladies' Waists and Childs' Dresses... 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c

OUR OWN IRISH DIMITIES — Periwinkle, russe grey, flame, green, china, pink, pea green, cardinal—printed on white.. 25c

EVERY DAY ADDS MOMENTUM TO THE GREAT WASH GOODS SALE

To make room for the great inflow of Wash Goods, and to enable us to devote our attention more prominently to this branch of our trade, we will begin at once to

CLEAR THE DECKS OF OUR WOOLEN DRESS FABRICS

Special Sale Price, ...49c Yard.

Fancy Wool Suitings, Imported.
Shepherd and Broken Plaid Skirtings.
Mohair and Wool Fancy Suitings.
Hard Twisted Storm Serges.
Mohair and Wool Cheviots.
Were 59, 69, 75c.

Reduction Sale Price, ...73c Yard.

Ottoman and Empress Cords.
Silk Warp Bayadere Effects.
Persian Suitings, Fancy Styles.
Silk and Wool Brocade Damask.
Illuminated Vigoreaux Tailorings.
Values 85, 98c, $1.25.

Clearance Sale Price, ...98c Yard.

Silk Warp Jacquard Fancies.
Two Tone Ottoman Tailorings.
Illuminated Corded Crepons.
Bayadere Prunella Cloths.
Imported Hard Serges.
Worth $1, $1.25, $1.50.

NEXT WEEK WE BEGIN A MEMORABLE TRANSACTION IN WASH WAISTS

THE Choicest Selection of Wash Waists in High-Class Styles of High-Grade Materials, including White and Colored Piques, White and Fancy Madras, Imported Cheviots, Foreign Ginghams, Organdies, Lawns, Batistes, and All-Over Embroideries.

The Prices Will Range from Fifty Cents to Six Dollars Each.



KEELY'S

The Largest SHOE HOUSE In Georgia.

Come and See Our Stock



The Great Silk Department

Will show on Monday in Black Silks for Separate Skirts and Street Gowns, all new figures . . . . . .

3 Specials.

Black Satin Luxor, 24-in . . .98
Black Bayadere Velour . . $1.19
Black Satin Damas 1.12

KEELY COMPANY

The Great Silk Department

Has, just now, the largest business in the city, on reliable makes, of Brilliant Black Taffetas for Linings and Skirts . .

3 Specials.

21 in. Heavy Grade Taffeta . . .98
22 in. Super Rustling Taffeta .85
21 in. Imported Black Taffeta $1.00

KEELY COMPANY

The Great Silk Department

Has made a Great Reputation with its High Novelties for Waists and Dinner Gowns and Evening Dresses . . . . .

3 Specials.

Plaid and Fancy Taffetas . . .98
French Frou Frou Plaids . . $1.19
High Novelty Waist Plaids . 1.49

KEELY COMPANY

THE BEST FOR THE MONEY

The best for the money, this is our constant aim. We don't see how we can make our Clothing any better than it is. Every stitch we have begins at good. The span of worth from good to best. Beyond best extravagance begins. No unnecessary frills here.

Our Clothes are simply good Clothes—inside and out. You will never know how good they are until you try them.

We mention a few of the many good things we sell.

$7.50 gets a good all-wool blue Cheviot, worth $10.

$10.00 for a pure worsted navy Serge, not the flimsy kind, but an honest, reliable suit which will not pull at the seams or fade, all sizes in regulars, stouts or slims, real value $12.50.

Finer suits in solid colors, neat checks, hair line stripes or Heather mixtures at $12.50, $15, $18 and $20:

50c for silk finished Balbriggan Underwear.

75c for Lisle Thread Underwear, or Scriven's Patent Drawers.

$3.00 for Alpines or Derbies, latest blocks, a 12 mos. guarantee with each.

Eiseman & Weil
3 Whitehall St.

THE GRAND

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

RETURNS TO ATLANTA.

Monday, April 25.

NEW PROGRAMME.
Box office opens Saturday morning at the Grand. Box and orchestra seats, 75c. All other parts of the house, 50c.

Thursday and Friday May 5 and 6. Matinee Friday.

Grand Operatic Festival

By the

Boston Festival Orchestra

50--Musicians--50

MR. EMIL MOLLENHAUER
Conductor.

And the following eminent Artists:

Miss Rose Stewart, Prima Donna Soprano.
Miss Janet Spencer ..... Contralto.
Miss Minnie Little.....Pianist.
Mr. William H. Rieger.....Tenor.
Mr. William J. Lavin,.....Tenor.
Mr. W. A. Howland.....Baritone.
Signor Alfonso Rosa ..... Basso.
Mr. Alex Heindl, Violoncello Virtuoso.

And the world renowned baritone,
Signor Giuseppe Del Puente.

Change of concert programme and artists at each concert.

Each performance to conclude with an elaborate production of the principal scenes of Rossini's greatest opera,

"The Barber of Seville,"

With costumes and special scenery.

The greatest musical treat ever given Atlanta.

LECTURE OF

DR. L. G. BROUGHTON,

Subject: "Folks, or the Human Museum of Living Curiosities."

At Sam Jones Tabernacle

8 P. M.

APRIL 26, 1898.

For the purpose of entertaining the Veteran guests of Camp W. H. T. Walker during the reunion in July, 1898.

Admission 25 cents.

Tickets for sale by Sons and Daughters of Confederacy; Burke's old book store, 58 North Broad street; at door of tabernacle, and from old veterans.

AT NEW YORK COST!

MONDAY MORNING we place on sale every piece of Black and Fancy Wool Dress Goods at actual cost of goods in market. This is the opportunity of a life time to buy a Dress or Skirt at your price. See them at the Retail Store of the

BASS DRY GOODS CO

Read This List of Bargains We Offer on Monday.

Store Opens at 8:30 O'Clock Monday.

250 pieces Madras, Lawns, Checked Nainsook, White Lawns, 10 yards limit to a customer, at..... 2 7/8c

5 cases 40-inch White India Linens, good quality; 3 cases White Sheer Victoria Lawns, 19c grade, at..... 3 7/8c

3 cases Lonsdale Cambrics, in short lengths, at..... 5c
150 pieces best grade yard wide French Percales at..... 7½c
3 cases extra quality Mattress Tickins at..... 5c
5 cases best A. C. A. Feather Tickins at..... 9½c
40 pieces Silk Finished Foulards in high colors in Plaids..... 6½c
30 pieces best Cheese Cloths in all shades at..... 2⅞c
3 cases solid and Plaids, in Zephyr Ginghams, at..... 6½c
40 pieces Staple Ginghams, good quality, at..... 3⅞c
Choice of our yard wide best Silkalines at..... 8c
40-inch Japanese Cretons, all new styles, at..... 12½c

80 pieces Checked and Plain Linen Lawns at..... 4½c
30 pieces new style Fancy Dress Ducks at..... 6½c
Best quality White and Solid Colors in Ducks..... 10c
85 pieces new style Lawns and Dimities; special..... 4½c
175 pieces French Organdies, Batistes and Lawns, 10c to 20c value..... 10c
Best quality 10 yards Cotton Diaper, full bolt for..... 35c
12 pieces new style Japanese Scrim, 38 inches wide..... 7½c
40 pieces extra heavy Scotch Crash Toweling..... 2½c
Utica Mills 10-4 ready made Sheets, all stamped..... 49c
40 pieces Black and Fancy Brocaded Silks, $1.00 and $1.25 value..... 59c

Large boxes Hairpins, 5c everywhere, here..... 2c
Good quality Ladies' Leather Belts at..... 10c
Best quality Needles, all sizes, at..... 1c
Best grade Curling Irons, to close..... 3c
Good quality Thimbles, must go, at..... 2c
100 yards good grade Sewing Silks at..... 1c
Large spools Knitting Silks, all colors..... 2c
Ladies' Collars, all Linen, every shape..... 3c
Ladies' Cuffs, all Linen, every size..... 5c
50 pieces good quality Embroideries, to close..... 1c
Ladies' fine Jeweled Belts; special..... 39c
Ladies' fine Leather Jeweled Belts at..... 49c

50 pcs. beautiful grade Torchon and Smyrna Laces..... 5c
80 pcs. 20c to 40c values in Torchon and Smyrna Laces..... 10c
500 bolts nice quality Valencienne Laces at..... 13c
200 bolts 50c grade Valencienne Laces..... 25c
120 pcs. very fine Nainsook Embroideries at..... 10c
250 Ladies' fine Shell Tucking Combs, worth 75c..... 10c
Ladies' all linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs..... 5c
Men's Unlaundered Shirts, all sizes..... 19c
Men's fine Laundered Shirts, white and colored..... 49c
Men's 75c Balbriggan Undershirts at..... 25c
200 dozen all silk Clubhouse Ties..... 9c
Men's fast black and tan Seamless Socks..... 7c

40 dozen Ladies' full bleached Vests at..... 3c
80 dozen Ladies' fine Vests, taped neck and shoulders..... 7c
Good quality yard wide silk finished Taffeta..... 5c
Best quality all wool Brush Bindings at..... 4c
Best quality patent Hook and Eyes at..... 2c
Good quality bunch Whalebones at..... 3c
Gilbert's best Silesias and Percalines at..... 8½c
Best Crinolines, Wiggans and good Waist linings..... 5c
Large cakes best Castile Soap; this sale..... 2½c
500 boxes best quality Mourning Pins at..... 2c
300 pcs. fine all silk Ribbons, plain and fancy..... 15c
39c and 49c grade all silk Ribbons at..... 25c

(98c, $1.98, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98)

THESE are the prices that will move one of our Fine Ready-to-Wear Skirts. Made up of Best Materials. Best Linings and Perfect Work. They are worth more than double the amount asked. See them SURE.

25 % Reduction in Silks. ¼th off Regular Price of Silks

Wholesale, 34 S. Pryor St. Our buyer, Mr. L. B. Joel, is now in New York, purchasing our Fall and Winter Stock of Spring and Summer goods. It will pay you to see our stock at once, as goods must go. We will name prices that will make room and do the work quick.

RETAIL: 37 Whitehall St. - WHOLESALE: 34 S. Pryor St.

BASS DRY GOODS CO

VISIT TO FORT McPHERSON, THE NOW ALMOST DESERTED POST

Talks With Wives of Officers Now at the Front.

THEY ARE SAD, BUT BRAVE

Lieutenant Madden Married Miss Partello on the Eve of War With Spain.

By Isma Dooly

The romance of war is over and the reality is at hand. The present generation of our southland who have never experienced the realities of a war, despite their devotion and loyalty for the confederacy—that cause for which their grandfathers and fathers "fought, bled and died"—have rather dwelt upon the romance and sentiment of the "lost cause." But never have they fully considered just what its horrors were. They have inherited a sectional feeling in many instances, and this, fanned by environment and the prejudices of those still living who suffered, has caused to rest expressionless that love of country and those manifestations of patriotism that should characterize now the heart and feeling of every American citizen, man or woman. The causes that have led up to the present warlike relations between the United States are those common to the people of all sections, and if the moment of real testing should ever come, the southern soldiers will be found fighting as nobly under the stars and stripes as they ever did under their revered flag of the confederacy, which will remain, though it may be tattered and torn, forever a sacred trust and memory. Their sentiment and undying faith in the principles actuating the chivalry and bravery of Robert E. Lee, far from weakening their patriotism in the present crisis, will be a spark that will enkindle the patriotic fire of southern nature and make of the soldiers of Dixie patriots that will give to the fight the strength and vigor of youth, the first and strongest life of their unprejudiced love of country, and make of them warriors of whom the nation will be proud. As a southern woman, a Daughter of the Confederacy, I feel that with no disloyalty I may state that in the hearts of the women, as well as in those of the men, the tide of patriotic feeling runs as high here in the very shadow of our southern battlefields as north of Mason and Dixon's line, and nowhere in the country will there be found more loyal defenders of the flag. Though war at any instance is to be deplored, I believe the welding together of north and south would be a redeeming feature that would deprive any war of the present of much of its bitterness and bring about a relation that would further glorify the nation.

At the reception recently tendered General Graham by the Capital City Club of Atlanta, the president, Major Livingston Mims, the warm personal friend of Jefferson Davis, well expressed the sentiment that should be felt by all Americans today, when, in handing the toast cup to General Graham, he assured him that in Georgia he would find the soldier most willing to follow him in patriotic allegiance whether they marched out to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner" or the inspiring tones of "Dixie."

But the sentiment and romance of war, I must repeat, is over when the first shot is fired, and presents itself to us today in all its stern reality. The sounds of martial music, while it inspires the courage of the soldier, makes the heart of those being left behind shudder when the realization that the soldiers marching today are not commemorating a sentiment of the past, but going to face death in the defense of their country.

To read of this as having occurred in the past is charming subject matter for the imagination, but to be brought face to face with the situation strips it of its romance. This fact deeply impressed me in a visit made to Fort McPherson Thursday.

Ft. McPherson Like a Deserted Village.

The fort has never appeared more beautiful and never appeared more lonesome and disconsolate. The drive out is refreshing and invigorating, and admiring the fresh spring-like flowers or either side of the road nearing the site, one has an ample opportunity to study the beauties of nature. The quietude of the road is always arrested when a view of the fort is gained, for in the distance through the trees the soldiers standing in groups about the entrance or basking in the sunshine of peace; the rustling of the leaves near even-tide blends with the strains of music that can be heard almost continually from the quarters, and there are innumerable people in handsome equipages who driving around await the evening drill, and the boom of the cannon that announces the hour of sunset. But there is none of that at the fort now. Approaching the gates on Thursday it seemed for a moment as if there wasn't a human being in sight. There was not even a rustling of the trees to suggest the accustomed life. When at last, in the distance, a soldier did approach, he seemed so utterly forlorn that it was a relief when a comrade appeared beyond to join him, these being among the few remaining to protect the fort, and the mothers, wives and sweethearts left behind. Approaching the homes of the officers the quietude became pathetic. The bright-colored flowers seemed to be doing their best to impart radiance to the scene, but their vivid reds and purples bordering here and there the green lawns but told the story that nature was doing her best to smile. The singing of the birds seemed to partake of a sympathetic soothing strain, and the only signs of unimpressed life that one could behold were the little prattling children, who, all unmindful of the danger in which their fathers might be, were apparently reveling in the gentle quietude. They probably missed the usual music at eventide, and when at night some of them say their "God bless papa," the little eyes may brow bigger, and they may whimper for a moment or so in missing the other "good-night" kiss, but soon they are happy in the play grounds of dreamland, leaving their mothers all alone to sigh and too often weep.



LIEUTENANT AND MRS. MADDEN.

They Were Married Saturday, April 16th, and Lieutenant Madden Went to the Front the Following Day.

A Mother's Sorrow.

In Scott's "Lady of the Lake," he has immortalized the father's tear, in that shed by Douglas, as in paternal pride and joy he presses his lips to the forehead of his dutiful daughters. The mother's tear that falls as she bids adieu to her soldier boy and gives him to war is even more sacred. The poet has never dived who could express in words the beauty, the bravery and the patriotism of woman's heart when she combines with these the sacrifice there is in giving up her all.

Seated quietly behind the vines of her balcony, and trying to imbibe some consolation from the brightness of the sunshine, friends from the city found Mrs. Taylor, one of the most elderly ladies of the fort, and one who has known all the joys and sorrows of an army life. Her efforts to be cheerful partook of the heroic, and yet an aching heart would now and then express itself when the name of her only child, Lieutenant Chatfield, was mentioned. "My life is over," she said, "and I am living now for others. It was so hard—the parting of yesterday, and in sending my son to war. I have given up my all."

The tears fell in spite of the wonderful amount of self-control, and her expression of grief which she tried to subdue with her patriotism and her pride manifested the truth that mothers, after all, are the bravest soldiers that God has made. They are the soldiers of love and sacrifice, that give up what is more to them than life when they give up their sons.

The Captain's Wife.

Next door to Mrs. Taylor is the home of Captain Liggett. A pet dog kept guard without and his efforts to convey to the guests his feeling of loneliness and the fact that his mistress was within entitled him to share honors with Peggy Sigsbee, the celebrated pug of Captain Sigsbee, whose popularity with the officers of the Maine rendered her a conspicious figure on that ill-fated man-of-war.

Mrs. Liggett has been confined to her home desperately ill for four months and the grief of her husband's departure for war has been a great blow to her. But with the characteristic courage of the women of the army this beautiful woman displays great fortitude and is keeping up wonderfully well. Near enough to be fondled tenderly by her delicate white fingers is an ornament from the hilt of her husband's sword which he left with her at the moment of parting. His photograph—a speaking likeness—is so placed that her eyes can rest upon it at every moment and is the inspiration for her returning strength and the determination to be well enough to join him when word comes that that happiness may be afforded her.

Mrs. Liggett was the daughter of a distinguished army officer and is fondly allied to all principles and charms of army life. Much of her young life was spent on the western frontier and she relates many stories of its romances that are interesting. She is possessed of that enthusiastic patriotism that is admirable in men and women alike.

The Soldier's Bride.

The story of the marriage of Miss Partello, the daughter of Captain Partello, and Lieutenant Madden is a subject of romance to charm the imaginative. They were married one evening and he was ordered off to war the next day. Those fond of reading stories of soldiers taking a parting look at their wives and sweethearts and throwing a last kiss as they march away to the tune of "Goodby, Sweetheart, Goodby," may smile with satisfaction at the beauty and sentiment of a similar incident, but a glimpse at the anxious little face of Lieutenant Madden's bride, the appealing tone in her voice and the honesty of her grief in separation from her sweetheart overcomes the romance of the circumstance and presents it in all its reality.

She is a brunette of charming daintiness and has brown eyes that are soulful in their witchery. Her complexion is of that whiteness that is accentuated in its purity by very dark hair and her mouth is one of exquisite expressiveness. But, that rendering her most attractive is her voice that in its softness and tenderness and its keynote of anxiety bespeaks the tender, loving woman.

Miss Partello had been engaged to Lieutenant Madden for a year and they were to have been married the coming June, the 29th. The wedding day was set for that date to assure the presence of Mr. Partello, the uncle of the bride, who is inspector of European consulates and a distinguished diplomat. "My uncle," said the little bride, "had purchased my lace wedding veil for me, and my cousin, his daughter, who was to have been my maid of honor, had selected my trousseau.

"When, however, the dreadful news came that our soldiers must leave us, Lieutenant Madden and myself, realizing that in his departure and in the case of his being wounded, I, as his wife, could go to him and nurse him, determined to be married before he left. The happiness of the wedding," continued Mrs. Madden, "was, of course, shadowed by the cloud of the coming separation, but everybody tried to make us feel happy, and I was happy in the realization of the fact that in case anything happened to my sweetheart I could go to him, and then, anyway, I shall join him the moment his regiment is settled at some particular point."

The flags and garlands of flowers that had decorated the drawing rooms for the occasion of the wedding were still intact Thursday afternoon and seemed a fitting environment of the soldier's bride.

These days the accustomed bride thinks so much of the details of her wedding, the gifts and the brilliancy of the occasion, that though her heart may be ablaze with the fire of love, she so well disguises the fact that the instance of a young woman deliberately discussing how very much she loves her sweetheart or husband is a person unique and charming to contemplate. So tenderly sweet were the expressions of the soldier's bride for him, and so noble her resignation to their present separation, I feel it would be an abuse of the audience she gave me to repeat all that she said which was impressive as she nervously toyed with the bright, shining wedding ring. I thought never had that little band of gold been more beautifully typical of the union of two loving hearts. As I said goodby to the anxious bride of Fort McPherson she was shading her eyes and trying to recognize in the distance the soldier who always delivers the letters, for, as she explained to me, smiling:

"He has hardly had time to write, but then I may receive a letter today. I have written."

Fair Disciples of Clara Barton.

Atlanta has not as yet furnished any evidences on the part of the young women here to assist Clara Barton in her Red Cross mission work. It is said that that philanthropic lady keeps employed a secretary who has been continually busy the last six weeks replying to young women applicants, imbued with a spirit to aid in the Cuban work, and who, in case of war, are willing to follow the example of the good Florence Nightingale, who distinguished herself in the Crimean war. Those who know what is meant by the woman who leaves home and comforts to undertake the mission work encumbent upon the assistants of Clara Barton believe that it is a god given vocation and the women who succeed and are happy in it are the "chosen ones." Those impressed by the beauty and sentiment of it and entering into it with those motives may find ere long that the life is not one for them and return to their homes. The story is probably familiar to many here of the beautiful Miss Alice Longworth, the British belle, who went among the aides of Florence Nightingale to Crimea. She was evidently not engaged in studying "First Aid to the Injured" en route to the scene of warfare since she met and completely captured young Lord Yelverton, an officer in a British regiment. Their first opportunity during the troubles they were secretly married and she continued her work as assistant to her leader, but being careful to follow up always her young leige lord, who proved to be anything but a paragon of strength and chivalry.

Previous to his departure for war he had become affianced to a young English girl of birth and title. On his return his family exerted their influence to bring about a consummation of the engagement, but Miss Longworth, learning of the circumstance, claimed recognition as "Lady Yelverton." A series of trials and exposure of the marriage and questions of its illegality were matters of international publicity. Miss Longworth was at once dismissed from the hospital corps and Lord Yelverton's family sought in every way to annul the marriage. The records of the marriage were found and the subject of great controversy though finally decided in favor of Miss Longworth and legality.

Lord Yelverton, influenced by his family and of vacillating character, left England for Australia and his wife, though not of noble birth, was of highly respectable British lineage, had the entire sympathy of the public and after a limited period she easily obtained legal separation from the festive young lord. He subsequently married an Australian girl of wealth, but lowly birth, and Mme. Yelverton afterwards became distinguished as a writer. She traveled through the United States shortly after the war, gaining impressions for a book she intended writing. She was in Atlanta several days and spent a month or six weeks in enjoyment of the historic sites and beautiful scenery of Lookout mountain and vicinity.

It is said that a number of prominent young women in New York are creating a sensation by declaring their determination to identify themselves with the Red Cross mission. One young woman of wealth and beauty, whose popularity has distinguished her as a belle in one of the ultra-exclusive sets of the metropolis, has thrown her family into distress and consternation by making actual preparations for departure. In a personal letter to an intimate friend and former schoolmate here she writes:

"No one seems to take me seriously, but I have quite made up my mind to join the Red Cross in case of war, which now seems inevitable. It will be hard to go with so much to keep me here, but I will and have already taken the first steps toward going. My family think I am mad, but I feel my life to be utterly useless; I live for nothing but pleasure and when such an opportunity comes to do good why refuse to grasp it? Think of the view one would get of life! Think of the study to be made of human nature! What an experience. Besides, I'm very patriotic. All the enthusiasm I have is centered in that feeling and go I must. I could always understand that poor little vivandiere "Cigarette," in Ouida's "Under Two Flags," for nothing appeals to me more than the sound of martial music. The sound of the bugle makes my heart beat too fast and to be of service to some one who is fighting for the glory of the stars and stripes is the only desire I have when there is talk of war. I believe, however, that Spain in a short time will realize her weakness and back down. Still they are a people aggressive and determined and after all the war may not be a long one."

This young lady whose patriotism so far moves her has never known what it was to be without a French maid and if in sharpening a pencil she happened to lacerate her dainty finger I can picture her as I remember well seeing her sniffing her salty bottle and calling for "Marie" to do something quick for her finger, that she could not stand pain!

Annual Meeting of the Capital City Club.

Next Monday evening occurs the annual meeting of the Capital City Club. The club is in splendid condition and reflects the greatest credit on its present management. As several important matters will come up for consideration a large attendance is expected. The annual election will be held Tuesday, and the present officers will undoubtedly be re-elected.

The Capital City Club is one of the most distinguished social organizations in the south and has a national reputation for its hospitality, the excellent leadership under which it has flourished and the elegance of its entertainments. The club represents not only an organized social element, but is made up of representative men who are foremost in every enterprise tending to promote the progress of the city. As such it is an organization indespensable and is justly recognized as one of the most potent factors of Atlanta's prosperity. The efficiency of leadership as the necessary strength of any organization is exemplified in the presiding officer of the Capital City Club, Major Livingston Mims. He is not only the inspiration and initiative power in every movement pertaining to the life of the club, but is an acquisition to Atlanta as a public-spirited citizen and a gentleman who by birth, culture and rebutation is worthy to represent the city's interest socially or otherwise. The present executive board of the club share with the popular president the honors devolving upon its management and the re-election of the present board Tuesday is a foregone conclusion. The entire board consists of:

Livingston Mims, president; John Carroll Payne, vice president; John C. Courtney, secretary and treasurer; directors: Charles E. Harman, Fulton Colville, Harry M. Atkinson, Earnest Boyd, William S. Elkin and Robert F. Maddox, Jr.

Judge Don A. Pardee To Wed Mrs. Wells.

The engagement is formally announced today of Mrs. Sallie Cunningham Wells and Judge Don A. Pardee, of the United States court of appeals. The announcement will be of universal interest, since both parties are well known in southern society. The wedding will occur in Atlanta in June, and will be a social event of brilliancy. No one in the city can claim a larger circle of friends than can Mrs. Wells, which fact emphasizes more than could mere words the strength and beauty of her character, and her admirable womanliness.

She is of the blonde type of loveliness and possessed of that dignity of manner that is one of the attributes of the finest type of the gentlewoman. Judge Pardee is one of the most eminent jurists in the country and a man universally respected and admired. He has a host of friends congratulating him on the prize he has won, though his Atlanta friends resent the fact that he will take his charming bride to New Orleans, where they will reside permanently.

First Aids to the Injured.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Alexander Sterling gave the second of the series of "First Aids to Injured," under the auspices of the Atlanta Woman's Club. The greatest interest was evinced in the lecture by the fifty enthusiastic women in attendance, and efforts are being made to continue the course of lectures after the first six, thus enabling those receiving certificates to obtain the diplomas given by the St. John's Ambulance Association, of which Dr. Sterling is a member. The literature attending the lectures is exceedingly interesting, and no enterprise yet undertaken by the club has proved more universally popular than the First Aids to the Injured.

Dr. Shutter to Lecture at the Woman's Club.

At the general meeting of the Atlanta Woman's Club to take place tomorrow afternoon Dr. Shutter, the eminent preacher of the Universalist church, at present in the city, will lecture at the club on the subject of "Social Settlements, and the Free Kindergarten." The subject of social settlements is one of great interest to the students of sociology, and those interested in the uplifting of that element of people who cannot help themselves. One of the most successful and flourishing settlements in the country is that of "Hull House," founded by Mrs. Jane Adams, and considered a model of the system. Dr. Shutter has been foremost among the promoters of a social settlement in Minneapolis, and talks with enthusiasm of the principles and objects of the institution.

Success of Daughters of Confederacy.

The Daughters of the Confederacy are to be congratulated on the success of their undertaking in the pantomime spectacular of "Ben Hur." All three performances were beautiful and there was not a flaw in them in any respect. Upon the souvenir programme alone the sum of $500 was realized ,and the proceeds from the sale of tickets were proportionately large. The executive board appointed by the Daughters of the Confederacy and the ladies of the various sub-committees did excellent work, and conducted their enterprise with a spirit and quickness, indicating that their hearts were in their work.

Considering that only two weeks were required for rehearsal the extent of the entertainment and its beauty and success of presentations were remarkable. The ladies of the executive committee were Mrs. Helen Plane, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Edward C. Peters, Mrs. John King Ottley, Mrs. E. G. McCabe, Mrs. Joseph Raine and Mrs. P. H. Snook. The chairmen of the various committees were: Tickets, Mrs. James Jackson; finance, Mrs. John Hurt; advertising, Mrs. A. McD. Wilson; souvenir programmes, Mrs. James W. Thomas; dancing, Mrs. Howell Jackson.

Important Notice.

A position having been assigned the Daughters of the Confederacy in the parade on Memorial Day the president, Mrs. Plane, requests that all members having carriages, to join in the procession, giving seats to those who have no conveyance. Badges can be procured of Miss Dora Raine, Peachtree street. Those wishing to enter the cemetery and to have seats during the exercises, must wear in addition to the chapter badge, a small bow knot of black and white ribbon and have the same colors tied on their whips.

GENIE WEST,
Recording Secretary.

Pretty School Girls.

Mrs. John S. Prather has issued invitations for the third April card reception of Misses Emma Hemphill, Sue Allen Ball, Erma Ellis, Genevieve Leake, Vera Cooper, Lila Reynolds, Jean Farley, Edna Cooper, Jennie Mobley, Helen Angier, Harriet Milledge on the evening of the 29th between the hours of 8 and 11.

A card reception is a form peculiar to boarding schools for young ladies. Each girl gives to the principal a calling list approved by her guardian. The principal notifies the persons whose names are found on these lists of the dates and hours within which the girls receive, inclosing the card of the chaperon for the evening. When the callers arrive their cards are sent from the waiting room to the chaperon, and if the names are on her list she sends for them to the drawing room. Each caller speaks first to the chaperon and then to the young girl upon whom he has called. The length of his call should never exceed the last hour mentioned on his invitation card and should properly be about thirty minutes long. The receiving party stand in line and light refreshments are served.

The Music Section.

The music section of the Woman's Club held a most interesting and instructive meeting on Monday last. The programme was as follows:

Essay read on "The Relation of Teacher to Pupil," by Dudley Buck.

The story of the life of the eminent English musician, John Field.

The "symphony" and "sonata" forms of music discussed.

"The Cavatina Regnava nel Silenzio" from Donizetti's most popular opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor," sung and a short sketch of the libretto of the opera given.

A sketch of Donizetti's life, by Von Weber, and a most interesting overture arranged for four hands for the piano closed the programme.

At the business meeting a delegate to the nominating convention of officers was elected.

It was decided to give an entertainment the last week in May complimentary to the members of the Woman's Club and their friends.

Miss Congdon, chairman, invited all the members of the music section to an informal reception at her home, 707 Piedmont avenue, for Thursday, April 28th, at 4 o'clock. All who were not present will please take notice.

Ham-Moreno.

The marriage of Dr. E. P. Ham and Miss Theodora Moreno took place on Wednesday, April 20th, at 10 a. m. at the residence of Major Theodore Moreno. The Rev. Mr. Beatie, rector of Emanuel church, Athens, Ga., officiating. Owing to the recent death of a brother of the bride's father the wedding was a very quiet one. The home was prettily decorated for the occasion and the bridal party standing beneath an arch of green leaves and bright spring blossoms and attended by the tiny maids, Mary, Lucas and Susie Ham, made a lovely picture that those who were fortunate enough to be present will always remember with much pleasure. After the ceremony the guests were invited to adjourn into the dining room, where a dainty and delicious lunch was served and pleasure reigned supreme until the hour arrived for the happy couple to start upon their visit to friends in Washington, Norfolk and other cities in Virginia. Upon their return to Gainesville they will be at home to their many friends at the residence of Dr. W. C. Ham, on Green street.

Social Items.

Mr. George Bryan has returned to Augusta.

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Miss Emma Belle Lowndes has returned home.

***

Mr. Eugene Spalding has returned from the north.

***

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Gabbett is visiting friends in Augusta, Ga.

***

The Atlanta Woman's Club meets next Monday afternoon.

***

Mr. Thomas Carter, of Isabella, Tenn., is in the city the guest of friends.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Blossom, of Cleveland, O., are at the Aragon this week.

***

Miss Florrie Phillips has returned from New York.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Elliott Miller have taken apartments at the Majestic.

***

Mrs. Stafford Meacham, of Jacksonville, Fla., is in the city, guest of the Sharman, 15 Houston street.

***

Little Miss Irene Tift King is the tiny guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Lanier King on Capitol avenue.

***

The many friends of Mrs. Allen Bates will be delighted to learn she is very much better.

***

The Alumnae Association of the Girls' High school will meet Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in Browning hall.

***

Quite a party of Atlantians will attend the Bannon-Jones wedding in Macon the coming week.

***

Mr. W. S. Holland and family will spend the summer at College Park. They will be the guests of Mrs. M. E. Hogan.

***

The friends of Mrs. R. A. Johnson are rejoiced at her arrival home after a delightful visit to Alabama and Texas.

***

The friends of Miss Annie Kate Bondurant will be pleased to learn of her success in capturing an honor of speaker's place at the LaGrange Female college.

***

A meeting of the executive committee of the Atlanta Concert Association will be held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association on Monday next, 25th instant, at 4:30 p. m.

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The marriage of Miss Annie Lou Harralson and Mr. James E. Pritchett will take place at Inman Park Methodist church on the morning of April 27th at 11 o'clock. Rev. R. T. DuBose will perform the ceremony. No cards.

***

Mrs. Jean M. Mauck is visiting friends in New York city and will visit relatives in Baltimore during the general conference there of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in May. From there she will go to Millersburg, Ky., and expects a pl time with friends in the Blue Grass

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The condition of Mrs. James W English, Jr., continues to improve it is hoped that within a week's tim will be entirely out of danger.

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Among the box parties at "Ben H yesterday was that in which little Alice Steele was the center of a group. Among her guests were Miss rine Jones and Miss Mary Tupper.

***

Mr. William Lee Stoddart, of New Y Miss Stoddart and Mr. Robert Shap New York, are at the Kimball and be in attendance upon the Stoddart- wedding party.

***

Miss Gene Covin, Mrs. E. J. Morris Misses Lizzie and Irene Lovejoy, leave Griffin tomorrow to attend the wedding Miss Lora Smith to Mr. Robert Crouch.

***

The event of the coming week soci will be the marriage of Miss Carolyn J son and Mr. Victor Lamar Smith. popularity of the beautiful young bride prominence of the bridegroom will the occasion of universal social inter

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Little Miss Isabelle Jackson, the four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Lola Jackson, sold twenty-five tickets to "Ben Hur" entertainment. Though she the youngest lady selling tickets, seemed to find no difficulty in dispo of all that were given her.

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Last Wednesday afternoon from 4 o'clock, Master Ralph H. Lewis entertain his little friends at a delightful lawn pa at the home of his parents, Mr. and M T. S. Lewis, on Jackson street. After joying some games on the lawn delici refreshments were served. A charm musical programm was rendered by Mi Fr nces Pugh, aged three, and Miss Mar Murphy, aged three, who played and sang and Master Norman Elsas, aged two, wh gave a very pretty little dance. Those pre ent were Misses Margaret Northen, Annette Miller, Marie Roberts, Eppie S. Cl Joan Clark, Lydia McBride, Rosalie Du Helen Douglass, Dorothy Douglass, Fran Pugh, Mary Murphy, Katherine Perry, Lo ise Peek, Grace Sims, Catherine Cox, Dobbs, Hazel Wood, Annie W. McCall, Tanner, Evaline Reynolds, Frances Myra S. Scott, Janie Zackery, Brock Willie Williams, Ethel Willingham; Mas ters Robin Adair, Waldo Slaton, Nelson Beck, James Bouiney, Leonard Raven Albert Williamson, Norman Elsas, Walt Crow, Herman Love, Francis Downing, Robert Creighton, Clarence Everett, Hopkins, John L. Hopkins, T. J. Willia Jr., Harold Allen, Henry Powers, Campbell, Hal Furlow, Law, Ralph ner, Francis Sherrill, Linden Caldwell, Green, Ralph Zackery and Lewis

Macon Society.

Macon, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The Cherokee Club gave a german Monday night in honor of Miss Eleanor Basher, of Virginia, the guest of Mrs. Lee Jordan. About twenty-five couples were present Miss Basher was very beautiful in pi silk and lace with a bouquet of pink carna tions. Mrs. Jordan wore an elegant go of pink and blue brocade. Among the vis ing young ladies present was Miss Jarvis of Virginia, the guest of Mrs. Mallory T lor. Miss Jarvis is a beautiful young wo man and was one of the sponsors for Auburn, Ala., team in the recent ga between them and Mercer.

Tuesday Mrs. F. C. Bruhl gave a lunch eon at the Cherokee Club in complim to Miss Basher. Mr. Bruhl's guests w Miss Basher, Mrs. Lee Jordan, Mrs. L Stevens, Mrs. Ashton Starke, of Rich mond, Va.; Miss Birdie Coleman, Martha Johnston, Mr. Clem Phillips, Prentice Huff, Mr. Fontaine Barden, Leon Dure and Mr. Samuel S. Dunlap,

Mrs. Anderson W. Reese and Mrs. M Ewen Johnston entertained at cards T day afternoon complimentary to Ashton Starke, of Richmond, Va., Mrs. Joseph Bond, of Louisville, Ky. first prize, a silver and cut glass jug, was won by Miss Ford, and Mrs. W. Cabaniss received the consolati prize, a German beer stein.

A large and appreciative audience gre ed Mr. James Whitcomb Riley Tues night at the Academy of Music and th oughly enjoyed his reading. The music the occasion was perfectly rendered Mrs. Schofield and Mrs. Austin and M Louden.

A unique and charming affair was the luncheon given Wednesday at 2 o'clock Mrs. George W. Duncan, in honor of the christening of Robert H. Smith, Jr., little son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. The centerpiece was a representation Moses in the bullrushes, sent out from York for the occasion and arranged on mirror representing the water. The places were marked by broad white bons painted in green, and the favors tiny white kid boots laced with green filled with bonbons. Also at each lady place was an exquisite doll, daintily dre ed. The luncheon was elegantly serv and when the honored baby was brought his behavior was in the most appro style, and quite inspired the admiration the guests. Those present were: Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. William H. Felton, Ellis Talbot, Mrs. Samuel Randolph Jaques Mrs. Appleton Collins, Mrs. Anderson Reese, Mrs. McEwen Johnston, Mrs. L Stevens, Mrs. Lee Jordan, Mrs. H Wortham and Mrs. Starke.

The baby received many elegant pres among them a handsome coin silver from the godmother, Mrs. William H. F ton, a silver and pearl rattle from Jaques, a silver soap box from Mrs. silver spoons from Mrs. Wartham, Stevens and Mrs. Jordan, a silver and glass powder box from Mr. Prentice and many other pretty gifts.

The Sidney Lanier chapter of Daughters of the Confederacy met Wedn day morning at the public library completed arrangements for the cele tion of Memorial day on the 26th of month. Captain R. E. Park will be orator for the occasion, and Miss M Woodruff has charge of the music.

The ladies of the hospital auxiliary g a ballad concert Thursday night at residence of Mrs. R. H. Plant. The cert netted $45.

Mr. Samuel S. Dunlap gave a german the Log Cabin Thursday night, in ho of Miss Bosher. Miss Bosher carried magnificent bouquet of American Be roses and led the german with Mr. Dun

Miss Leila May Sasnett entertained Tuesday Afternoon Club this week at euchre party. The prize, a silver brush, was won by Miss Watt, of Virgi

Mrs. Benjamin Cleveland Smith card party Friday afternoon in hon Mrs. Joseph Bond, of Louisville, Ky.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Thursday afternoon, Miss Campbell and Mr. Samuel McKay

EMEL JAY

SAYS—

In the Journal, February 1 that "she knows a woman wh cooks two meals a day on a

GAS STOVE

for herself, husband and chi at a cost for gas of $1.00 p month."

A Full-sized Gas Stove Connected R For Use For $10.00.

Atlanta Gas Light Co.

BROAD AND ALABAMA STREETS.



MISS OLLIE GILBERT CALDWELL. MR. BASCOM WILDE TORRANCE.

The Wedding of Miss Caldwell and Mr. Torrance Occurs Tuesday Morning at the Residence of Mr. W. F. Manry.

united in marriage, Rev. officiating.

The ladies' auxiliary of Christian Association, of Nisbet is president, gave at Wesleyan college Fri was unusual and a succ A valuable collection of secured from Philadelphi on exhibition. A charm literary programme was followed the auctioning the highest bidders. Mr. was auctioneer and was one.

A pleasant party of Saturday for Warm Sprin Tuesday, members of a by Mr. Charles Davis Bosher. Those who we Bosher, Mrs. Lee Jordan vens, Mrs. Ashton Stark Mr. Stewart Jones, Mr. Sam Dunlap, Mr. Georg George Mason, of Colum Miss Walt, of Portsm guest of Mrs. James H.

Mrs. Fannie Lamar R to Atlanta after a vis Lamar.

Miss Eva Wrigley is v

Miss Eugenia Silver C for Atlanta to be a brid ding of Miss Carter to

Griffin, Ga., April marriage of Mr. W. D Margaret Gunn, which bride's home yesterday in which widespread int After an elegant bre bridal party left for G at the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Their lovely home wa tive on this occasion. nated and tastily and be it presented an alluring light and beauty. The color scheme wa carnations, smilax, lilies and maiden hair the decorations. The bride's table was as indeed were all the d ments. The refreshments, whi courses, were elegant. was served by Miss Ru Ethel Cole. In the drawing room presents, which were n some. Those who received Davis were the bridal sisted of Mr. and Mrs. R. Flemister, Miss D Thomasville, Miss Luk J. H. Smith, Miss Ha Falls, Mr. James M. K Carrie Payne Atwater Leon Davis and Mr. an thews, Miss Alberta H Lois Hudson. The fair young bride tractive and beautiful the day she gave her into the keeping of an She wore white Many were the congr wishes showered upo and groom and many gratitude to Mr. and M lightful evening.

MR. BLACKBURN'S

Shows How It Wa Was Elected and

Mr. B. M. Blackburn ment in reference to t this county. We repr from what he has to

"When Mr. Felder r joint discussion befor cated to the people t give them an analyt record, and also show ness in debate that t support who might had he measured up tellectual discussion.

"When he attacked character of Colonel absence, and charged his constituency wi proof, and also char with being a lobbyis ating in his criticism our most honored Lester, charging hi ruption, he committe that simply led the f heaven and earth to

"Mr. Lester is a to he turns loose, and termined to beat Mr Mr. Lester is a stro mine, while his bro workers. But when was attacked, both Felder at any cost, Livingston as the s turn to with this in as a club to beat hi me all day. I know that they took from of how it was done Had they known of forth the same effor have carried the cou in getting my comp joint debate, and w was made to appear it made it all the m inspire my friends my vote being large voted as a unit, it railed, and I was t club to use over M out knowing it until

"Yes, Colonel Livi my vote, and I do successfully refuted.

"Had the issues squarely drawn and people, I am sure whipped the fight. ting before the p having been denied ly without money, signed effort of the cripple my candidac that I had no show impossible to hold one of our best cit assailed.

"Do I blame Mr. cumstances, no. W a heavy vote, yet that I believe I wo on earth in order tation.

"I made my fig pendent of combin it with clean han that I have not, by to soil any man's

"While my vote face of the returns me that my platf best interests of t not hold the hear the people today.

"With malice tow bounded love for regard to creed or that I have retired

STARTS IN

A Youth Worth Working

From The New Y There is an offic liable to go out entire week's sal works for $5 a wee check in seven fig This young man dictate to him. H a cool million in h ber of the class of garded as a fellow classmates who k maelstrom of bus surprised. They practical joke on thing. The young earnest. He has of his father's. T of one of New Yo panies, and one d the old man: "I day. I want to ness. Can you m The older man friend on the s at the bottom," as an office boy. week."

"I'll take it," the matter was This youth, w York's oldest who can lead a than he now yi earns his own panies and is te parted valet, ha ries which wea he may gratify o'clock every mo faithful man, ta a neat busi breakfast, and a

...ried in marriage, Rev. W. W. McKay officiating.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which Mrs. R. A. Nisbet is president, gave an entertainment at Wesleyan college Friday night, which was unusual and a success in every way. A valuable collection of pictures had been secured from Philadelphia and were placed on exhibition. A charming musical and literary programme was rendered and then followed the auctioning of the pictures to the highest bidders. Mr. Minter Wimberly was auctioneer and was a most successful one.

A pleasant party of Macon people left Saturday for Warm Springs to remain until Tuesday, members of a house party given by Mr. Charles Davis in honor of Miss Bosher. Those who went were Miss Bosher, Mrs. Lee Jordan, Mrs. Lewis Stevens, Mrs. Ashton Starke, Miss Coleman, Mr. Stewart Jones, Mr. Charles Sims, Mr. Sam Dunlap, Mr. George Little and Mr. George Mason, of Columbus.

Miss Walt, of Portsmouth, Va., is the guest of Mrs. James H. Blount.

Mrs. Fannie Lamar Rankin has returned to Atlanta after a visit to Mrs. Walter Lamar.

Miss Eva Wrigley is visiting in Augusta.

Miss Eugenia Silver Cobb leaves Monday for Atlanta to be a bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Carter to Mr. Barnett.

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Griffin, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The marriage of Mr. W. D. Davis and Miss Margaret Gunn, which occurred at the bride's home yesterday at noon, was one in which widespread interest is felt.

After an elegant breakfast the entire bridal party left for Griffin to be present at the reception given Mr. and Mrs. Davis by Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Davis last evening.

Their lovely home was unusually attractive on this occasion. Brilliantly illuminated and tastily and beautifully decorated, it presented an alluring picture of warmth, light and beauty.

The color scheme was white and green, carnations, smilax, bridesmaid roses, lilies and maiden hair fern being used in the decorations.

The bride's table was exquisitely lovely as indeed were all the dining room appointments.

The refreshments, which consisted of two courses, were elegant. Delicious fruit cup was served by Miss Ruth Hudson and Miss Ethel Cole.

In the drawing room was displayed the presents, which were numerous and handsome.

Those who received with Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the bridal party, which consisted of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Davis, Mr. B. B. Flemister, Miss Daisy Mitchell of Thomasville, Miss Luke of Virginia, Mr. J. H. Smith, Miss Hattie Head of High Falls, Mr. James M. Kimbrough, Jr., Miss Carrie Payne Atwater of Thomasville, Mr. Jean Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Mathews, Miss Alberta Holt of Macon, Miss Lois Hudson.

The fair young bride was never more attractive and beautiful than on the night of the day she gave her young life and heart into the keeping of another.

She wore white satin and point lace. Many were the congratulations and good wishes showered upon the popular bride and groom and many the expressions of gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Davis for the delightful evening.

MR. BLACKBURN'S EXPLANATION

How It Was Mr. Livingston Was Elected and He Was Defeated.'

Mr. B. M. Blackburn has written a statement in reference to the recent election in this county. We reproduce below extracts from what he has to say:

"When Mr. Felder refused to meet me in joint discussion before the public he indicated to the people that he was afraid to give them an analytical insight into his record, and also showed a conscious weakness in debate that turned people from his support who might have been with him had he measured up to the standard of intellectual discussion.

"When he attacked the private and public character of Colonel Livingston, during his absence, and charged him with selling out his constituency without presenting the proof, and also charged Colonel Stahlman with being a lobbyist and briber, incorporating in his criticism the name of one of our most honored townsmen, Mr. Frank Lester, charging him with political corruption, he committed a serious mistake, that simply led the friends of each to move heaven and earth to defeat him.

"Mr. Lester is a tower of strength when he turns loose, and he and his friends determined to beat Mr. Felder at any cost. Mr. Lester is a strong personal friend of mine, while his brother was one of my workers. But when the former's good name was attacked, both went to work to defeat Felder at any cost, and selected Colonel Livingston as the strongest candidate to turn to with this in view. They used me as a club to beat him, and took votes from me all day. I know of a thousand votes that they took from me, but did not learn of how it was done until late in the day. Had they known of my strength, and put forth the same effort in my behalf, I could have carried the county. But my hope lay in getting my competitor to meet me in joint debate, and when he refused, and it was made to appear that I had no chance, it made it all the more difficult for me to inspire my friends with confidence, and my vote being largely amongst a class that voted as a unit, it was more easily corralled, and I was therefore selected as a club to use over Mr. Felder's head, without knowing it until the polls were closed.

"Yes, Colonel Livingston was elected with my vote, and I do not think this can be successfully refuted.

"And the issues of the compaign been squarely drawn and presented before the people, I am sure that I would have whipped the fight. But the means of getting before the people in public debate having been denied me, and being absolutely without money, together with the designed effort of the two leading papers to cripple my candidacy by making it appear that I had no showing, it made it next to impossible to hold my force together after one of our best citizens had been unjustly assailed.

"Do I blame Mr. Lester? Under the circumstances, no. While I regret the loss of a heavy vote, yet I am constrained to say that I believe I would have knifed anybody on earth in order to resent such an imputation.

"I made my fight without money, independent of combination, and came out of it with clean hands and the knowledge that I have not, by word or act, attempted to sell any man's good name.

"While my vote shows up small on the face of the returns, no man can convince me that my platform did not reflect the best interests of the fireside, or that I do not hold the heart of the great body of the people today.

"With malice toward none, but with unbounded love for all my people, without regard to creed or nationality, I announce that I have retired from this fight.

"B. M. BLACKBURN."

STARTS IN AS OFFICE BOY.

A Youth Worth a Cool Million Who Is Working for $5 a Week.

From The New York Herald.

There is an office boy down town who is able to go out to lunch and spend his entire week's salary on one meal. He works for $5 a week, but he could write his check in seven figures if he wanted to.

This young man has no watchful papa to dictate to him. He is just of age, and has a cool million in his own right. As a member of the class of '97, Harvard, he was regarded as a fellow of infinite jest, and his classmates who know of his dash into the maelstrom of business life are not a whit surprised. They say he is playing a huge practical joke on himself. But it is no such thing. The young Croesus is very much in earnest. He has a friend who was a friend of his father's. This gentleman is president of one of New York's great insurance companies, and one day the young man said to the old man: "I want to enter your employ. I want to learn the insurance business. Can you make a place for me?"

The older man patted the son of his old friend on the shoulder. "You must begin at the bottom," he said. "You must start as an office boy. Your salary will be $5 a week."

"I'll take it," was the quick reply, and the matter was settled then and there.

This youth, who belongs to one of New York's oldest and best known families, who can lead a cotillion with more grace than he now yields a feather duster, who owns his own yacht, has a string of polo ponies and is tenderly groomed by an imported valet, has sacrificed all the pleasures which wealth can bring in order that he may gratify an unusual ambition. At 7 o'clock every morning he is aroused by his faithful man, takes a cold plunge, and puts on a neat business suit. Then comes breakfast, and at 8 a handsome brougham,



MRS. HENRY W. GRADY.

It will interest the readers of The Weekly Constitution to know that the widow of the late Henry W. Grady has been made one of the directors of the Constitution Publishing Company, a recent vacancy having been occasioned in the board by the resignation of Mr. James Swann.

At the time of his death, Mr. Grady owned one-fifth interest in The Constitution, which interest in the company is now in the possession of his wife, two children and mother, who live in Atlanta—his eldest son, Mr. Henry W. Grady, Jr., being connected with The Constitution.

We are sure that the picture of Mrs. Grady will be a welcome sight to The Constitution's readers throughout the south, in almost every home of which her husband's name was a household word. Being one of the five directors, Mrs. Grady is closely identified with is management—the other directors being Messrs. W. A. Hemphill, Clark Howell, R. A. Hemphill and H. T. Inman. Mr. Grady has been dead nearly ten years, and yet both his name and his deeds are fresh in the memory of the people of the whole country, and the frequent kind words spoken of his memory in letters received by The Constitution attest the love of the people for him.

drawn by two horses, is driven up to the door. The millionaire office boy enters his carriage, and is whirled rapidly down town. He isn't obliged to be at the office before 9 o'clock, but he is usually ahead of time.

No distinction is made in the office between him and the other $5-a-week office boys. At first there was an inclination to poke fun at him behind his back, but that disposition has worn off. At the office he first changes his clothes and then dusts off the furniture in the president's room. This apartment is under his especial care. He sees to it that the ink wells are filled, that the pens and pencils are in their proper places, and performs other similar petty duties which come under the head of office boy work.

He is at the beck and call of officers and clerks. There are odd chores to be performed, errands to be run and a host of small details to be attended to. He has an hour for lunch, from which he extracts sufficient time to again change his clothes. He goes out, eats a cold snack somewhere and rushes back to the office. Some days he will order a cold bottle and treat himself to a lunch equal to that eaten by the president. But as a rule he sticks to his role very closely during business hours.

There isn't so much doing in the afternoon, but he is not permitted to leave until 5 o'clock. On stormy days his carriage calls for him. If the weather is fair he takes a Broadway car and rides up town as far as Delmonico's, where he stops for a cocktail. Then he walks home, dresses for dinner and mingles for a few short hours in the whirl of society or spends an evening at some one of the clubs which he honors with his membership.

Midnight invariably finds the millionaire office boy in bed. He stoutly avers that he has gone into the thing for keeps and his ambition is to one day be president of the company which now pays him $5 a week.

OFFICE-HOLDING TAX-EATERS.

Persons Included in the Civil Service of Various Countries.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The statement was published recently that the number of persons in the classified civil service of Great Britain exclusive, of course, of the army, navy, constabulary, and elected officers, amounted to 50,000, with annual pay of £7,000,000, or $35,000,000. An official statement made in Washington on March 1st showed that the total number of office holders in this country was 178,717. The aggregate salaries amount to $90,589,927. The classified list of office holders numbers 87,108, leaving in the unclassified loss 91,609, of whom about 80,000 are fourth-class postmasters.

In Great Britain the postoffice and telegraph office employees are not included in the civil service. Figuring the population of the United States as now about double that of Great Britain, it is seen that the number of persons in the civil service of Great Britain is relatively greater than it is here. In France, by a recent computation, there were in the civil service of that country 250,000 persons, or about 1 per cent of the population—200,000 men and 50,000 women, a total, however, which included the instructors in the employ of the government schools, which in England and the United States are local, not national, concerns. No one seems to know even approximately how many persons in Germany are in the direct employ of the government exclusive of the army and the navy.

In Austria-Hungary, where the conditions of government are not much dissimilar from those which prevail in Germany, the civil service includes 200,000 persons, 120,000 in Austria and 80,000 in Hungary. The Austrian method of computation, however, is not one which would be likely to gain much favor here, especially when there was a legislature in session at a state capital. The Austrian division of inhabitants is as follows: Farmers, those engaged in manufactures, those engaged in commerce, capitalists, those in the civil service, those in domestic service, and "various persons." The designation of "capitalist" would never do in the United States. It would prove too elastic—too large when there were no taxes to be paid, too small, perhaps, when there were taxes to be collected—and a subdivision of the population as "capitalists" would be awkward for another reason, because it would be difficult to ascertain what was the dividing line between the penury of the majority and the affluence of the few, and no such subdivision would be permanently popular here. In Spain a considerable number of the population are returned as "vagrants and smugglers," but Spain is the only country which preserves this sinister subdivision of its people; and there is no separate division for those in the public service, though the colonial, maritime, and customs interests of Spain require a very considerable number of persons on the national pay roll. Italy has a large civil list, but no stated class of "vagrants and smugglers."

BARNESVILLE HOME GUARDS

Barnesville, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Apropos of war talk and the talk of calling out all the state militia, Mr. George E. Huguley yesterday talked with a number of citizens in regard to forming an organization here known as the "Home Guards," the duty of said organization to be solely for our protection in the event the Blues are called to war. Persons who signified their willingness to enlist in the Guards will not owe any allegiance to the government in any way, and every person who becomes a member of the organization will have to furnish his own equipments. In short, it is a company to protect Barnesville, should the Blues have to leave us—an all-home organization, free to all.

There are over 100 people here from Key West, Fla., and they are all interested in the home guard.

NINE BISHOPS WILL BE PRESENT

Thirteenth General Conference of the Southern Methodists.

BISHOP KEENER OPENS IT

Convention Meets in the Fourth Regiment Armory in Baltimore.

SESSIONS WILL BE VERY INTERESTING

Election of Bishops the Principal Event How They Are Chosen—Other Business.

Baltimore, April 23.—(Special Correspondence.)—The thirteenth general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, will meet in Baltimore on Thursday, May 5th, and will probably be in session two or three weeks. This marks the one hundred and sixty-ninth year since the name "Methodist" was given the Brothers Wesley and other young men members of the "Holy Club" at Oxford, and the one hundred and fourteenth year of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church in America and the fifty-third year of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. This conference represents one of the largest, most aggressive and wealthiest religious bodies in the south, and meets quadrennially in May, and is composed of the college of bishops and delegates elected from the annual conferences. Ministers and laymen are equal in number, and have an equal voice and vote on all questions that may come before the body, including the election of the bishops and general officers. The delegates are elected by ballot at the annual conferences, at the ratio of two clerical and a like number of laymen for every forty-eight members. To this session the thirty-eight annual and eight mission conferences in thirty states—from Maryland to Florida and across to the Pacific ocean—and from the missions in Mexico, Brazil and Central America, and from far-away China and Japan, have sent their most honored ministers and foremost laymen.

In this council the church will be represented by nine bishops—Keener, Wilson, Granbery, Hargrove, Duncan, Galloway, Hendrix, Key and Fitzgerald—and about three hundred delegates. This represents a church membership of about 1,500,000, and 12,000 traveling and local preachers, 16,000 church and Sunday school buildings, parsonages, schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, asylums and other church property all over the south and west to the value of more than $20,000,000. The conference convenes in the armory of the Fourth Maryland regiment, which will accommodate 2,500 people, and has additional accommodations in a gallery which extends around three sides, while there are a number of rooms for the use of committee meetings. The opening exercises are to be conducted by the venerable Bishop John Christian Keener, D.D., of New Orleans, and other members of the College of Bishops will preside from day to day in order of seniority. Bishop Keener, who opens the conference, was born in Baltimore, February 7, 1819, in which city he was reared, converted and received into the church. He was educated at Wesleyan university, licensed to preach in 1843, and shortly after went south and was received into the Alabama conference. Many years he served as pastor, presiding elder, teacher and editor, and was elevated to the Episcopacy in 1870.

Now, in his eighteenth year, after fifty years as a minister, twenty-eight a bishop and nine years the snior bishop, he returns to Baltimore, his native city, to open the great quadrennial council of his church. Bishop Keener is of the old school, courtly southern gentleman, and is held in high esteem and love by southern Methodists and all good people in the south.

The general conference is the highest council of the church, and is a legislative, executive, judicial and elective body. Its functions are to enact laws, lay taxes and appropriate money out of the church treasury. The body has jurisdiction over the bishops and connectional officers, and is the last court of appeal on all church and doctrinal questions.

To Appoint Trustees.

This conference appoints the board of trustees of the church, which board is incorporated and holds in trust the property of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and receives all donations, bequests, devises and grants. This body appoints the book committee, the board of missions, the Sunday school board, the board of church extension, the Epworth League board and the board of education, and arranges for the support of these different interests. The personnel of the conference is fine, and the ministers and laymen elected are representative men.

The Little Rock conference, Arkansas, sends Rev. Andrew Hunter, D. D., at the head of its delegation. Dr. Hunter belonged to the famous conference of 1844, and has not been absent from a quadrennial session.

The distinguished Dr. Young J. Allen comes from China. Dr. Allen is at the head of the national Chinese college and has resided in China many years. The north Georgia conference send the popular evangelist, Rev. Sam Jones, and, strange to say, not as a preacher, but as a layman. Mr. Jones comes under the head of a local preacher in his conference, and local preachers have seats in the council as laymen. This will not keep Mr. Jones from preaching to the largest congregations during the conference. Many laymen prominent in business, commercial and educational circles and well known throughout the south and leading Methodists and church workers will be in attendance. Mr. B. N. Duke, of Durham, N. C., the prince among southern philanthropists, is a delegate from the North Carolina conference. William Malone Baskerville, professor of the English language and literature in Vanderbilt university, the well-known educator, author and lecturer, leads the Tennessee delegation. Colonel E. W. Cole, of Nashville, known in railroad circles and as interested in all work to develop and advance the interests of the south, is in the Tennessee delegation. Mr. John L. Wheat, perhaps the best known Kentucky layman and Young Men's Christian Association worker, heads the delegation from Kentucky. Unlike many former sessions, this has no one question of surpassing interest to call attention to it, but some important measures are to be considered, and the officers to be elected, with two or four bishops, will interest the church membership from opening day to close.

Important action must be taken upon the report of the committee on federation, appointed by the two Episcopal Methodism which met in joint session at Washington last January. It is thought new emphasis will be given the doctrine of federation among all branches of Methodism, and that the means at the disposal of the conference will be exhausted to its practical working. The question to change the name of the church will likely come up and be settled for all time. Th ename has no geographical or political significance and will be retained as it is today. The election of the bishops is of interest. The episcopacy is the highest gift at the hands of the church and confers much honor upon the holder. The church has had only twenty-three bishops since its organization, nine of whom are now living. Bishop Haygood has died since the last session. The minister selected for the episcopal office has been noted for their great learning and piety, and as preachers have ranked with the best of other denominations. Bishops Bascom and Pierce, in their day, were noted pulpit orators, and the bishops today are so recognized in the south and their congregations are limited only to the size of the building in which they may preach. This office is supposed to seek the man, and not the man the office. Ministers do not formally announce themselves, nor are they announced by their friends, as in politics, and many names are heard in connection with the office before and during the conference.

Every annual conference has a minister competent to fill the office which makes the first ballot usually scattering. We name the more prominent ministers suggested for this honor, ministers who by scholarship, piety and general opinion of the church are the most prominent, and whether there be two or four chosen they are most likely to be selected from this list:

Rev. E. E. Hoss, D.D., editor of The Christian Advocate, Nashville.

Rev. W. A. Candler, D.D., president of Emory college, Georgia.

Rev. R. D. Sledd, D.D., of Virginia, who came near an election eight years ago, and who would have been elected with Dr. Morton four years ago had there been an election.

Rev. B. M. Messick, D.D., of St. Louis, for thirty years pastor in Louisville and St. Louis.

Rev. H. C. Morrison, D.D., of the Louisville Conference Missionary Society, who enjoys the honor of having wiped out the missionary debt of the church.

Rev. J. C. Morris, D.D., pastor of McKendree church, Nashville, who is suggested as the proper successor to Bishop Marvin.

Rev. Gross Alexander, D.D., of the Louisville conference, professor of New Testament Greek and exegesis at Vanderbilt university.

Rev. John J. Tigert, D.D., of the Southwest Missouri conference, editor of The Methodist Review and Book Editor.

Rev. W. B. Palmore, D.D., of the Missouri conference, editor of The St. Louis Christian Advocate.

Rev. W. B. Murrah, D.D., of the North Mississippi conference, president of Millsaps college.

There may be many changes in the connectional officers. The management of the publishing house is satisfactory and the Rev. J. D. Barbee, D.D., and Mr. D. M. Smith will be returned. The Rev. John J. Tigert, DD., will be returned to the editorship of The Methodist Review and Book Editor.

The Rev. E. E. Hoss, D.D., if he is not elected bishop, and the Rev. J. W. Boswell, D.D., will be editors of The Nashville Christian Advocate. In the event of the very probable election of Dr. Hoss to the episcopacy, the Rev. M. B. Chapman, D.D., pastor of the Walnut street church, Louisville, it is thought will be elected editor of The Christian Advocate. The Sunday school work could not be committed to better hands, and the Rev. James Atkins, D.D., will be returned. The Rev. H. C. Morrison, D.D., and the Rev. W. R. Lambuth, D.D., should be returned, for they have proven themselves men for missions, and their work in the practical extinction of the missionary debt deserves recognition by the church

Dr. Morrison is favorably spoken of for bishop, and should he be elected, Dr. D. C. Kelly, of the Tennessee conference; Dr. A. Coke Smith, of the Virginia conference; Dr. Anson West, of the Alabama conference; Dr. J. O. Willson, of South Carolina, are most prominently spoken of for the place. The secretary of church extension, vacant by the death of Dr. Morton, must be filled. This work, which has become one of the most important in the church, was inaugurated by the conference in 1882, and Dr. Morton elected secretary, which position he occupied to the day of his death.

Mr. W. F. Barclay, the efficient assistant under Dr. Morton, many think should take up the work as secretary, and he will do so unless the conference thinks best to have a clergyman at the head. In this event Mr. Barclay will be returned to his former position. The more prominent ministers spoken of for the position are:

Dr. J. C. Morris, of Tennessee.
Dr. S. M. Hosmer, of Alabama.
Dr. W. F. Cook, of Georgia.
Dr. H. C. Settle, of Kentucky.
Dr. J. H. Young, of Baltimore.
Dr. J. W. Lewis, of Kentucky.
Dr. J. T. Sawyer, of Louisiana.
Dr. R. J. Browder, of Kentucky.

The present secretary of education, the Rev. R. J. Bingham, D.D., will likely be returned to continue the work so well done for the past four years.

It is thought there may be some modification in the Epworth League work, and probably an extra secretary or new editor of The Epworth Era elected. Dr. S. A. Steel will be returned as secretary of the Epworth League if the wish of the great body of Epworth leaguers all over the south is met.

GEORGE SETTLE.



DR. H. C. MORRISON.



DR. J. C. MORRIS.



DR. E. E. HOSS.



DR. W. M. BASKERVILLE.

DR. S. A. STEEL.



DR. W. A. CANDLER.



DR. B. M. MESSICK.



MR. JOHN L. WHEAT.



DR. GROSS ALEXANDER.

Woman and Home.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells About the Relation of Woman's Ills to Home Happiness.



Good dispositions succumb.
Irritability and snappy retort take the place of happiness and amiability.
Sunshine is driven out of the home, friends are estranged and lives wrecked by woman's great enemy, womb trouble.
The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will banish pain and restore happiness. Don't resort to strong stimulants or narcotics when this great strengthening, healing remedy for women is always within reach.
Read the symptoms, suffering and cure recited in the two letters here printed by special request:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and think it is the best medicine for women in the world. I was so weak and nervous that I thought I could not live from one day to the next. I had falling of the womb and leucorrhœa, and thought I was going into consumption. I had dragging pains in my back, burning sensation down to my feet, and so many miserable feelings. People said that I looked like a dead woman. Doctors tried to cure me but failed. I had given up when I heard of your medicine. I got a bottle. I did not have much faith in it but thought I would try it, and it made a new woman of me. I wish I could get every lady in the land to try it, for it did for me what doctors could not do.—MRS. SALLIE CRAIG, Baker's Landing, Pa.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with falling of the womb. Before writing to you I was treated by some of the best doctors in the city, but they failed to cure me. After taking six bottles of your Vegetable Compound I am a well woman. The pain in my back left me after taking the second bottle. Your medicine has done for me what the doctors could not do, and I wish all who are troubled with any female weakness might know its worth.—MRS. SARAH HOLSTEIN, 56 Perry St., Lowell, Mass.

Don't neglect mysterious pains and warning sensations. They indicate serious trouble and need explaining.
Write all about them to a woman who understands these matters, Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass. She will advise you without charge, and your letter will be seen and answered by women only.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

CLARK HOWELL, ...Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL, ...Business Manager

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ATLANTA, GA., April 24, 1898.

In Spite of War.

And so war has begun, they say. Well, spring is here before it, having broken through the blockade begun by the white squadron of winter. Therefore, if we are to have war, it is some compensation to know that we already have spring. It it true that we would have spring in any event, war or no war; and yet, when rumor runs clamoring with its tales of death and disaster, we may turn with more assurance of comfort to the serene tranquillity and peace which nature provides. It is at such times that the orderly scheme of the seasons, the ever-changing and vast procession, moving forward as noiselessly as a child's dream, becomes impressive.

The explosions of war may strike harshly on the ear, but the winds waft the report out of hearing and lift the smoke into the elements, and, lo! there is nature as serene, as smiling, and as tranquil as if the little regiments and other toys of war had not met in collision. Old soldiers will tell you that at the battle of Resaca, the singing of a mockingbird could be heard in the midst of the din and clamor and confusion; and one man who was desperately wounded, declares that the singing pierced him through and through with the most delightful memories of home. He could see his wife sewing at the window of the old farmhouse; he could hear his children at play under the apple trees. No detail was wanting.

Therefore, when men talk of war, it is well to sandwich in between the rumors some quiet suggestions of that profound peace which exists in spite of all the efforts of man to disturb it. Has a vessel been sunk? Well, a thousand acorns sprouted last night to build another. Do horrors accumulate? Well, they are all the work of man; or, if we are able to trace such results to a higher power, it is with the assurance that compensating results will follow. Man dies that he may truly live. And every sacrifice that is made for freedom may count largely in heaven's plans.

To jump away from these reflections, it is curious to observe that the only disturbing element in nature's scheme of peace is that fair mistress of loons and lovers, the moon; and she disturbs only the scientists and philosophers who refuse to give ear to the words of the wise. It was but yesterday that the first full moon in April rose upon the scene, and prompt to the hour, the mercury began to fall. Fortunate the man who, hearkening to the wisdom of his elders and to the traditions that have come down to us through long generations—fortunate the man, we say, who covered his strawberry patch in time. Fortunate, because he can go into his garden today, as he could last week, and find ripe berries there, and because the fruit that is not yet ripened will reach maturity in perfect form and flavor.

Our advice to all who love peace is to live next door to nature and keep one eye on the moon. To those thus happily situated, the large things of life assume their just proportions. There are no magnifying mists and vapors to distort and disturb. Your neighbor cannot dissemble when you measure him by his relations to the events of the season. He cannot escape your inquisition, nor elude the invisible police that hale him into nature's court. No, nor can he complain at the evidence which he gives himself, nor the judgment which himself renders.

On the other hand, let us not be too busy with our neighbors unless to sympathize with their shortcomings and find excuses for their whims, expecting no large returns in gratitude, for sympathy and charity are their own reward, even as virtue is. Those whose minds are set to the right tunes have no need to fret and fume over the small policies of existence or to feel themselves hampered by that which is hopelessly and unconditionally commonplace. If your neighbor's horse nips your rose shoots, build your fence higher. At bottom, it is a piece of self-denial, and you will feel better for it; you will retain your respect for both your neighbor and yourself; and still feel able to agree with a modernized version of an ancient remark, viz, the horse (limited) is a noble animal.

The news brought by the mockingbird, insisted on by the catbird, echoed by the hedge sparrow and confirmed by the roses themselves (which are now bewildering in their fresh beauty in spite of yesterday's rain) is that war in its essence is merely a special exaggeration of the struggle that is perpetually going on between individuals, between communities, between states and nations. We may call it by what names we please, whether business, commerce, competition, monopoly, trade, or what not; it is a struggle for supremacy, and the man who is so situated that he can lift the veil and view the contest must necessarily conclude that, morally, it is as destructive and as disastrous as war.

For awhile, Christianity took the edge off this vicious and demoralizing struggle, but man's nature has risen victorious over the word and the spirit to this extent at least that he continues to hoard and accumulate money by every means in his power, and still calls himself a Christian.

Well, well! Let us not probe too deeply, lest the roses be forgotten and the song of the mockingbird cease to be a joy.

Smashed!

The nonsensical proposition to reassemble the state democratic executive committee in order that it might change the plan of the primary and substitute for the one adopted an experiment which would have no more certain effect than to throw the governorship into political jugglery, has been smashed by the members of the state democratic executive committee.

The sentiment of the committee is expressed in a local article published elsewhere—the information therein contained coming direct from the members in response to an inquiry from The Constitution.

It is worthy of note that among those who declare themselves as being opposed to any change in the plan of the primary are some of the members who have not hesitated to express their personal preference for Judge Atkinson. They put the good of the party above personal preference in this instance, and declare themselves as being in favor of standing by the action of the committee—in other words, of permitting the people to name their own governor without the interference of machine politicians and back-room caucuses. The plan adopted by the state committee will give the democrats of Georgia the fairest opportunity to express their views that they have ever had in a state primary. Every voter will cast his ballot direct for the candidate of his choice, and the delegations from the several counties will be given to the candidate receiving the most votes in such counties.

This is the plan under which the governor of Georgia is elected, and if it is good enough to serve in a general election, it is good enough to suit the purpose of the party primary in advance of such election. It is the only plan that will permit the people to name the governor without insidious interference, and it is the plan by which the democrats of Georgia will name their governor on the 6th day of June.

Great Britain's Friendship.

We cannot feel otherwise than profoundly grateful for the unmistakable evidence which we possess of Great Britain's sympathy and good will toward us in the present crisis. On the idea that blood is thicker than water, we felt assured months ago that Great Britain would side with her next of kin in the event of hostilities, but we scarcely expected to find her so cordial and emphatic in her manifestations of friendship.

Not only is the government of Great Britain favorably disposed toward us in the present crisis, but the people of Great Britain almost solidly uphold the government in its attitude toward us. This demonstrates effectually the kinship which exists between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

We quote in this connection from one of the recent editorials of The London Chronicle. This representative British newspaper voices the popular sentiment of Great Britain in the following paragraph:

> The seventy millions of people of the United States are resolved that there shall be liberty in Cuba. There are differences of opinion as to the way in which it shall be brought about, but Spain must know very well that it has to be brought about somehow, above all by an immediate cessation of the barbarities for which Spain is wholly responsible and which have excited American opinion far more than the common horrors of civil war. America is absolutely right. No nation was ever more right. And we ought to acknowledge the justice of her cause by every articulate method at our command.
>
> It is, we suppose, too much to suggest that our North American squadron should be instructed to support an armistice in Cuba by a demonstration in the waters of Havana. We are sure that such a demonstration would make for peace, for it would give Spain the excuse for yielding when she is likely to hold out. But if this is impossible, we see no reason why we should not sell to the United States some of our torpedo catchers and torpedo boats, factors of a naval war in which she is somewhat deficient. Surely this is the time to prove that blood is thicker than water—that Anglo-Saxon people are one and indivisible. As for Spain, she has a place for repentance. Will she avail herself of it? The kindest word that her friends in Europe can say for her is—Don't commit suicide.

With the moral support of Great Britain in the present crisis we could easily afford to dispense with the good will, or even to encounter the opposition of other European powers; but fortunately, we are not put to the necessity of balancing friends and foes. Every liberty-loving and self-respecting power of the globe is with us.

A Word to Farmers.

The fact that war has gone beyond the preliminaries should be sufficient to remind the farmers of Georgia and of the south that they would do well to be forehanded in the matter of grain and meat and other provisions that make up the substance of man's demand for food.

It is easy enough to say that the war will be over in a fortnight, or in a month at most. We do not anticipate any such summary result, for the delay of the past four or five months has enabled Spain to take measures which will insure a considerable conflict. Her navy is very nearly as formidable as ours, and if the men on her ships are really capable of fighting, the struggle will be considerably drawn out. The capture of the smaller Cuban ports is, of course, a matter of a very few days when the actual attack begins, but there is a considerable force of Spaniards on the island, and it may be a difficult matter to compel them to lay down their arms.

We have no doubt, therefore, that the war will drag on for three or four months. While it lasts, it will create a more active demand for all those agricultural products that go to the maintenance of an army with all its accessories. Even after the war closes, the bulk of the supplies for Cuba—grain, meat and forage for horses and mules—must be sent from this country. This demand will tend to greatly increase the prices of provisions, and if a farmer has none for sale, he should at least make sure that he raises a sufficient supply for his own use.

In other words, the farmer who is compelled to buy his supplies next fall will most likely find himself terribly handicapped. He will find the prices of flour and meat greatly increased, and unless he is one of the few fortunate ones who have bank accounts, or credit that will enable him to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest, he will feel that the war has been a terrible infliction to him, whereas he will simply be the victim of his own carelessness and lack of foresight.

Therefore, we have the hoary and time-worn advice to give—raise your own provisions and plantation supplies. The advice is just as good now as when Joseph and his brethren were planting and sowing in the holy land. There came a time of trouble, and Jaseph and the other boys had wheat to sell. At any rate, some of them had wheat to sell, and they made money by the operation, and Mrs. Potiphar was so entranced by Joseph's business qualifications—however, that is another story.

The point we make is that a farmer who has provisions to sell next fall can bring it to market and sell it without the fear of Mrs. Potiphar. We do not know whether this advice will be followed or not, but we feel that it is as good as it is cheap.

Spain's Bankrupt Condition.

This is what The Economist, one of the leading financial magazines of Europe, says of the present condition of Spain:

> The treasury of Madrid is always borrowing and always poor. The money they raise never seems to brings the rulers anything, not even military power. Some quality or deficiency of the ruling class appears to destroy all the effective value of Spanish valor, Spanish pride and Spanish habits of rigid economy, and to produce, after infinite effort and suffering, a regime which wastes lives and treasure and energy, and obtains in return nothing but defeat. A great people, always striving after a lofty even if evil ideal, after planting their civilization, their creed and their language through half a world, have sunk—they do not known why, and those who look on do not know why—into a people scarcely regarded in Europe, where they once were first, and unable to subdue the single weak island which is all that is left them of their vast western dominion.

Spain's pride must be disgustingly blind if she expects with her bankrupt treasury to sustain hostile operations for any length of time against the solvent and invincible power of the United States.

The Spirit of Lexington.

If we have need of any better omen than the justice of our cause to inspire us with courage in the pending conflict, we find it in the fact that President McKinley issued his ultimatum to the Spanish government on the anniversary of the first great conflict of the American revolution.

On April 19, 1775, the American patriots repulsed the British troops at Lexington, Mass., with tremendous slaughter, losing in the engagement themselves only eight men. This brilliant victory ushered in the struggle which Yorktown closed with independence.

On April 19, 1898, Spain received formal notice from the United States to withdraw her troops from Cuba, but in the most insulting manner she chose to ignore the president's ultimatum, making war inevitable.

We accept the consequences, feeling satisfied in our most deliberate convictions that the same spirit of invincibility which presided over the destinies of battle at Lexington, Mass., will likewise manifest itself triumphantly in the struggle which we are now about to make for Cuba. With righteousness and justice on our side, we cannot doubt that our cause will triumph speedily.

Cuba must be free. Spain's accursed despotism must be removed forever from the western hemisphere.

The Boston Herald, after seeing the tremendous outpouring of the population of that city to greet William J. Bryan, declares that such a man as that is not to be met by denunciation but by argument. Well, bring in your argument. We have been waiting for it a mighty long time.

Some of the republican organs think the cabinet should be strengthened.

Editor Godkin can escape the draft by proving that he is not a citizen of Ireland or America, but of the world.

Someone has presented Bismarck with a bicycle—a pretty grim joke.

The war is on, and the rumor factory is doing a rushing business.

Perhaps the editor of The New York Evening Post will have to be carried back to the quarantine station.

IN THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

From The Baltimore American.

The wren often makes a dozen nests, leaving all but one unfinished and unused.

From 1868 to 1881 it is estimated that no less than 31,000,000 buffalos were slaughtered on the great plains of the United States.

A firm of apple growers in Kansas reports that they have had to set up 3,700 rabbit traps in their four orchards to fight the rabbit pest.

Sixteen hundred fish were captured in one haul of a seine at Crills milldam in the Sioux river, near Vermillion, S. D., the largest catch, it is said, ever made in any stream of that section of the country.

No parental care ever falls to the lot of a single member of the insect tribe. In general the eggs of an insect are destined to be hatched long after the parents are dead, so that most insects are born orphans.

Paris is suffering from a plague of rats living in the sewers and in the cellars of the Palais Royal and the Halles Centrales. Le Gaulois suggests that the sewers be divided into sections, and let to sporting men for ratting contests.

Parisian women are discarding birds for animals as trimmings for their hats. Small chinchillas, not unlike rats in appearance, have become a favorite form of adornment, and it has been suggested that the new fad, if carried as far as the wearing of birds, may even extend to guinea pigs, kittens and puppies.

They Bubbled Over.

From Yonkers Statesman.

She—Julie and Joe are engaged, but they have decided to keep their engagement a secret: Julie told me so.

He—Yes, I know it; Joe told me.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Loafin' Roun' with Riley.

"War is here," is whut I'm tol';
(Mart's gone; so has Riley),
But—the medders I patrol,
Loafin' roun' with Riley.
Sunshine in a feller's soul—
Jest all of it he kin hol'!
Weather's got me in control,
Loafin' roun' with Riley.

Thar they go now—Comp'ny G;
Cap'ns Jones an' Wylie;
Blossoms—they air hidin' me,
Loafin' roun' with Riley.
I'm jest tangled in the light
An' the rainbow-red an' white
Of the blossoms—out o' sight,
Loafin' roun' with Riley!

Here's yer breastworks:—banks an' banks
Daisy-heaped; the hill is
Stormed an' took by rosy ranks—
Light brigades o' lilies!
An' the Cap'n Sunflower sets
Sentinels o' violets—
Him in yaller eperletts—
Loafin' roun' with Riley.

"War is here," is what I'm tol',
But the Spring—we're in it!
Sunflower pays us off in gol'
Ever' blessed minute!
An' the Sunflower's torch ter light
Ter the lily-tents o' white,—
Kiss yer han' an' smile "Goodnight"—
Loafin' roun' with Riley!

* * * * *

The Billville newspapers are advertising for the lost private who escaped from the captivity of the colonels on Wednesday last. He had been captured in a wild state in one of the neighboring swamps and had been placed in charge of the seventy commanding colonels; but in some way he managed to elude them and crawled to freedom through the stovepipe. Now the colonels are ready for hostilities, but have no private to command.

* * * * *

Already the newspapers are referring to it as "This little unpleasantness." Well, writing obituaries for one's friends is rather "unpleasant;" and "glory" is a hollow mockery when it wraps the flag around the still breasts of the boys who went away to win it.

* * * * *

"On the Shelf."

He gits roun' now on jest one peg
Ter beat the very lan'!
Thank God, he's only got one leg—
They won't take my ol' man.
(He lost that leg in our last war,
But I could never tell whut fer!)

I sets an' sees him hobblin' roun'—
They's sojers passin' through,
An' "Dixie's" wakin' up the town;
An' "Yankee Doodle," too.
I hears him holler: "Hip, hooray!"
(Thank God, they can't take him away!)

He seen his fightin' days; he went
With Jackson an' with Lee;
An' now he's come ter be content
Ter set roun' home with me.
He's lost one leg. That's gone fer shore—
Thank God, he'll never lose no more!

But when the ban' plays "Dixie"—My!
It sets him wild ag'in!
He cheers the boys a-trompin' by,
An' wants ter j'ine in!
But I—I sez: "Come, that'll do!
They don't want one-leg folks like you."

So, let 'em fight from left ter right
All over sea an' lan';
I thank the Lord by day an' night
They won't take my ol' man!
He's lost one leg. That's gone fer shore—
Thank God, he'll never lose no more!

* * * * *

Mr. Edgar Saltus's praise for Alice Meynell has resulted in that lady becoming a contributor to Collier's Weekly. Mr. Saltus says that her sonnet, "Renunciation," is one of the strongest in the language—that beginning:

> "I must not think of thee; and tired, yet strong,
> I shun the thought which lurks in all delight—
> The thought of thee; and in the blue heaven's sight,
> And in the sweetest passage of a song—"

Mr. Saltus's only regret is that he cannot place Mrs. Meynell in the American Academy of Immortals. But he should be content, for the last list, as printed, included such names as—

> Phillippa Tripper Whipper,
> Susanna Skelton Skipper;
> Amanda Morgan Mistle,
> Regina Rosa Thistle.

And other literary-sounding names too numerous to mention.

* * * * *

War.

Ripping railroads, scuttling ships;
Cutting cables, burning bridges,
Bringing sighs to human lips,
Reddening all the rosy ridges,—
Faces white
Beneath the Night,—
(Now may God defend the right!)

And the charge and the retreat,—
Battle-mists by red blades riven;
Lightnings cleave the morning sweet,
And the stars are stormed from heaven.
Faces white
Beneath the Night,—
(Now may God defend the right!)

Then—the glory of the lands,
And the wreath the hero graces,
O the unclasped, outstretched hands—
Pallid lips and tear-stained faces!
And faces white
Beneath the Night,—
(Now, did God defend the right?)

* * * * *

We note that Mr. Lloyd Mifflin, whose book of sonnets received high praise from the critics, has "branched off" into the patriotic song business. That would be all right if he maintained his standard; but, unfortunately, he does not, and the reader feels like seizing a bayonet and forcing him back into those old Venetian gardens where he found wine-glasses rosy at the rim with the lips of the lady leaning from the moonlit lattice. He will not do for war cries—of the Salvation or United States armies. And this he knows himself.

F. L. S.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Trip for Uncle Sam.

One of the most important problems entering into the projected Cuban invasion, is that of obtaining pure water for the unacclimated troops. Colonel John M. Waddell comes forward with the following practical suggestion:

"If iron pipes can be driven down twenty to thirty feet, pure water doubtless can be had. A pump of this kind can be placed in working order in forty minutes. They can be put down any day at any camp or bivouac, as many as are wanted, and the pipes drawn out when camp is broken. The pipes could be transported on wagon trains, and thus a supply of pure water obtained. My experience in the Pee Dee swamps of South Carolina is that the surface or spring water produces malarial fever. Those who drink the water from the wells with plenty of strong coffee suffer but little from these complaints. So give our gallant boys double ration coffee and pure water and the mortality will be no more than if they were campaigning in southwest Georgia.

"JOHN M. WADDELL."

JUSTICE SIMMONS ANNOUNCES.

He Is a Candidate for Re-Election to Chief Judgeship.

Chief Justice Simmons has announced as a candidate for re-election. He has held the place for many years with honor to himself and the state, and his record is such that it is not likely he will find opposition. His announcement follows:

Atlanta, Ga., April 22, 1898.—To the Democracy of Georgia: I am a candidate for re-election to the office of chief justice. Under the recent amendment to the constitution, the justices of the supreme court are elected by the people, and at the last meeting of the democratic executive committee of this state a convention was called to meet in Atlanta, on the 20th day of July, to nominate a candidate for chief justice and two candidates for associate justices of this court, one for a term of six years and one for an unexpired term of two years. The committee recommended that democratic primary elections be held in each county on the 23d day of June, at which the voters are to declare by direct ballot their choice for these three distinct offices, and delegates to the convention are to be appointed who will favor the nomination of those for whom the democrats of their respective counties express their preferences. The form of ballot to be used in these primaries has been prepared and certified as correct by the chairman of the committee. It is as follows:

"For Chief Justice.
"For Associate Justice for full term of six years.
"For Associate Justice for unexpired term of two years.
"I certify that the above is a correct form of ballot for the primary of June 23, 1898. F. G. DuBIGNON,
"Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee."

The object of the committee in calling a separate convention and ordering separate primaries for the selection of candidates for these offices was to prevent the judiciary from being drawn into general politics.

In accord with this sentiment, of which I personally approve, I shall make no canvass for votes, but I do not deem it improper to announce in this manner my candidacy for re-election to the office I now hold. I regard this as a suitable method of informing the people of my desire to continue to serve them in this honorable station. If nominated and elected, I shall, as I have heretofore done, devote to the discharge of its important duties all the ability I possess, faithfully endeavoring to administer justice and uphold the law as I understand it. Deeply sensible of the honor heretofore bestowed upon me, I remain your obedient servant.

THOMAS J. SIMMONS.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The second congressional democratic convention will be held in Lumpkin, Stewart county, on Thursday, July 7th.

Mr. S. S. King is being urged to enter the legislative race in Floyd county.

Judge Sweat will be a candidate for congress from the eleventh district two years hence.

The Dalton Arugus says: "One of the results of that Berner-Atkinson secret conference is evidently Spencer's latest letter to Colonel Candler. The silly insinuations and weak scheme devised in that letter strike us as a virtual acknowledgment on his part that he and Bob are already out of the race."

The Madison Madisonian says of Colonel R. T. Nesbitt:

"Mrs. Nesbitt was the accomplished, beautiful and refined Miss Rebecca Saffold, of our city, and in the most approved society circles all over the state was a representative of which Madison was justly proud. Graduating with the first honor of her class at the Madison Female college, she added to her natural gifts the ornament of a classical education. Colonel Nesbitt, with his admirable official record, which successfully run the gauntlet of a critical legislative investigating committee, would be a formidable candidate under almost any circumstances, but with such a wife to inspire him, who can beat him?"

STORYETTES.

From The Chicago News.

When the Athenaeum Club was first founded Croker, one of its founders, was urgent that no man should be admitted who had not distinguished himself in literature. Soon after he proposed the duke of Wellington, when some one said: "The duke has never written a book." "True," replied Croker, "but he is a capital hand at reviews."

A clergyman is quoted by Sir M. E. Grant Duff in his memoirs as authority for the story that on the occasion of Hallam's going down to Richmond to be godfather to Tennyson's eldest boy, the historian asked: "What is to be the child's name?" "Hallam," answered the poet. "I don't like surnames for Christian names," said the other. "Why not call him Alfred?" "What if her were to turn out a fool?" was the reply.

During a trip through Ireland a New Yorker one day found himself without his razors, hwich were in a handbag he had left behind at the hotel where he had stopped the day before. He accordingly told the landlord to send him a barber. The landlord was doubtful if there was a man in the village who could serve him, but presently sent up a man who expressed his willingness to undertake the job. The New Yorker decided to risk a gash or two. "Well, sir," said the amateur barber, after a little hesitation, "will you please to lie down flat on your back while I shave you, sir?" Thinking it was probably a custom of the country, the New Yorker stretched himself out comfortably on his back and nearly went to sleep while the fellow shaved him, so light was his touch. When he had finished the New Yorker arose and said: "I am curious to know why you asked me to lie down to be shaved?" "Because, sir," was his ingenious reply, "I never before shaved a live man, sir."

VEST POCKET ITEMS.

There are forty varieties of the tobacco plant.

A Chinaman eats twice as much meat as a Japanese.

Bootblacks are seldom seen on the streets of Berlin.

In the whole of Greece there are only 152 newspapers.

A kaffir's religion consists mostly in singing and dancing.

In India there is a fly which attacks and devours large spiders.

Silver money 250 years old is still in circulation in some parts of Spain.

A map of Jerusalem in mosaic, over 1,500 years old, has been found in Palestine.

The River Jordan makes the greatest descent in the shortest distance of almost any stream.

Massachusetts contemplates the expenditure of $2,000 for the illumination of the dome of the statehouse.

It is estimated that at least 1,000,000 pounds of rubber is annually used in the manufacture of bicycle tires.

The average duration of human life in European countries is greatest in Sweden and Norway and lowest in Italy and Austria.

Admission to Holyrood palace and chapel will hereafter be free, the British government having decided to discontinue the taking of fees.

All beggars in Italy must be duly licensed.

Undulating land is better for the growth of crops than a level soil.

Mississippi has only 1.28 per cent of the railroad mileage in the country.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE PRESS.

New York World: Make it "short but sharp!"

New Orleans Picayune: The south will do its full duty.

New York Journal: The right is with us, and God is with the right.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The game of trickery is over; the message of might has begun.

Jacksonville Times-Union: Floridians are going to the front and will stay there.

Baltimore American: Some of the April showers may prove to be showers of bullets.

Evansville Courier: Among the recent volunteers no mention is made of Mr. Hanna.

Knoxville Sentinel: Political questions ought not obtrude themselves during this national crisis.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Nearly two months remain before the setting in of the rainy season.

New York Sun: Deliberation may serve our purpose far better than precipitation.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune: She will be put out of the island at the point of the bayonet, no matter what it costs.

Chicago Chronicle: The disputed points can be disposed of by debating societies after the war is over.

Baltimore Herald: The final step has been taken, and there is nothing left except to advance upon the enemy.

Philadelphia Inquirer: We shall soon know what these vast and expensive machines called warships are really worth.

Chicago Tribune: Our war vessels are in action, and they will not be idle again until Spain is driven from the western world.

Mobile Register: People must have some greater issue at stake than questions of finance, of tariff, and of taxation.

New York Press: When war is begun the most humane and the most noble part is that which will end it soonest.

Philadelphia Telegraph: Spain goes into the impending struggle with this country fully aware of the fact that she is to be beaten.

Norfolk Virginian and Pilot: Honor, duty and glory combined to make this war the most holy and meritorious ever waged by men.

Nashville Banner: The veterans are passing away. But others are coming on. From valor to valor is the American principle.

Chicago Record: The United States of America may well be proud of the courage and devotion to high ideals of justice shown by its people.

Birmingham News: Under Spanish rule, Havana has been maintained as a plague spot, threatening all near-by countries annually with the plague of yellow fever.

Chattanooga Times: Don't get impatient for the row to begin, boys. If there's to be fighting worth while, you will get enough of it without hurrying to the front.

Nashville American: The moral support of the people at home often counts for as much as the valor of the men in the field and both must be freely given.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: When war threatens there should be but one resonant voice heard, and that declaiming only for the triumph of the country, for the defeat of its enemies.

Chicago Times-Herald: The famous toast of Decatur illustrates the feelings that animate every American bosom—"Our country, may she always be right; but right or wrong, our country!"

Philadelphia Press: Weyler predicts Spain's success. This is the worst blow at her hopes yet struck, for if Weyler's predictions are no better than his pacifications Spain will give up before she is hit.

St. Louis Star: The arrogance of Spain will be rebuked; Cuba will be free; the gallant men who went down with the Maine will be avenged, and the stars and stripes will float more gloriously to the breeze than ever before.

Louisville Dispatch: Secretary Long will have to curtail his effusions of spring poetry, and instead of bursting apple blossoms in blank verse go to bursting bombshells in Havana.

Montgomery Advertiser: The blood of many generations of fighting Anglo-Saxons is yet hot and red in the veins of this generation, and if duty calls that blood will be freely offered on the field of battle.

New York Times: Although we go to war impelled by a high destiny, we must fight with a strictly carnal purpose to do the enemy the utmost possible harm in the shortest possible time.

New York Herald: When peace dawns it will be not alone upon American arms victorious, but also upon the fair isle of the Antilles emancipated from the barbaric yoke of medieval misrule.

Indiana Sentinel: After seventy-five years we are enforcing by arms the doctrine of domination on this continent which our forefathers undertook in the interest of freedom and self-government.

Richmond Times: Whatever private opinion may be touching the justice of the war, in the sight of the world the honor and dignity of the United States is at stake and appeals for the support of every citizen.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: There were differences in 1776; there were disaffection and dissension in 1812; there was organized and bitter hostility to the Mexican war in 1846; one section of the country was arrayed against the other in 1861. Today the nation is unanimous and united.

New York Tribune: Spain has begun war against the United States. Of that the nations of the world will take due notice, and they will doubtless maintain an attitude of scrupulous neutrality while the United States protects itself and vindicates its peace and honor against the incorrigible troubler of the western hemisphere.

Philadelphia Record: Whatever sacrifices may be required from us we should make cheerfully. Mothers must be prepared to part with their sons, wives with their husbands, and children with their fathers. The rich must be ready to give up from their store without stint, and the poor t surrender still another fraction from their pittance.

Philadelphia North American: We cannot allow any kind of peace, not permanent, to end the fracas. We do not want a Central American republic set up in Cuba. That would not mend matters. The interests of this country demand real peace in Cuba, and unless we much mistake the temper of congress such a peace will be effected.

San Francisco's Coal Supply Cut Off.

San Francisco, April 23.—A big fleet of coal is on its way to San Francisco from Australia and English ports. No more coal can come here from British Columbia, the principal source of San Francisco's supply; and to guard against a shortage, the government has made arrangements for the transportation of 80,000 tons by rail from Pennsylvania.

WITH CONSTITUTION POETS.

The Two Indies.

The wrath of Nature blazed of late
Upon the plains of Hindostan;
And suff'ring people mourned a fate
Not wrought by acts of cruel man.
Gaunt Famine's finger sped the shaft
Which Death had sharpened for the fray,
And at the heaps of slain he laughed,
That millions were untimely prey.
And nations' hearts were stirred; their hands
Were quickly stretched with help to save;
And pity ran through all the lands
To keep the remnant from the grave.
Upon the gem of ocean's crown—
Fair Cuba's Isle—the grip of man
Long, long has lain, and crushed her down
At length oppression's course had run
Its utmost length. Three hundred years
Of martyrs' pains, together drew
Her sons and daughters; blood and tears
Enough had flowed. Freedom was due.
Then to the isle the scourge of men,
Detested Weyler, came. His frown
Was blasting murder. With his pen
He slew his thousands. Safe in town
He sent his edicts forth. His sword
Was in its scabbard; but his breath
Was poisonous in its every word;
And when he spoke it carried death.
Both Indies felt the dreadful drain
Of life, and saw their children die
For want of food. In one the pain
Was lawful child of tyranny.
At length was roused our noble race,
And forth the flat went: "Depart,
Ye brutal tyrants, from the stage,
Where ye so oft have wrung the heart
And tortured myriads, and in vain—
So now we give with all our might
The retribution due to Spain:
Await ye us? God shield the right!"

—E. B. SANDERS.

Howell, Ga., April 23, 1898.

To a Cuban Lady.

O Slumbrous Eyes, that far from home
Mute converse hold with pain,
And thoughts of that dear native land
You may not see again—
Your pleadings
Are not in vain.

Dear lady, would that I could speak
The soft, sweet language of that isle
That is your home. I'd seek
Your loneness to dispel—the while
I'd hope to win
One smile.

—FLORENCE L. TUCKER.

Atlanta, Ga.

SOME NEWSPAPER WAITS.

Bombay newspapers are responsible for the tale of a local crow which has built its nest of spectacle frames stolen one by one from the stock of a Baboo opticia.

Southampton harbor now has a war boom said to be the largest in existence. It is 6,110 feet long and is held up when in position by five gunboats stationed across the channel.

Italy has followed New York's lead in fighting the spitting habit. Notices in many streets and railroad cars request passengers to abstain on the grounds of decency and health.

Mr. Lea, of Worcestershire sauce fame, left an estate of $5,250,000; his partner, Perrin, left nearly as much. They began life as druggists in a small way in an English country town.

Munster, in Westphalia, has a public school which has just celebrated the eleven hundredth birthday of its foundation. It is the St. Paul gymnasium, and was originally a convent school.

One French citizen is doing his best to save his country from depopulation. A new recruit in Paris started the enrollment board by announcing that he was the thirty-fourth child of his father.

In Germany 60,000 workmen were employed in bicycle factories in 1896. This does not include those making only separate parts, such as rubber tires, etc., who would probably bring the number up to 100,000.

"Hunger stones" have been seen in the Rhine this winter. They appear only when the river is very low, and the date of their appearance is then cut into them. They are believed to forebode a year of bad crops.

In Cyprus the first article of gold of Mycenean workmanship discovered on the island has just been found. It is a plaque of gold three inches long by 1.3 inches broad, and on it are the figures of a sphinx and two beardless warriors.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Oliver Albert Judson, of Philadelphia, who has just died, was a famous army surgeon during the war.

Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, has been compelled to decline an invitation to deliver the commencement address next June at Union college.

"Ik Marvel's" house at Edgewood is an old-fashioned two-stories-and-a-half affair, back from the roadway, and screened by elms, oaks and shrubbery.

Octave Thanet is the pen name of Miss Alice French. Her recommendation to writers of short stories is to read the sermons of the old English divines.

Thomas Sergeant Perry has accepted the professorship of English language and literature in the College Kelogijuku, in Tokio, and will soon leave Boston for Japan. The engagement is for three years.

Mr. F. C. Burnand, well known through his editorial connection with Punch, has been seriously ill for some time, but is now rapidly convalescing and expects to resume his duties in a short time.

ODD BITS AND ENDS.

According to computations the black race embraces about one-tenth of the living members of the human species, or 150,000,000 individuals.

The district of Bagdad, Turkey in Asia, furnishes a wool, the best grades of which are used in the manufacture of worsteds such as braids and sweaters.

There has been discovered among the Ute Indians of Colorado a sort of clarinet which has a sweeter and more plaintive tone, it is claimed, than any American orchestral instrument.

Clocks can be accurately leveled by a new shelf, which has a fixed wall plate supporting a pivoted, adjustable shelf, with levels in the top, to be set by thumb screws on the under side.

The fiber of the ramie plant, originally an East Indian perennial of the nettle family, but now cultivated in the West Indies and in the southern part of the United States, and used for almost every purpose heretofore served by cotton, is considered to be the coming textile fiber.

The population of Egypt has increased 42 per cent in the last fifteen years.

In the River Llano, in Texas, islands of floating sand are sometimes seen.

Mexico is the richest mineral country in the world, not excepting Peru.

Out of 266,000 farms in Denmark, only 1,900 are more than 250 acres in extent.

At a recent western wedding the wedding march was whistled by twelve girl friends of the bride.

The Japanese have a custom of celebrating the blossoming of the fruit trees by a general holiday.

CONSTITUTION POETS

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st length. Three hundred years
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and daughters; blood and tears
had flowed. Freedom was due.
the isle the scourge of men,
d Weyler, came. His frown
cing murder. With his pen
his thousands. Safe in town
his edicts forth. His sword
is scabbard; but his breath
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STATE COMMITTEE WILL NOT MEET

Majority of Its Members Oppose Change of Plan.

ABIDE COMMITTEE'S ACTION

Even Some of Judge Atkinson's Friends Oppose It.

ANSWER OF COMMITTEMEN ABOUT MATTER

The State Committee Will Not Be Called Together, and the Primary Plan Will Not Be Changed.

The request of Judge Spencer R. Atkinson as outlined in his letter to the individual members of the state democratic executive committee has been answered by the committee.

There will be no call for the reassembling of the committee, as the members of the committee are overwhelmingly opposed to the adoption of any fantastic experiment that will take away from the people the privilege of naming their governor by the direct vote of each county—the order of the executive committee providing that the delegates from each county be given to that one of the candidates who receives the most votes in the primary of June 6th.

The Constitution published yesterday morning the letter of Judge Atkinson in which he inclosed to each member of the state executive committee a letter written to Chairman duBignon asking that he call the executive committee together for the purpose of changing the plan of primary so that delegates would be selected on the fractional plan of representation—that is, that the delegates from every county be apportioned to the vote cast for the several candidates for governor.

As the response of the members of the executive committee to the request of Judge Atkinson is a matter of general interest, The Constitution communicated with each member of the committee asking that the nature of the replies be telegraphed to The Constitution. The following communication was sent by The Constitution to each member of the committee:

"Dear Sir—Hon. S. R. Atkinson has sent to each member of the state executive committee a request that the chairman be petitioned to call another meeting of the executive committee for the purpose of changing the plan of the primary so as to provide for fractional representation. Please be kind enough to telegraph The Constitution immediately upon receipt of this whether or not you favor the reassembling of the committee for this purpose. Naturally the democrats of the state will be interested to know the result of the effort, and The Constitution is anxious to make the announcement as soon as possible."

Overwhelmingly Against It.

The telegraphic answers of the committeemen so far heard from establish the fact that the committee will stand on the action taken at its meeting on March 17th, when, it will be remembered, it unanimously declared in favor of submitting the governorship to the direct vote of the people—of course according to each county the right to its usual representation.

The following members have telegraphed The Constitution stating explicitly that "THEY DO NOT FAVOR REASSEMBLING THE STATE COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CHANGING THE PRIMARY PLAN:"

M. P. Reese, Wilkes.
George L. Keen, Lee.
John L. Tye, Fulton.
R. G. Mitchell, Thomas.
R. N. Holland, Cobb.
M. L. Johnson, state at large.
Boykin Wright, Richmond.
Richard Hobbs, first district.
D. C. N. Burkhalter, third district.
Joel Branham, seventh district.
S. P. Maddox, seventh district.
M. A. Pharr, eighth district.
H. W. Wooding, ninth district.
Elias Herman, eleventh district.

While every member of the committee was communicated with by The Constitution, replies were, of course, not received from all, some being beyond the reach of telegraphic communication. It is known, however, that Hon. T. L. Lewis, of the ninth; Captain W. W. Dews, of the second, and National Committeeman Howell have expressed themselves as being opposed to any change in the primary plan.

It is understood that Messrs. Lindsey and Francis, of the tenth, are opposed to any change.

Hon. Hamilton McWhorter, of the state at large, is out of the state.

The only member who telegraphed The Constitution that he was in favor of a change was Hon. W. H. Luttrell, of the fourth, who declared that he "was opposed to partisanship in our committee."

Dr. T. R. Whitley, of Douglasville, telegraphed as follows: "I was one of the minority, and we are not in it."

The friends of Judge Atkinson claim that Messrs. Martin and Lawrence, of the first; Terrell, of the fourth; Upshaw, of the fifth, and Glessner and Bloodworth, of the sixth, would be in favor of the proposed change should the committee reassemble, though this is by no means certain, as every one of them advocated the direct vote plan, and Mr. Lawrence, a nephew of Judge Atkinson, was on the sub-committee which proposed it.

Exclusive of the chairman, there are thirty-four members of the state committee. From the responses made to Judge Atkinson's request it is certain that there will be no change in the plan of the primary for June 6th, and that the committee will not be called together.

Macon County Primary.

Oglethorpe, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The county democratic primary was held Thursday with the following results: J. D. Easterlin, representative; W. G. Childs, sheriff; W. J. Griffin, tax collector; J. M. Bledsoe, tax received; C. A. Powell, clerk supreme court; C. A. Green, treasurer. A full vote all over the county.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' MEETING

Hold a Session of Normal Class Yesterday Morning.

BOARD OF EDUCATION PRESENT

Last Work o fthe Year Is Over and the Teachers Will Rest Until October 24th.

The county board of education held a meeting in the office of Commissioner Guinn yesterday morning and met the teachers of the county public schools who were on Friday released from the session's work.

The meeting of the board was a very pleasant one to all those present and the closing of the schools' fiscal year showed that the results of the work have been entirely satisfactory. The new systems which have been inaugurated have proved very successful and the teachers think that the graded system in the schools, as soon as they children attending them are regulated and placed in the grades, will be very beneficial and will greatly facilitate the work of teaching.

Normal work took up the time of the meeting of teachers yesterday morning and they were in session from 10 until 1 o'clock. The board of education listened to the exercises and were satisfied with the knowledge which the teachers showed of the work.

Among those present were ex-Governor W. J. Northen, president; Mr. W. P. Pattillo, Mr. M. W. Almand, Mr. A. Richardson and Mr. T. T. Thomason.

The next session of the normal class will be held on October 17th and continue until the 21st, during which time the teachers will be carefully taught in the best methods of teaching and what is necessary to obtain good discipline among the boys and girls. This is an important part of the work of the year for the teachers and much is gained by the instructors out of it. The next session of the schools will begin October 24th.

PEACHTREE SCHOOL CLOSES.

Entertaining Programme Was Rendered by the Children Friday.

Peachtree Park school closed its session Friday evening after one of the most successful term in the school's history. Peachtree Park school is one of the largest and most flourishing schools in the county, and the attendance this year has been very encouraging.

Miss Mattie Christian, the principal of the school, has been very active at her work, and has admirably succeeded in advancing the children under her care. The programme rendered Friday evening follows:

Opening chorus by the school.
Prayer.
Opening address by Guy Odell.
"Our Flag"—Roy Walters.
"Which Shall It Be"—Lizzie Peavy.
"Grace and Dolly"—Adah Coker.
"Out in the Meadow"—Lula Pace.
"The Minuet"—Mayn Belle Echols.
"Two Little Kittens"—Fannie Meadows.
"Don't"—Cleveland Odell.
"Kitty and I"—Nona Wilson.
"The Queer Scholars'"—George Dixon.
"Kitty's Wish"—Cora Peavy.
Curtain.

Dialogue, "Striking the First Blow."
"Books"—Hollis Hope.
"The New-Fashioned Cook"—Nettie Echols.
"A Letter"—Pearl Jarrell.
"Almost a Man"—Guy Odell.
"The Price of a Drink"—Jesse Walters.
"Long Ago"—Maude Odell.
"The Little Seamstress"—Pearl Walters.
"Among the Animals"—Hugh Ivey.
"Becalmed"—Daisy Mathison.
"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," by the school.
"The Blue and the Gray"—Claude Peek.
"The Schooner Hesperus"—Stella Ivey.
Song, "Reuben and Rachel"—Hollis Hope and Nettie Echols.
"A Perfectly Beautiful Story"—Esther Ivey.
"Saved by a Song"—Selma Ivey.
"A Happy Family."

Curtain.
"Anticipation and Retrospection"—Minnie Holcombe.
Address by Mr. Head.
Dialogue, "A Pantaloon Fight."
"The Singin' Skule"—By the school.
Mrs. Green visits Mrs. Freshours.
Speech by Mr. Sims.
Recitation by Miss May Hicks, "The Ticket Agent's Story."
Chorus, "Good Night."
Organist—Miss Lula Williams.

NEW BOOKS AT THE LIBRARY.

Several New Works Just Received That Will Be of Interest.

Among the new books just received at the library is "The Gadfly," by E. L. Vaynich.

This is a daring story, masculine in its conception and execution.

Another book that will prove of more than passing interest is "Hugh Wynne," by Dr. Weir Mitchell. The story is laid in the time of the revolution and the finish of detail and the historic interest of the book are worked out with equal fidelity. The story is being widely read and deserves all the popularity it has won.

"Lorraine," by Robert Chambers, is a picturesque tale of the frontier skirmishes in the Franco-German war. It opens with a house party at a beautiful chateau in Lorraine. The hero is a New York journalist and the heroine the discarded daughter of the Empress Eugenie.

The interest is well sustained and the book quite readable.

"The Red Republic," by the same author, is even more popular. Robert Chambers is making a good name as a teller of weird stories. "The King in Yellow" and "The Mystery of Choice," being instances.

The present interest in the navy has made the books of Captain Mahan much in demand. His latest work, "America's Interest in Sea Power," is a collection of sketches that have appeared from time to time in the magazines.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wormerly Latimer's series of histories of the nineteenth century, while not professing to treat the philosophy of history, are accurate compilations and quite readable. "Spain in the Nineteenth Century," by this author is especially interesting. It gives good account of the present dynasty of the country.

ASK FOR TOTAL DIVORCE.

Mrs. Battey Seeks Separation for Desertion.

A petition for divorce was filed in the clerk's office yesterday by Mrs. Alice Battey against her husband, W. L. Battey, asking that a total divorce be granted for desertion.

They were married in 1886 and since that time he has left her, the petition alleges, and she now comes into court and seeks a separation.

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Nowhere can you get better Bibles at LOWER-PRICES than ours.

For Instance: Teachers' Bibles, all the latest helps.

No. 831, Minion type, French morocco, divinity circuit, linen lined, price 70c
No. 278, Minion, clear type, morocco, divinity circuit, linen lined, red under gold, concordance, Oxford helps, etc 95c
No. 279, Minion, self-pronouncing, morocco, divinity circuit, red under gold, concordance, etc $1.25
No. 832, Minion type, French morocco, divinity circuit, leather lined $1.20
No. 1401, Long Primer, self-pronouncing, morocco, divinity circuit, linen lined, red under gold, concordance, etc $1.50
No. 1402, Long Primer, self-pronouncing, morocco, divinity circuit, leather lined, red under gold, concordance, etc $2.00
No. 1420, Minion, self-pronouncing, extra morocco, divinity circuit, silk sewed, leather lined to edge, full concordance, etc. [Postage 25c additional.] $2.50
No. 182, Minion, self-pronouncing, cloth, flexible, size 4x6¼, 20c; postpaid 28c
No. 256, Minion, Testament, cloth, self-pronouncing . . . 5c; postpaid 7c

American Baptist Publication Society,
SOUTHEASTERN BRANCH
F. J. PAXON, Manager. 93 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

FLOWERS FOR THE GRAVES OF HEROES

Memorial Day Will Be Observed Next Tuesday.

UNDER AUSPICES OF LADIES

All the Soldiers and the Veterans Will Aid by Their Presence.

COL. A. J. WEST WILL BE MARSHAL

Line of March Will Be Through Principal Streets and Parade Will Be a Magnificent Spectacle.

THE graves of the dead heroes of the civil war will be decorated with flowers next Tuesday afternoon and the annual return of Memorial day will be observed. The details of the day's observance have been arranged and everything is in readiness for the proper observance of the day.

Colonel A. J. West, chief marshal of the day, has arranged a magnificent parade. The soldiers, wearing their new uniforms, will make a brilliant and imposing appearance and it will probably be their last opportunity to parade in the city, as the war orders will call them to the front before the end of the week, it is said.

Yesterday Colonel West issued the following official order, naming his aides and giving full instructions about the forming of the lines. The official order is as follows:

Orders No. 1—At the request of the Ladies' Memorial Association, the undersigned hereby assumes charge of the Memorial day parade on the 26th instant as grand marshal of the day. Captain Oscar Brown, U. S. A., is announced as the chief of staff and will be respected and obeyed accordingly. ANDREW J. WEST.
Colonel and Quartermaster General G. V., Grand Marshal of the Day.
Atlanta, Ga., April 22, 1898.

Orders No. 2—The following aides to the grand marshal of the day for the Memorial day parade on the 26th instant are announced:

Military Aides—Colonel James W. Austin, judge advocate general G. V.
Lieutenant Colonel Eugene Hardeman, assistant quartermaster general G. V.
Lieutenant Colonel George W. Harrison, A. D. C., G. V.
Lieutenant Colonel John Milledge, G. V., retired.
Captain Lewis H. Kenan, assistant quartermaster G. V.
Captain John A. Miller, G. V., retired.
Lieutenant Robert Dohme, quartermaster
First battalion cavalry G. V.
Lieutenant Peter Benteen, inspector rifle practice First battalion cavalry G. V.
Lieutenant E. C. Atkins, G. V., retired.
Civilian Aides—Colonel L. P. Thomas.
Colonel William G. Obear.
Colonel W. J. Calhoun.
Colonel J. O. Waddell.
Colonel J. Colton Lynes.
Major J. L. McCullom.
Captain T. B. Neal.
Thomas E. Veal.
W. B. Burke.
Dr. William Durham.
Captain Frank Myers.
Major W. P. Slaton.
O. P. Lovert.
C. C. Hay.
C. L. Loomis.
R. D. Wolden.
T. J. Penn.

Order of March.

Mounted Police.
Grand Marshal and Staff.
FIRST DIVISION.
Georgia Volunteers.
Colonel Candler, Marshal.
Fifth Regiment Band.
Fifth Regiment.
Douglasville Cadets.
Atlanta Artillery.
Governor's Horse Guards.
SECOND DIVISION.
Captain Miller, Marshal.
Police Battalion.
Fire Department (on foot).
K. of P. Battalion, Uniform Rank.
THIRD DIVISION.
Major Slaton, Marshal.
Randall's Atlanta Cornet Band.
Atlanta Camp 159 U. C. V. (on foot).
W. H. T. Walker Camp U. C. V. (on foot).
Veterans in Carriages
FOURTH DIVISION—(In Carriages).
Colonel Lynes, Marshal.
John B. Gordon Camp Sons of Veterans (Mounted), Escort to Ladies' Memorial Association.
FIFTH DIVISION—(In Carriages).
Captain Frank Myers, Marshal.
Daughters of the Confederacy.
Daughters of Veterans.
Children of the Confederacy.
Supreme and Superior Court Judges.
Honorable Mayor and Council.

Formation of Divisions.

The first division will form in column on West Baker and Spring streets, with the head of the division resting on Peachtree street.

The second division will form in column on East Baker, extending down Ivy street toward Harris street, with the head of the division resting on Peachtree street.

The third division will form in line on Peachtree street with the right resting on Luckie street, and will take their place in column as the rear of the second division passes Luckie street.

The fourth division will form in double column on West Cain street, extending west toward Spring street, with head of division resting on Peachtree street.

The fifth division will form in double column on East Cain street, extending east toward Ivy street, with head of division resting on Peachtree street.

The staff of the grand marshal and the mounted police will report to the grand marshal at the intersection of Peachtree, West Peachtree and West Baker street at 3:15 p. m.

The marshals of the divisions will see that their divisions are in their assigned places and are ready to move promptly at the appointed time.

The occupants of carriages in the fourth and fifth divisions are urgently requested not to have their drivers move from positions assigned them by their marshal, so as to prevent confusion.

Divisions will be in positions promptly at 3:15 p. m. The head of the column will move promptly at 3:30 p. m.

Line of March.

Down Peachtree to Marietta, Marietta to Broad, Broad to Alabama, Alabama to Whitehall, Whitehall to Hunter and Hunter to cemetery, the procession passing into Hunter street gate. The first and second divisions, leaving the column at a point to be designated, will pass out the Fair street gate and be dismissed. The third, fourth and fifth divisions will be conducted to positions reserved for them by an aide. The Atlanta Artillery will leave the column at a point in the cemetery to be designated by an aide and will procede to a point previously assigned them, where they will fire a salute of thirteen guns at a time, to be designated by the grand marshal.

In taking the different positions assigned them the marshals of divisions are cautioned to see that their divisions move promptly, so as not to obstruct the march of other divisions.

Exercises at the Cemetery.

The following order of exercises at the cemetery will be observed immediately after the arrival of the procession:

Music—By the band.
Prayer—By Dr. Andrew R. Holderby.
Hymn—By veteran—"Sweet Bye and Bye."
Introductory Address—Colonel A. J. West, grand marshal.
Memorial Oration—Hon. A. H. Cox.
Hymn—"God Be With You."
Benediction.
By order Colonel A. J. West, grand marshal; Oscar J. Brown, chief of staff.

FAST MEN RACE TUESDAY NIGHT

Kraemer Will Ride Against Walthour and Other Good Men Are Scheduled To Appear.

Kraemer, the crack rider, who is coming to ride a match race against Bobby Walthour, did not arrive in the city yesterday, as was expected, but Manager Eaton received a telegram from him stating that he would be here in a few days.

Walthour is riding in great shape now and the riders in Atlanta say that he will win from Kraemer with ease. Kraemer is the man who ran the match race with Bobby at Madison Square garden in New York and was defeated by the Atlanta rider. He also ran a match with Bob at St. Louis and made things even by winning out there. Ever since the two races the men have been anxious to get at each other again and the will have the chance next Tuesday night.

The other riders who will be in the races Tuesday night are all in the city and are training hard. All of the events will be paced by a fast tandem and they will be up to the mark of the races of last year. Just as soon as the races are over next week Manager Eaton will go to Louisville, where all of the crack riders are training, and bring some of them here for the next meet.

CHARGE HANNA WITH BRIBERY.

Ohio State Senate Committee Makes Report to That Body.

Columbus, O., April 23.—A majority of a senate committee today reported that evidence taken by them showed a conspiracy to elect M. A. Hanna United States senator by bribery, and that the attempt by General Boyce to bribe Representative Otis was known to Rathbone, Dick, Hanna and other workers in Mr. Hanna's interest at Columbus.

Senator Garfield's minority report says Otis and his attorney, T. C. Campbell, testify that Boyce disclaimed to them connection with Hanna and his Columbus workers, but that he (Boyce) was sent out by New York parties, whose identity he refused to disclose.

The testimony of Otis and Campbell, Mr. Garfield says, is all that was given in accordance with the rules of evidence in the courts of Ohio, which the committee agreed to follow, but that later the majority of the committee admitted hearsay testimony with a view of connecting, if possible, Mr. Hanna with the alleged crime.

The senate adopted the majority report by a vote of 19 to 17.

THE CONTRACTS TO BE SIGNED.

Viaduct Papers Will Be Fixed in Next Few Days.

The contract for the erection of the Mitchell street viaduct will be awarded by Mayor Collier in the next few days. City Attorney Anderson is now busy drawing up the contract between the city and the railroads, which he will submit to Mr. Albert Howell, Jr., attorney for the Southern road, tomorrow.

As soon as this document is signed by the presidents of the Central and Southern railways, Mayor Collier will sign the contracts with Gude & Walker and Grant Wilkins, of Atlanta, for the construction of the masonry and steel work of the viaduct.

The papers will no doubt be fixed in the next few days, and work on the bridge will begin in the near future. Itis believed it will be finished, with the exception of the paving, by October. In this case council will make an additional appropriation for the paving, which will be laid immediately. From present indications, therefore, the entire structure will be completed and open to the public before the end of the year.

ORIGIN OF THE BICYCLE.

It May Be Traced as Far Back as the Seventeenth Century.

In the April St. Nicholas Frank H. Vizetelly has told "The Story of the Wheel," tracing in a profusely illustrated article the evolution of the bicycle. Mr. Vizetelly says:

It has been often said that "to trace the origin of the bicycle we must go back to the beginning of the century;" and as this has not been denied it is probably true. I shall try to show that the bicycle grew from experiments in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and that the Celerifere, first invented in 1690, was the earliest form of the "safety" of today. The first attempts to ride wheels date back as far as the fifteenth century. True, the machines then made were crude, clumsy and imperfect; yet they deserve mention, for they were a distinct step in the history of the wheel. The first of these was a heavy carriage driven by means of ropes attached to and wound round its axletree. To the end of the ropes a pole was tied, and this pole was used as a lever in front of the vehicle, and by this means it was slowly drawn forward.

Little was done in the century following; yet in the "Memoirs of Henry Fetherstone" it is told that a Jesuit missionary named Richus, who was traveling down the Ganges, having missed a boat that plied at regular intervals between points he was to visit in his journey, made up for lost time by building a small carriage propelled by levers. Because so few details are told, the truth of the author's account has been doubted or discredited by many.

In one of England's older churches—St. Giles' at Stoke Poges—is a window of stained glass on which may be seen a cherub astride of a hobby horse, or wooden "wheel." At the sides, in separate panels two young men attired in Puritan dress, one playing the violin, the other, with hands in his pockets, smoking a pipe. Is it from this design that the first thought of the hobby-horse of other days was taken?

Before the Royal Academy of Sciences, in 1763, Ozanam read a paper describing a vehicle driven by the pedaling of a footman, who stood in a box behind, and rested his hands on a bar, level with his chin, attached to the back of an awning above the rider in the conveyance. This may prove that Fetherstone's account was not untrue. Ozanam's vehicle was followed by another, built on a somewhat similar plan, by an Englishman named Ovenden, about 1761, for a description of the machine then appeared in the Universal Magazine. The vehicle was said to be "the best that has hitherto been invented." The distance covered "with ease" by this rude vehicle is stated to have been six miles an hour; with a "peculiar exertion," nine or ten miles. The steering was done with a pair of reins.

A Calico Ball.

The Freundschaftsbund will give a calico ball at their hall, 65½ Alabama street, on Tuesday night, April 26th.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall.

* * * * *

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for Rheumatism with great relief and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. Cuyler, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. Phippin, editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall.

* * * * *

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in The Worcester Enterprise recently which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. Stroud, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53

FLANAGAN TRIAL TOMORROW

The Noted Murderer Will Answer with Plea of Insanity.

ISSUE WILL BE SAME AS BEFORE

Large Number of Witnesses Are Summoned—The Evidence Will Be Voluminous.

Edward Flanagan's third trial will begin in the temporary courthouse in Decatur tomorrow morning. Although Judge Candler may be called upon to command the Fifth Georgia regiment, there will be other judges who will preside in the case in that event, and as the counsel is ready, nothing will prevent the trial proceeding.

It would be very inconvenient to stop the trial at this time as the witnesses have been summoned and as there is a large number of them the work to do this is very great. Flanagan himself is anxious for the trial, as he believes he will come clear of charge against him or be released because he is crazy.

The evidence in the case will be greater than ever before. More witnesses have been summoned and they will be heard from. It is said that there are at least 150 witnesses subpoenied for the trial and it is expected that they will be present.

The issue will be the same as on former trials—insanity at the present time. It will be contended by the defense that Flanagan is too insane in intelligently assist in his trial for life and ought to be sent to the asylum until he is well enough to help his counsel plead for his acquittal.

Colonel W. C. Glenn, who is the leading counsel for the defense, said yesterday that the case would go to trial and it would be as hard fought a battle as heretofore. He will fight it on the same grounds. The prosecution will be waged by Solicitor Kimsey and Colonel W. W. Braswell.

The jury for the term has been drawn and the case will be opened early tomorrow morning.

DOCTORS HAVE RETURNED.

Their Convention at Cumberland Island a Great Success—Fifteen Atlanta Doctors Present.

The Atlanta doctors who attended the state medical convention on Cumberland island last week returned to the city yesterday morning and they report a thoroughly successful and instructive convention. About one hundred doctors, representing every section of eGorgia, were in attendance.

The delegates arrived on the island Tuesday evening and the convention met Wednesday morning, remaining in session until Friday evening.

The first meeting was called to order by President Hartman, of Harmony Grove, and the attention of the convention was directed principally in all the sessions to the papers and discussions on various medical subjects. In this respect it was probably the most entertaining and beneficial medical gathering ever held in the state.

Every subject that came before the attention of the doctors was treated in a scholarly and scientific manner and quite a number of brilliant papers were read during the meetings.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. H. J. Williams, Macon, Ga., president; Dr. J. J. Hopkins, Thomasville, first vice president; Dr. J. H. Goss, Athens, second vice president; Dr. S. L. Benedict, Athens, and Dr. W. S. Elkin, Atlanta, censors.

The next convention of the organization will be the fiftieth and semi-centennial exercises will be arranged for the occasion. Macon was selected as the place for the next convention, as the first one in the history of the organization was held there, and it was thought fitting and appropriate by all present that it should be the place for the semi-centennial.

About fifteen Atlanta doctors attended the convention on Cumberland island. Surf bothing was indulged in regularly by the delegates and a visit was made to Dungeoness, the resting place of Light Horse Harry Lee, father of Robert E. Lee, before returning.

TOUCHED HIM FOR A DOUBLE X.

Palmer Peas Says He Was the Victim of a Woman's Wiles.

After serving four years in the penitentiary for a state offense, Palmer Peas, a negro well known in police circles, was given $20 for extra time he had served. With this money in his pocket he made a bee line for Decatur street, where he found Ella Means, a negro woman, and an old acquaintance of Palmer's.

But the negro, through long and continued absence, was an easy victim to the wiles of Decatur street, and it was not long before he was drunk and deserted by Ella Means and the $20. He swore out a warrant for her before Justice Foute, and after a preliminary hearing yesterday afternoon, the woman was bound over to the city criminal court on the charge of larceny from the person. She was sent to jail in default of a $100 bond.

AN HONEST OFFER.

Dear Mr. Editor—Kindly inform your readers that if written to confidentially, inclosing stamp for reply, I will cheerfully make known to them in a sealed letter free of charge the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to perfect health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, Seminal Losses, and Sexual Feebleness. I have no scheme to get money from any one. I have nothing to sell or send C. O. D., but am simply anxious to make known to others who may be suffering as I was this means of certain and permanent cure. Address James A. Harris, box 423, Delray, Mich.

Spring Changes in Schedule.

The Southern railway will soon announce its spring changes of schedules, which will go into effect about May 1st, when a most convenient and excellent service will be offered the public.
apr23-sat sun

FINE FRENCH CHINA
—AT—
ACTUAL COST OF IMPORTATION.

Our Sterling Silver business has assumed such proportions that we must have more room, therefore we have decided to close out our stock of fine Imported China at actual cost of importation.

MAIER & BERKELE,
31 Whitehall St.

NECKWEAR

We've probably the most magnificent line we've ever had, and that means you've never seen its equal.

THE GAY CO.,
13 Whitehall Street.

Galphin's Galphin's

GREAT bargains for Monday's selling will eclipse all former efforts, both in quality, variety and price. For weeks we have had this sale in view and have prepared for it with great care, sparing neither time or expense to make it the greatest day of our business life; and now that we are ready, you are invited to come. It will pay you.

Monday's Shoe . . . Sale . . . .

Fashion has decreed this a season of fancy Shoes. Fancy vestings will play an important part in the make-up of both high and low Shoes. We have prepared for the demand.

Ladies' Fancy Vesting Top Lace or Button hand turn Vici Kid Shoes, $2.50 a pair
Ladies' Black or Tan Lace or Button Shoes, hand turned or Goodyear welts, latest shapes, $1.98 a pair
Ladies' Black or Tan Lace or Button Shoes, coin toes, patent leather toe caps to match, heel or spring heels, ... $1.48 a pair
Ladies' finest hand sewed Oxford Ties, chocolate or black, silk vesting tops, latest shapes, $1.98 a pair
Ladies' fine soft Vici Kid Hand Turned Oxford Ties, chocolate or black, kid or vesting tops, $1.48 a pair
Ladies' genuine South American Dongola Kid Oxford Ties, black or chocolate, patent leather toe caps to match, ... $1.25 a pair

Ladies' genuine Dongola McKay Sewed Oxford Ties, black or chocolate, newest shapes, good honest wear, ... 98c a pair
Men's finest Vici Kid, Goodyear hand sewed Lace or Congress Shoes, newest shapes, $5 kind, $2.98 a pair
Men's Black or Chocolate Calf, Box Calf or Vici Kid Goodyear Welt Shoes, newest shapes, better than most $3.50 Shoes, $2.50 a pair
Men's Black or Chocolate Vici Kid, Box Calf or Colt Skin Shoes in all the newest shapes, full $2.50 value, $1.98 a pair
Misses' and Children's Hand Turned Strap Sandals, black or chocolate, 11 to 2, $1.25; 8 to 11, 98c; 6 to 8, 75c; 2 to 5, ... 59c a pair

Monday's Shirt . . . Sale . . . .

About 300 dozen Men's Fine Colored Shirts—Ginghams, Madras and Percales in the very latest styles have been marked for this sale. You will do well to see them.

50 dozen Men's Fine Percale and Madras Shirts ..... 46c each
25 doz. Men's Good Percale Shirts, laundered, attached collars and cuffs, ... 39c each
25 dozen Men's White Unlaundered Shirts, reinforced back and front, limited ..... 19c each
100 dozen Gents' Fine Suspenders, newest fastenings, best webs, 50c, 39c, 25c, 19c, 15c, down to... 10c pair

10 cases new Spring-weight Underwear, balbriggan and fancy styles, full 75c value ..... 46c each
25 dozen Scriven's best Bleached Jeans Drawers, regular $1 kind, 75c a pair
Men's Hair-line Cassimere Pants, special value ..... $1.98 a pair
Men's good quality Jeans Pants, 40c per pair

One hundred dozen Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Fast Black Hose.
SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE ..... 5c a Pair

Ribbons.



Sash Ribbons, 5 in. wide, newest shades, full $1.00 value, 69c a yd
Sash Ribbons, 4 in. wide, Bayadere and all the late fancies, 75c value, ... 39c a yd
Plain Ribbons, all silk, 3½ in. wide, special value 25c a yd
Moire Sash Ribbons, full line of colors, 4 in. wide, ... 10c a yd

Corsets.



You will find here all the latest shapes in all the popular makes, at our own popular price.

Monday we shall offer a very special bargain. Dress Form, long waist and the new medium Waist Corset, 45c a pair

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, special value, ... 5c each
Gents' Woven Bordered Union Linen Handkerchiefs, extra large, 5c each

Notions.

Brush-edge Skirt Binding, yd... 4c
White Cotton Tape, bunch 2c
Full-count Pins, paper 1c
Gold-eyed Needles, paper 1c
Fancy Elastic Web, yard 2½c
Leather Belts, girth buckles, each 10c
Pearl Buttons, smoked or white, dozen 5c
Swan's Down, flesh or white, box 5c
Hat Pins, black or white heads, dozen 5c
Belding's best Silk, spool 6c
Scissors, 4 to 6 in. long, pair ... 10c

Waists.

Ladies' Percale Shirt Waists, laundered collars and cuffs, ... 39c each
Ladies' Fancy Lawn and Ginghams Waists, ... 75c each
Ladies' Glace Taffeta Silk Waists, 1.98 each

Kid Gloves.

Ladies' white, black and all the new spring shades. Embroidered back, new clasp, $1 kind... 75c pair
Ladies' finer grade, white, black and all the newest shades, the $1.50 kind ..... 98c pair
Ladies' finest quality, Centemari make without the name, black or tan, $2.00 kind ..... $1.48 pair

GALPHIN'S, 18 WEST MITCHELL
One price, plain figures, your money back if you want it.



By Mary Brent Read

"Nullification and Secession in the United States," by Edward Payson Powell, is a work of unusual merit and interest. It gives in a concise, condensed form the early history of our government. It deals in a most instructive and intelligent way with the origin of the federalist or monarchical party founded and represented by Alexander Hamilton, and the republican or democratic party founded by Thomas Jefferson, and traces these parties, with their modifications, down to our own times.

The first clash between these parties came by the passage of the alien and sedition laws—so tyrannous in their nature—of 1798. The first draft of the alien and sedition laws, and the amendment of the naturalization laws, excluding foreigners for sixteen years before naturalization, would have killed off most of the voters from American citizenship, and were of such a tyrannous nature that Hamilton himself suggested modification.

One of the phases of the sedition act made it felonious, with a fine of $5,000 and five years' imprisonment, for any person to take federal office. (There would be no prosecution now.) A fine of $2,000 and two years imprisonment was declared against any false or scandalous statement against the president. The freedom of the press was so restricted that an editor was fined and imprisoned for saying he attempted to buy "The Aurora" in order to suppress it. Another editor was imprisoned for six months and fined $400 for saying that President Adams was hardly in his infancy in political mistakes.

These laws became so obnoxious that the general assembly of Virginia passed an act declaring them unconstitutional. Madison drafted these resolutions. They were concurred in by Jefferson, Mason and Patrick Henry. These resolutions declared when power was assumed by the national government which had not been granted by the states that nullification was the rightful remedy. Here endeth the first lesson.

The next breach came in 1803-4 in an attempt to set up a northern confederacy, which effort brought about the final clash between Burr and Hamilton, two of the most prominent figures in our history. Both were endowed with great genius, both were devoid of principle and both possessed great ambition. Both would trample under foot friend or foe to reach the goal of their desires. It was in the nature of things for these men to be enemies, as each saw the other in his way to achievement.

Hamilton, more than any other man, prevented Burr from becoming president; and afterwards Burr having been persuaded to desert his party to take the head of the northern confederacy and run for the office of governor of New York, Hamilton again defeated him. Having denounced and villified Burr, Burr challenged and slew him on the same spot where Hamilton's eldest son suffered the same fate three years before. This act made Hamilton a saint, and Burr an outcast and wanderer.

"Such was the speedy progress and such the end of the great effort to create a northern confederacy," writes Mr. Powell. "Nothing in this matter," he further adds, "can be set down to the credit of Hamilton. It was a question whether Burr should supplant him as the leader of the federals. The large majority of the same federals, however, left him to follow Burr. Yet Hamilton did without question believe that the union was the better way to secure what in common they all aimed after. One of the last letters that he wrote on political affairs says: 'Dismemberment of our empire will be a clear sacrifice of great positive advantages, without any counterbalancing good; administering no relief to our real disease, which is democracy—the poison of which, by a subdivision will only be the more concentrated in each part, and consequently the more virulent.'"

Hamilton was Napoleonic in his intellect. He longed to be the leader of a vast western empire—he despised the idea of a popular government. At a banquet in New York he expressed his attitude to this form of government by shouting: "The people! Gentlemen! the people are a great beast!"

The next attempt to break up the union we find in the New England nullification. In 1890 a force bill was passed by congress, which allowed the use of the army and navy in enforcing the embargo act, which closed our ports to English importations. France was also included. The Massachusetts legislature took strong grounds in justifying England, and demanded a repeal of congress; it also declared the enforcement act "not legally binding," and a declaration of war with France was demanded. This was nullification pure and simple, equal to that of Kentucky and Virginia in 1798. It is said that "preachers preached it; politicians harrangued it." John Quincy Adams opposed the resolution, and the legislature passed a vote of censure which caused Mr. Adams to resign from the senate.

A non-intercourse act was substituted, putting both France and England under the same restriction. The English navy had made sixteen hundred seizures of American sailors. All America demanded war, except New England. In 1812 war was declared. The Massachusetts legislature voted an address, denouncing the war. The address called for town meetings to consult on the best methods for protest, and announced a determination not to aid the government.

In 1814 an invitation was issued for a conference of the New England states at Hartford. In this conference there were twenty-six delegates, representing Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and parts of Vermont and New Hampshire. Delegates were sent to Washington to demand practically separation from the union.

Says Mr. Powell: "Nothing more ludicrous in American history ever rippled along the surface than the good-natured fun made of the New England delegates. All that they had presumed and built on had not occurred. Not one of their premises proved correct. The English people had backed down completely. Peace had been declared, but not a single British demand had been yielded, notwithstanding the votes at New England elections and the revolutions of conversions that pronounced such demands just, and to grant them to be political wisdom. New Orleans had not been taken. The delegates who in the face of such events obey instructions would only have increased public ridicule. They went home as quietly as possible. The rebels who had so nearly led their states into treasonable conduct were never again heard from, and New England from that day became among the faithful, most faithful to the union."

The conditions existing in South Carolina in 1832 form the next link in the chain of narration. Obnoxious laws were nullified by her. Jackson, then president, issued his proclamation to the effect that he would enforce the laws of the United States. Calhoun went back to the United States senate. The obnoxious laws were repealed or modified by congress. Jackson signed them.

South Carolina nullification in 1832 is next dwelt upon, then secession in 1861.

"Nullification and Secession" is a work that no student of American political history can afford to be without. The scope of it is wonderful. The author's understanding of local and national conditions is keen, comprehensive, clear and impartial.

"NULLIFICATION AND SECESSION IN THE UNITED STATES." By Edward Payson Powell. G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers.

There is a liveness and freshness that greets the reader on the first page of "Caleb West, Master Diver," and which continues through all the pages. We have a sense of associating with flesh and blood people, and become as deeply interested in the destinies of Mr. Hopkinson Smith's creations as if we intimately were related to them. The action of the story takes place in two distinct worlds, the world of sea-faring people and the world of wealth, refinement and culture.

So many strong, dominant figures play their parts in this romance that it is difficult to single out one as a hero, though the author was designated Caleb West, as the one best fitted for the role.

But the reader's interest will be certain to vacillate between Henry Sanford, a young engineer; Captain Joe, the "broad-as-he-was-long old sea dog"—tender, brave and true—and Caleb. Probably it is the great sorrow of Caleb's life—which is of brief duration—that dignifies him above the others, because he does not possess the magnetism, the enthusiasm, the swing, the dash of the other two.

Henry Sanford, a young engineer, has a government contract to erect a lighthouse on Shark ledge. The specifications for this lighthouse provided that the island which formed its base—an artificial one made by dumping rough stones over the sunken rock known as Shark's ledge—should be protected not only from sea action, but from the thrust of floating ice.

Sanford was to accomplish this by paving its underwater slopes with huge granite blocks to form an enrockment, each block to be bedded by a diver. The patient, gentle, silent Caleb is the man to whom is entrusted this most important task.

The erection of this lighthouse is the wire, as it were, upon which are strung most of the main features of the story. With consummate skill and charm the author gives us the wondrous fascination of the sea life, of the perils and joys of these big, burly, brave men who follow it.

The character of Captain Joe is simply splendid, a little uncontrolled, maybe, but as resistless as a force in nature.

"He knew no law but his own emotions, and his innate sense of right and wrong, sustained by his indomitable will and courage. If the other folks didn't like it, the other folks had to get out of the way; he went straight on."

His devotion and loyalty to the erring child-wife of Caleb is only consistent with the bigness and warmth of his nature. After a week of wandering the little wife is brought home to the fireside of the old captain and his wife. Just before he starts to New York for Betty he has a characteristic conversation with his wife, who has been telling him that even if he bring Betty back that she will be shunned by the neighbors.

"The captain raised his head quickly. 'Jane Bell'—when the captain called Aunty Bell Jane, the situation was serious. 'I ain't got nothin' to do with them Norris gals, nor Miss Taft, nor nobody else, and you ain't got nothin', neither. Ain't we hed this child runnin' in an' out here jes' like a kitten ever since we been here? Don't you know clean down in yer heart that there ain't no better gal ever lived 'n Betty? Ain't we all liable to go 'stray, and ain't we all of us so dirt mean that if we had our hatches off there ain't nobody who see our cargo would speak to us?'"

The chapter entitled "Captain Joe's Creed" is exquisite in pathos and generosity. More than the unquestioned ability displayed in Caleb West, Master Diver, is the spirit of gentleness, forbearance, love which pervades it. The author has delivered a lofty sermon as well as a most attractive work of fiction.

"CALEB WEST, MASTER DIVER." By F. Hopkinson Smith. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, Boston and New York. Price $1.50.

For fear that the imaginative reader may have visions of specters, and all sorts of "hants" at the sight of the title, "The Durket Sperrit," I hasten to say that the "sperrit" only means the devil of a temper and the old woman, Mertildy Warren, who has all her life manifested this "sperrit" in its meanest and most malignant form, was proud of it, while others feared it. The relentless will and the hard heart of the old woman is turned against her grandchild, Hannah Warren. The "Durket Sperrit" in Hannah is softened to firmness, and a strong capacity for endurance, and she is a good match for the old woman.

Fate seems to conspire with Mrs. Warren in forcing Hannah to marry a man she loathes, Si Durket. But a brave heart and a strong arm, for Hannah is a splendid specimen of physical womanhood, aid her in bearing down the scales of destiny on her side. But it is only in her escape from Si that Hannah is assisted by the powers that be.

Her whole life is a battle with the most unfavorable, cramping circumstances, battled against with rare courage and fortitude.

The scene is laid in a little valley in the Cumberland mountains known as Lost Cave. Sewanee is just a few miles from Lost Cave, and Hannah determines as a last resort to go there to peddle. The door opens into another world for Hannah. Once or twice she had heard descriptions of the people who lived in this town, that to the surrounding natives was as yet an enigma. Stories of how they had no object in life but "book larnin'," and were little better than "Naytrals." Once her grandfather had said: "God made all the critters, book-larnin' critters, too; an' all hes a right to live."

The contrast between Hannah, who plows, chops wood and does a man's work about the little farm, and the child of refinement is presented by Miss Elliot with a keen appreciation of the great gulf that divides the mountain girl, with her great possibilities, from Agnes Welling, who represents the struggles that generations have made to produce her, and who herself has to make few struggles against the tide of life.

The plot of the story is simple, every-day, but it is narrated with so much skill and sympathetic insight into the lives of the characters, that the reader follows them with never-falling interest to the close of the book. Probably the tragic history of Hannah Warren's life can be summed up in the lines, heading one of the chapters:

"We wear out life, alas!
Distracted as a homeless wind,
In beating where we must not pass,
In seeking what we shall not find."

"THE DURKET SPERRIT." By Sarah Barnwell Elliot. Henry Holt & Co., Pub., New York. Price $1.25.

Mr. Thomas B. Mosher has published an exquisite booklet, entitled "In Praise of Omar." This highly appreciative expression of the beauties of the Persian poem is an address delivered before the Omar Khayyam Club by the Hon. John Hay, the American minister to the court of St. James.

At a dinner of the Omar Khayyam club in London, December 8, 1897, Colonel John Hay was introduced as "soldier, diplomat, scholar, poet, and Omarian." This club is made up of many choice spirits, who belong to the galaxy of scholars and poets, besides having the true Omarian spirit, which is eminently social—"A Loaf of Bread," "A Jug of Wine" and "Thou" superadded are the fundamental elements of the gatherings.

So the whole occasion was ripe for the beauty and charm of Mr. Hay's after-dinner oratory. There is only one fault—if the idea of fault can be connected with anything so faultless—in this address. It is too short—tantalizingly so. When the end is reached a sigh of regret mingles with the intense pleasure we experience.

The booklet is daintily made. Clearly printed in red and black, on Van Gelder hand-made paper, small quarto, and done up in old-style blue wrappers, slide case, which insures its preservation. The selections that go along with "The Praise of Omar" are grateful to all his lovers. Rosamund Marriott Watson's matchless lines, beginning:

"Sayer of sooth, and searcher of dim skies,
Lover of song, and sun, summer tide."

is here fittingly installed by way of a preface. A stanza from Thomas Bailey Aldrich and a tribute from Justin Huntly McCarthy, and his beautiful verses to Omar, add additional interest to the publication.

"IN PRAISE OF OMAR." An address before the Omar Khayyam club by Hon. John Hay. Thomas B. Mosher, Pub., Edition limited to 925 copies, 25 cents, net. Fifty copies Japan Vellum, $1 net.

Books Received.

Harper & Bros., New York:

"Social Pictorial Satire," By George Du Maurier. Price $1.50.

"The Golfiçide, and Other Tales of Fair Green," By W. G. Van Sutphen. Price $1.

"Vanity Fair," the first volume issued in the biographical edition of W. M. Thackeray's complete work. Price $1.50.

"Senorita Montenar," By Archer P. Crouch. Price $1.25.

"Four for a Fortune," By Albert Lee. Price $1.25.

"Through the Gold Fields of Alaska to Bering Straits," By Harry de Windt, F. R. G. S.

The MacMillan Co.:

"The Pruning Book," By L. H. Bailey. Price $1.50.

"Told in the Coffee House, Turkish Tales," collected and done into English by Cyrus Adler and Allen Ramsey.

Estes & Lauriat, Boston:

"The Slopes of Helicon," and other poems.

"The Pineboro Quartette," By Willis Boyd Allen. Illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens.

R. H. Russell, New York:

"Two Prisoners," By Thomas Nelson Page.

"Shapes and Shadows," By Madison Cawein.

"Washington versus Jefferson. The Case Tried by Battle, in 1861-65," By Moses M. Granger. Price $1.25.

The Truth Seeker Company:

"Charles Bradlaugh's Life and Writings," with portrait. Price 50 cents.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS



To dance round the May Pole requires elasticity of body and mind. To gain these, resort to

THE BITTERS

And you will be prepared to

ENJOY THE PLEASURES OF THE Coming Summer



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WEAK MEN

were restored last year to manly vigor by my wonderful invention, the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt and Suspensory, now used the world over for all results of youthful errors, nervousness, drains, impotency, weak back, varicocele, etc. No drugs to wreck the stomach. Send for

FREE BOOK

which explains all. Mailed in plain sealed envelope. Write to-day.

DR. T. A. SANDEN, 826 Broadway, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

Carried a Concealed Weapon.

Will Frazier, a negro man, was bound over to the city criminal court by Justice Foute yesterday on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. Patrolman Dobbins, who swore out the warrant, testified that the negro had been pointed out to him by another negro who said Frazier had a pistol in his pocket. Upon making the arrest Dobbins found this to be true. Frazier was sent to jail in default of a $100 bond.

COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

Some persons think they can learn all about optics by reading a text-book. This is a mistake. They need a competent authority to outline and systematize the work. Reading at haphazard will accomplish nothing. Kellam & Moore's College of Optics instructs the student thoroughly and systematically. Their graduates are masters of ophthalmic optics. Address Kellam & Moore's College of Optics (incorporated), Atlanta.

'Safe Robbers Secure $1,200.

Delaware, O., April 23.—Some time before daybreak this morning the Scioto Savings bank, of Ostrander, O., seven miles west of this city, was entered by four burglars and the safe blown open with dynamite and $1,200 in cash, $5,000 in bankable paper and a lot of jewelry stolen. The men made good their escape with a stolen horse and buggy.

ALL BOOKS

Reviewed in The Constitution or elsewhere can be obtained at

SPECIAL PRICES

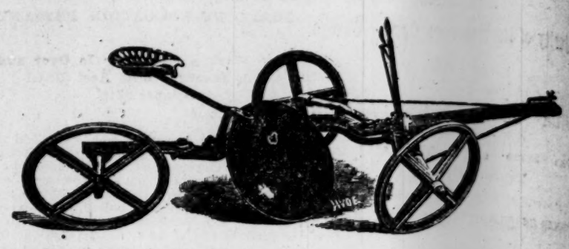
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39 Whitehall St., Atlana, Ga.

The Most Wonderful Plow in the World.



THE HANCOCK ROTARY DISC PLOW.

Cartersville, Ga., February 25th, 1898.

Dear Sirs—Klondike has struck the Georgia farmer.

The HANCOCK ROTARY DISC PLOW you are furnishing is a veritable gold mine to the farmer. It's a thing of joy to see it turn, subsoil and pulverize our land. I have been trying to turn successfully the red land on my farm on the Etowah river for eight years, bought all kinds of plows, paying as much as $60.00 for some of them, but never until your plow was put into my field have I seen the work done right. The work of this plow is so thorough and satisfactory, that I candidly say for the good of our farmers and the increase of our crops, we will save double the price of each plow the first year. Very Respectfully, SAM P. JONES.

The State Normal and Industrial College,
Greensboro, N. C., March 19th, 1898.

Dear Sirs—I consider the HANCOCK ROTARY DISC PLOW the plow of the future, because, with the quicker method of improving the soil with legumes, such as cow peas, field peas, tares, etc., the ordinary mouldboard plow cannot run unaided and do good work. With the HANCOCK ROTARY DISC PLOW we can gradually or at once add to the depth of our soil; it has power to break up land that has for generations been trampled under the old system of shallow plowing and return the greater share of the subsoil toward the bottom of the furrow.

Deep plowing and a deep soil is the coming method of farming, for these two reasons: 1st—A hard subsoil prevents the absorption of rains. A loose subsoil admits the rains and conserves them for future use. In times of drought, this excess of water always at a safe distance below the growing crop is, through cappillary action, drawn near the surface and a crop is assured. 2nd—A deep loose and rich soil admits air and warmth, penetrating downward, and added root growth is secured.

Yours truly, THOS. L. BROWN, Supt. of Grounds.

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Southern Agricultural Works,

Write for Booklet. ATLANTA, GA

Over 1,000 Hancock Plows sold since Feb. 1st, 1898.
WANTED—Agents in every town in the Southern States.

For three years we have been experimenting with, developing and perfecting

Columbia

BEVEL-GEAR CHAINLESS BICYCLES
PRICE $125 TO ALL ALIKE.

This work has been in the hands of the most expert cycle engineers in the profession and we have succeeded in building a bicycle that everyone who has ridden admits is a better hill climber than any chain wheel yet made.

Columbia Chain Wheels $75, Hartfords $50, Vedettes $40, $35

COPELAND & BISHOP, Agents,

Telephone 1206. Columbia Building.
RIDING SCHOOL IN THE BUILDING.
THE FINEST REPAIR SHOP IN THE SOUTH.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.'S

GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE

Of Carpets, Furniture, Mattings, Rugs, Draperies, and everything that contributes to the comforts and elegance of housekeeping.

Will Shortly be Offered to the Highest Bidder at Public Auction.

War or peace, this immense assortment must be sold, and the stockholders satisfied. Every day from now until the auction begins, we will offer such bargains as will move these goods without further delay. You can buy many beautiful and useful articles at less than HALF PRICE. Come at once. DON'T WAIT FOR THE AUCTION to begin. Delay is dangerous. Come while our stock is unbroken. We will save you big money.

Brass and Iron Beds, Chiffoniers, Combination Desks, Library and Parlor Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Sideboards, Extension Tables with Chairs to match, Leather Couches and Easy Chairs, Fancy Tables and Rockers, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Dining-room Suits, thousands of Chairs, Rockers, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows and all kinds of Bedding, Office Desks with Tables and Office Chairs to match. These goods must be sold. Fifty thousand dollars' worth still remain on our floors unsold—probably more than all Atlanta dealers combined.

Only Ten Days Before the Greatest Auction Sale Known in the History of the South Begins.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the many distractions of the times, we desire to impress on the minds of the people that the world moves—that the seasons are recurring—that people must live and have all the necessities of life, and that we are offering as necessities, CARPETS, MATTINGS, RUGS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES AND DRAPERIES AT PRICES WITHOUT PROFIT before our great auction sale commences. We are doing everything we can to give the people an opportunity to buy these goods at a less price than they will get them again for a very long time to come. Special bargains in made-up Carpets which we will show for the first time next week.

DON'T WAIT FOR THE AUCTION. EVERYTHING AT AND LESS THAN COST FROM NOW ON.

Atlanta's Greatest Clothing Headquarters!

This store is all that the foregoing implies, it is the supply center for reliable Clothing in this vicinity. We use every effort to make this store excel in "its stocks," "its novelties," "its system," "its points of accommodation," "its service;" "its satisfactoriness," and emphatically and beyond all question, "ITS VERY LOW PRICES."

MONDAY FLYERS.

3684—165 Men's Fine Light Cheviot Cutaway Suits. Every Suit made to sell at $6.50; sizes 34 to 38 only.
FLYER FOR MONDAY $2.48

2139—227 Men's Fine Black Cheviot Cutaway Suits. Made to sell at $6.50; sizes 34 to 50.
FLYER FOR MONDAY $2.48

Men's Fine All-Wool Coats and Vests. Light and Dark Colors, in Mixed Cheviots and Plaids. Three grades.
FLYER FOR MONDAY..... $3.00, $4.00, $5.00

3701—77 Men's Fine Dark Mixed Suits. In pepper and salt patterns. Sack style only.
FLYER FOR MONDAY..... $4.00

3702—97 Men's Fine Cheviot Suits. In brown mixed Cheviot, Sack style only.
FLYER FOR MONDAY $4.00

Pairs Men's Fine Cheviot Pants In brown and plain finish, Cheviots and Cassimere. An extra special bargain.
FLYER FOR MONDAY $1.00

WHAT NEXT?-

Always watch Friday's Journal and Sunday's Constitution for EXTRA SPECIAL FLYERS that we will offer each week.

.. New Spring Clothing ..

Clothing that will stand the test, that will wear, that will retain its shape, that's up-to-date in style, up-to-perfection in fit, that we press and keep in repair free for one year at $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00 and

$5.00

FLYERS FOR MONDAY.

76 Dozen Men's Fine Fur Alpine Hats, colors brown, pearl and black. Sold everywhere at $1.25.
FLYER FOR MONDAY..... 50c

198 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, made of the best vici kid, all shape toes, worth $1.50, sizes 2 to 4.
FLYER FOR MONDAY..... 50c

45 Dozen Suspenders, the best all-rubber Suspenders on the market, finished with neat nickel trimmings; worth 25c.
FLYER FOR MONDAY..... 10c

Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts, 43 dozen only, made of best Garner's percales and penangs; regular 50c kind.
FLYER FOR MONDAY..... 25c

192 Pairs Men's Overalls in plain and Apron front, regular 50c quality, sizes as follows only: 31-31, 32-30, 31-32, 32-31, 32-32, 34-31.
FLYER FOR MONDAY..... 25c

158 Pairs Men's Garters, the "Columbian," the only reliable Garter for good service, six colors, excellent webbing, same as "Boston" in wear, but cheaper.
FLYER FOR MONDAY..... 10c

... Men's Sweaters ...

Made with turtle neck and large sailor collar; colors blue, black and red. Made at the famous "Globe" Mills. None better made, none wear or fit better; they are good in every particular; two qualities, 98c, **$1.50**

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89 Whitehall St., 74-76 S. Broad St., ATLANTA.

... Wagon Umbrellas ...

"Big 6," the best yet; with all necessary attachments; keeps off sun or rain; keeps you in good spirits; keeps you in touch with the Globe; lasts for years; large size, worth $3.00; price **$1.00**

With the Churches and City Pastors.

Items of Interest in Religious Fields and Missionary Circles

Interesting Services Announced Today by Pastors---Sunday School Superintendents Extend a Cordial Invitation.

In Patience.

Fail not faint, but trust in God,
Who this my lot hath given:
Leads me by the thorny road
Which is the road to heaven.
Though sad my day that lasts so long,
Evening I shall have a song;
Though dim my day until the night,
Evening time there shall be light.

Life is but a working day
Whose tasks are set aright:
Time to work, awhile to pray,
And then a quiet night.
And then, please God, a quiet night
Where saints and angels walk in white;
Where dreamless sleep from work and sorrow,
Pre-awakening on the morrow.
—CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI.

SIGNBOARDS THAT POINT THE WAY TO HAPPINESS.

A Christian must be gentle to the rude,
Kind to the thankless, patient with the ignorant and liberal with the bigoted.

Love for good books prevents the formation of many of those gross habits that defile and destroy the character.

The soldier who is very brave outside of the battlefield makes himself the laughing stock of his acquaintances.

The books that you read in your youth are the ones that will affect your character most, and eternity.

Good souls find a joy in forgiving offenses; little ones get their chief delight in cherishing old grudges.

No gentleman will either use filthy language, or, if he can help it, listen to it when used by others.

Do you want the favor of God do your work as you see it, and the rest will take care of itself.

There is hope for the boy who, whatever his failings, still reveres his mother.

DR. GROSS AT SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

The preaching of Rev. Mr. Gross, of Covington, Ga., at the Second Baptist church during the past two weeks, has been greatly enjoyed by the members of the congregation and the large numbers of visitors who have attended these services daily. He will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. tomorrow. All those who have not had the opportunity of hearing him and invite others to whom he is known will unite to make up a large attendance at the services tomorrow. Mr. Gross is an able, impressive and eloquent speaker.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCHES AND MEETINGS WITH THE CITY PASTORS

Miss Lois F. Prior will lecture for the Society of Spiritual Science this evening at 8:30 in Gorilla hall. The subject will be "Hypnotism a Failure in Spiritualism?"

There will be services at the Marietta Street Methodist church today at 11 o'clock a. m. morning and 7:30 in the evening.

Rev. J. D. Hammond will preach at Trinity church this morning at 11 o'clock. Dr. Stevens will conduct the services at 7:30 this evening.

Services will be conducted at the First Baptist church today at the usual hours by the pastor.

The Evangelical Ministers' Association will hold a call meeting at the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. All ministers are requested to attend. Business of importance will come up for disposal.

Dr. R. V. Atkisson will preach at Walker Street Methodist church this morning on the subject "The Evils of the City and some Remedies." In the evening the subject will be "The Excuses."

Rev. W. S. Vail, at the Church of Our Father, will preach this morning on "The Gospel of Peace and the Cry of War." In the evening the church will be closed and the congregation will worship at the Gate City armory, where Rev. Dr. Shutter will preach.

Rev. E. H. Walker will speak at the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association this evening at 3:30 o'clock, instead of Dr. Broughton, who was announced last Sunday.

Rev. A. A. Marshall, of Jackson Hill Baptist church, will discuss at the morning service "The Prevalence of Crime and the Remedy Therefor." In the course of the sermon he will consider the necessity for a "Johnnie Law," and explain the characteristics of a modern Johnnie as one of the degenerated products of modern civilization.

Mrs. Mary Gebauer will lecture and give spirit messages for the Spiritual church this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Rev. M. D. Shutter, who has been holding meetings at the Gate City Guard armory for the past ten days, will conduct the first services today. He will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Rev. E. L. Parks, D.D., will preach today at 11 o'clock at the Central Congregational church.

Colonel Hickman, the temperance talker, has made the following appointments for this week: Epworth church, Edgewood, today; Decatur, Monday; Conyers, Tuesday; Covington, Wednesday; Social Circle, Thursday; Thomson, Friday; Harlem, Saturday. The public is cordially invited to these meetings.

Mr. A. Pauli, organist at the First Presbyterian church, has arranged the following musical programme for today:

Organ prelude—Wagner.
Anthem—"Unfold ye Portals"—Gounod.
Offertory—"For All Eternity"—Mascheroni' Mr. Linton Tedford.
Violoncello obligato—Mr. Pauli.
Anthem—"Praise the Lord"—Gounod.
Organ postlude—Meyerbeer.

Methodist.

First Methodist, Peachtree and Houston streets, Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity aevune, Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Grace Methodist, corner of Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. W. F. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Park Street, West End, Rev. Joel T. Dayes, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. Dr. Atkisson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Payne Memorial Methodist, corner Luckie and Hunnicutt streets, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. John's Methodist, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. H. I. Ellis, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Luke's Methodist church, Rev. Clayton Quillian, pastor, corner Berean avenue and Borne street. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. James's church, Rev. Thomas R. McCarty, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Asbury Methodist, corner Davis and Foundry streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Merritt's Avenue Methodist church, Rev. R. W. Bingham, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Wesley Chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. W. A. Parsons, pastor. Services at 7:30 p. m.

Trintiy Home Mission. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

East End Methodist church. Preaching every third Sunday by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Pierce, and every first Sunday by Rev. H. M. Newton.

"Oakland City." Preaching in the afternoon at 4 o'clock by the pastor.

Nellie Dodd Memorial, on Washington Heights, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Decatur street mission, 228 Decatur street. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday. Regular services every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 7:30 o'clock.

Methodist Protestant church, Mitchell's chapel, Rev. W. S. Costley, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta, on West Hunter car line, near Ashby street, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Epworth church, Edgewood, Rev. S. B. Ledbetter, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Peters Street Gospel Mission, located at 154 Peters street. Meeting every Sunday at 8 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Services every night in the week except Saturday.

Edgewood Methodist, Robert Toombs DuBose, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church, between Spring and Bartow Sts., A. F. Ellington, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Methodist church, Rev. H. W. Joiner, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Paul M. E. church, East Hunter street, Rev. H. L. Edmondson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and at 7:30 p. m.

Second Baptist church corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Third Baptist church, near corner Jones avenue and Marietta street, Lee G. Broughton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Central Baptist church, corner Walker and Stonewall streets, Rev. R. L. Motley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. Alex W. Bealer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, A. C. Waits, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East Avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Rev. N. B. O'Kelley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Glenn Street Baptist church, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Jackson street, Rev. J. W. Spinks, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Calvary Baptist church, corner Willow and Capitol avenue, Rev. C. N. Donaldson, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Baptist church, Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer, pastor. Preaching every Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

North Atlanta Baptist, corner Hemphill avenue and Emmet street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, on Kennedy street. Preaching at 11 o'clock second and fourth Sundays.

Berean Baptist church, J. S. Goodwin, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist mission, Glynn street, near South Boulevard.

North Avenue mission (Baptist), Rev. G. B. F. Stovall in charge. Preaching at 7 p. m.

Episcopal.

The Cathedral, the Rev. A. W. Knight, dean; holy communion 7:30 a. m., and on first and third Sundays, 11:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 4 p. m.; services daily at 7:30 and 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; litany, Wednesday and Friday 10:30 a. m.; daily Lenten service 12:10 a. m.

Saint Luke's church, Rev. W. H. Wotton, priest in charge. Holy communion 7:30 a. m., and on first Sunday at 11 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; Lenten services Monday, Tuesday, Friday, Saturday 7:30 a. m., 4 p. m; Wednesday 7:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.; Thursday, holy communion 7:30 a. m.; evening prayer 4 p. m.

Church of the Incarnation, Lee street, near Gordon avenue, West End, Rev. Wyllys Rede, D.D., rector. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Morning service and sermon 11 a. m. Evening service and sermon 4 p. m.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corput; the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge; M. C. Stoney, superintendent. Sunday school 4 p. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion second Sunday 11 a. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.; Lenten service Tuesday and Thursday 10 a. m., Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur. Holy communion third Sunday 11 a. m.; morning prayer 11 a. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.

Christ church, Hapeville; the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion fourth Sunday 11 a. m.; morning prayer 11 a. m.; Lenten service Monday, Wednesday and Friday 4:30 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, north Atlanta, Walter E. Jervey, superintendent. Sunday school 3:30 p. m.; evening prayer Monday 8 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, T. S. Coart, superintendent. Sunday school 3.30 p. m.; evening prayer first Sunday 4:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, East Point. Holy communion first Sunday 11 a. m.; morning prayer third Sunday 11 a. m.; evening prayer second, fourth and fifth Sunday, 3:30 p. m. Lenten service Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3:30 p. m.

St. Pauls church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, priest in charge. Holy communion 11:45 a. m. and 7:30 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree, Rev. Martin Post, temporary pastor. Services at 11 a. m.

Pleasant Hill Congregational Sunday school, corner Ponders avenue and Marietta street. Junior Christian Endeavor 2:30 p. m., led by Miss Bessie Denton. Sunday school 3 p. m., J. W. Kreeger, superintendent.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, Rev. Chalmers Fraser, pastor.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D. D., pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, opposite capitol, Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel. Services at 7:30 p. m. on Sundays and Tuesdays.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner Jackson and Chamberlain streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon avenue and Ashby street, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Wallace Presbyterian church, West Fair street, Rev. Julian S. Sibley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Barnett church, corner Hampton street and Bradley avenue, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Highland avenue Sabbath school, corner Randolph street and Highland avenue, Fritz Rauschenberg, superintendent. Services 3:30 p. m. Devotional exercises held at 4:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Presbyterian, Rev. R. O. Flinn, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., conducted by the pastor.

Hapeville Presbyterian church, Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D. D., pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Inman Park Presbyterian church, Rev. D. G. Armstrong, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Universalist.

Universalist church, 72½ North Broad street, W. H. McGlauflin, D.D., pastor. Meets regularly in Good Templars' hall. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Mission.

Central Union mission, interdenominational, Casino theater building, 60½ North Broad street. J. A. Jensen, superintendent. Services every night at 7:30 o'clock.

Christian Church.

First Christian church, 44 East Hunter street, C. P. Williamson, pastor; residence Bethany Home, 26 Larkin street. Meetings on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 7:30 p. m. and Monday at 7:30 p. m.

The open-door mission and boys' reformatory meets every Monday at 7:45 p. m. at 31 Hayden street.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near Forsyth, Rev. W. S. Vail, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Christian Science.

Sunday services held at rooms, 205 and 206 The Grand, at 10:45 a. m. Experience meeting Friday evening at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Spiritualism.

Society of Spiritual Science will hold its regular meeting Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Address and spirit messages by Mrs. Leo F. Prior; also every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock at hall over Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, corner Forsyth and Alabama streets.

Catholic.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m.; second mass, for children exclusively, followed by Sunday school, at 9 a. m. Last and high mass at 10:30 a. m. Vespers at 4 p. m. Week Days—First mass at 6:30 a. m. Second mass at 7 a. m.

SS. Peter and Paul, Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m. Second and high mass at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school immediately after the high mass. Vespers at 7:30 p. m. Week days—First mass at 6:30 a. m. Second mass at 7 a. m.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets, Rev. Erich Schwabe, pastor; residence, 129 South Pryor street. Services at 11 a. m.

First English Lutheran church—Services Sunday at the Y. M. C. A. hall at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst.

Spiritualist.

Church of Spiritual Unfoldment will hold their regular Sunday services at K. of P. hall, Kiser building, corner Pryor and East Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m. Lecture by Mrs. Mary Gebauer.

Fair Haven Church.

Gospel tent services, on Humphries, between Chapel and Peters streets, Rev. D. K. Knight, D.D., M.D., pastor; Rev. C. P. Perdue, superintendent. Sunrise prayer meeting. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 15 Marietta street. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Undenominational.

Marietta street mission, No. 191 Marietta street. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Temperance school 3 p. m. Gospel meetings 7:30 p. m. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

School of Ontology.

The Ontologists will meet this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 23½ Whitehall street, corner Alabama and Whitehall streets. All who desire to study philosophy as taught by the Bible, interpreted as a parable, are invited.

Colored.

Loyd Street M. E. church, corner of Loyd and Hunter streets, Rev. T. B. Adams, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Mount Olive Baptist church, Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Big Bethel A. M. E. church, Auburn avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. W. G. Alexander, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Friendship church, corner Mitchell and Haynes streets. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 and 7:30 p. m.

Mount Mitchell Street Colored Methodist Episcopal church, near corner West Mitchell and Tatnall streets, Rev. A. J. Cobb, A.B., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor.

St. Paul's A. M. E. church, near corner Humphries and Wells streets, William Flagg, Jr., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

The first Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street, Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. B. Matthews, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Shiloh A. M. E. church, near the corner of Thurmond and Haynes streets, Rev. P. G. Simmons, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Christian church, on Ashby street, near Gordon, A. E. Seddon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Sudden Death of A. H. Montgomery.

Thomson, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Mr. A. H. Montgomery, of this place, died very suddenly this evening. His death was caused by aneurism of the large artery near the heart. He was sitting in the window of Dr. Mathews's drug store talking with friends when he suddenly fell forward on the floor. Medical aid was had at once, but he only breathed a few times after being picked up. Mr. Montgomery was a successful farmer of this county, and moved to town last fall to educate his children. He was in his thirty-seventh year, and leaves a wife and three children.



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The Queen Resort of the Blue Ridge. Appointments and cuisine first-class. No mosquitoes. No malaria. Elevation 1,500 feet above the sea. A universe of scenic splendors, covering 5,000 square miles, affording a glimpse into 4 states and 22 counties of Md., Pa., Va. and W. Va. Routes via Washington and Baltimore, or via Bristol, Roanoke and Hagerstown. Accommodations for 500 guests. Season 1898 opens June 23. For information regarding rooms, rates, etc., address, until June 23, **J. P. SHANNON, Mgr.**, Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, Md. After June 23 **BLUE MOUNTAIN**, Washington county, Md.

Blue Mountain House Booklets can be obtained in Atlanta at the Phillips & Crew Co., Elkin-Watson Drug Co., Bratton's Pharmacy, Butterick Publishing Co., M. R. Avary, Druggist; Godsmith's Pharmacy, Southern Railway's office and Constitution office.
wed sun 2w—sun 6w

MUSE'S NEWS.

VOL. IV. ATLANTA, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1898. NO. 165

We Are.....
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APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
Successfully prescribed by the highest Medical Specialists. Price $1.00 for 24 capsules. Sold by all Druggists, or Post free. P. O. Box 2082, N. Y.

ARP ON TENNESSEE

Philosopher Finds Thrifty Neighbors Across the Line.

HE SEES SOME FINE MULES

The Bartow Writer Discusses War, Politics and Good Lands of Volunteer State.

Tennessee is for peace, but it is better prepared for war than any southern state. I have recently traveled over the southern portion and was profoundly impressed with its resources There is a branch railroad running from Deherd to Winchester and from there curving around in a southwesterly course to Fayetteville and thence to Petersburg and Lewisburg and Columbia. Governor Taylor was on the train and told me that this was the garden spot and along this road were the best farms and the best farmers in Tennessee. I never saw such beautiful fields of wheat in my life and the average yield is said to be twenty-five bushels to the acre. Well, of course, a war will want wheat. Then this is a fine stock country and the war will want mules and cattle. Their cattle are of the large Durham breed, so large that some of them bring from $60 to $70 apiece and are always in demand. The farmer under whose hospitable roof I stayed while in Petersburg had 120 brood mares, and raised mules by the score. He ships large numbers of Durham cattle and has a side show of fine hogs and sheep and turkeys, ducks, chickens and geese. Everything he raises is first quality. He paid $15 for one turkey gobbler. He is shipping and selling something almost every day. He raises large crops of wheat and oats and corn, and yet finds time to work for his church and the parsonage and the public school. At home he helps his good wife to nurse the baby and to look after the children and does everything quietly and pleasantly. That is what I like. It does not take me long to diagnose a family and to tell who is the boss, but I dident see any boss about these premises, nor any badly behaved children. If Mr. Edmiston is a fair sample of the citizens around Petersburg, no wonder it is a prosperous town. I was told that not long ago there was one shipment of eight hundred geese to Chicago and that the annual shipment of fowls from that point exceeded $100,000. Just think of it! Petersburg is known abroad as the central point of a fine stock country, and their annual fairs are attended by stock men from far and near.

But it is a small town—is not even a county seat. It is the character of the people that makes it what it is. Good land and good farmers will make any place prosper. The merchants have department stores and pay a little higher for produce and fowls and eggs than is paid elsewhere. There is a large and successful creamery here and two large sawmills and the largest stock logs I ever saw, many of them measuring five feet in diameter. These are chiefly poplar and white oak and the trees grow on the hill sides clear up to the ridges. The stocks are rolled down to the pike road in the valley, and from there are easily hauled to the mills. Oh, those delightful turnpikes. They are all over this country and have doubled and trebled the value of the land. You can't buy these farming lands for less than $50 an acre, and much of it brings $100. I saw a large field in wheat that recently sold for $100 per acre at public sale. Why should it not? Every acre will turn out twenty-five bushels of wheat, and that is worth now for July delivery $22. One man sold his crop last week for 90 cents a bushel. He didn't believe the war would last until harvest or he wouldent have done it.

I never realized the value of pike roads until this visit. Forty bushels of wheat is a big wagon load in our country and it takes a good team to haul it to town. But they can haul from sixty to eighty on a pike and with less strain on the team. Saturday night found me at Lewisburg, and to my surprise I learned there was no train on Sunday nor until Monday eve, and then I would have to stay at Deberd three hours and at Chattanooga four hours and reach home Tuesday morning.

I was distressed, for I left a dear little grandchild sick, and so I dared to travel on the Sabbath day. Wartrace was thirty miles away, and the Nashville train going east would pass there at 11 o'clock. The livery man very quietly told me that if I would be ready at half-past 5 o'clock he would put me there by half-past 10. He did it, and I never had a more delightful ride. The good horse never broke his long, sweeping trot, except at the toll gates, where I paid 10 cents, and there were five of them on the route. The morning air was bracing, the buggy springs were easy, the cushions soft and elastic and the driver companionable. He took me for a preacher, which is proof that I talked good Sunday talk.

At Shelbyville we changed horses, and the last nine miles were driven in exactly one hour. That last horse was a wildcat, and for a mile or two my tranquillity was disturbed. He dident want to leave the stable. He reared and pranced and backed his ears and backed the buggy down the little hill and cut it around, but the driver knew him and talked kindly to him and let him turn round and go the other way. Finally he gave a snort and waked up to business, and we drove around a square and got in the right road again. He leaped the railroad with proud disdain, and the driver let him have his own way, speaking gently all the time. I never rode after a horse like that one. As we neared the toll gate the driver cried out, "Raise the pole, raise the pole!" He was afraid he would jump it, or try to, if we stopped to pay the toll. I thought of John Gilpin's race.

"Away went Gilpin, and away."

Well I felt alarmed, of course, but somehow I felt proud and heroic. Everything turned out for us, for some of the people were going to their country churches.

At Wartrace I boarded the train and surprised my family with my presence that same evening at 6 o'clock.

And I skipped Decherd! My friends, were any of you ever at Decherd in the night time? Away back in '60 I was invited by Artemus Ward to come to Macon and hear him lecture. He had just returned from Utah, where he had been lecturing to the Mormons, who had many wives, and his card of invitation I have yet, and it says: "Admit the bearer and one wife." So I went to Macon and heard him. He had missed his appointment by reason of the train breaking down at a little town in Alabama called Pollard. He looked at his audience, and in a voice of sadness told them of his misfortune and how he had to stay at Pollard for twenty-four hours. Then he almost cried as he asked: "My friends, were any of you ever in Pollard? I hope not, and that you never will be. Rather than live in Pollard I would live in—I would live—in vain."

I thought of that the other night. It was 3:30 o'clock when I was aroused by the porter's cry of Decherd—all out for Decherd. Soon I was on the platform and waited for somebody to say "Hotel, sir." The train sped away and I looked in vain for somebody who wanted to see me. The telegraph operator was clicking his machine in a room and his light shone dimly through a hole in the wall. I saw a colored man near the door and asked for a hotel. "One right 'round de corner," said he. "Walk down de platform and you see de light." It was dark and had been raining. I saw the light dimly burning and waded through some black Tennessee mud to get to it. Anybody could have knocked me in the head or have robbed me without resistance. When I got to the piazza I missed counting the number of steps and fell upon the floor. I had rather fall up any time than to fall down, especially in the night. I tried the door and found it locked. Well, I tried for ten minutes to arouse somebody, but I tried in vain, and sadly returned to the little depot with my shoes more wetter and more muddier. The colored gentleman was still there. Said I: "My friend, I couldn't wake up anybody over there." "I was afeered you couldn't," said he; "Uncle Bill is gittin' powerful old (That's me, thought I.) and he ain't very liable in de night time." That's me, too, thought I. So I took a back seat in the cold, cheerless waiting room and remained there and ruminated until sunrise, when a train came up and took me to Winchester, which is only three miles away, and is the county seat. It is a pretty town and quite an educational center. Breakfast was ready and was inviting, and in a little while I felt like another man, and said to myself, "All's well that ends well." But, oh, those two long, dreary hours at Decherd, and it looks like a pleasant little hamlet, but it sadly needs some accommodations for wayfaring and aged travelers. There were some dying embers in the stove, but there were no chairs, and I couldn't warm my feet from the seats that were fastened to the wall. My legs were not long enough. But, as General Lee said at Gettysburg, "It's all my fault"—all my fault for taking a train that put me there in the night.

But Tennessee is a great state. Her people know how to farm, and with good roads and a scarcity of cotton are forging ahead and ready for war. BILL ARP.

Wiser Than Her Maker.

From The New York Tribune.

There is an attractive young woman of five years who is being instructed by her parents in the idea of the Deity; that her youthful mind has not as yet grasped the intricate problem in its entirety may be gleaned from the following incidents:

In pursuance of her intentions, her mother requires her daily to thank God at least once for something He has permitted her to do during the previous twenty-four hours and to report to her mother what it is for which thanks have been rendered.

To the amusement and chagrin of her mother Alice announced the other day that the latest thanks due the Creator of her being was for two lumps of sugar which she had been permitted to steal.

"But, Alice," remonstrated her mother, "God would not like you to thank Him for a bad thing like that; God wants to be thanked for good things."

"Well," said Alice, "if God did not want to be thanked for letting me steal the sugar, what did He put it in my head for?"

One day last summer while on a visit to her grandmother in the country a thunderstorm occurred, and Alice, looking out of the window, noticed the beautiful rainbow that betokened its approaching end.

"Grandma," said Alice, "the rainbow is the bridge, isn't it, which God built for the sick people to walk over to heaven on?"

"Yes, Alice," answered her grandmother.

"Don't you think, grandma," Alice went on, "that it would be better if the end of the rainbow came right into the sick person's room, 'cause then they could walk right out of the window and wouldn't have to go downstairs and out of doors to get to the end of the rainbow?"

A much interested grandmother again assented, and Alice triumphantly went on, "I thought that all out myself, and you think it's better than the other way, don't you?"

This time the affirmation was reluctant, as grandma was growing suspicious.

"Then," concluded Alice, with decision, "if that's better than the old way, and I thought it all out myself, I must be wiser than God."

Buffalo Bill's Grudge.

From The New York Sun.

"If war does come between the United States and Spain the women of Spain will do just as the women of our own country," said W. F. Cody. "As poor as they are the women and children, as well as the men, will give their last cent to their country and you can bet your boots and socks, too, that the Spaniards aren't afraid of us. I admire their grit, if I have got a personal grudge against them. The bull fighters tried to kill me once. I was in Barcelona with my show. One evening after the performance I got into my carriage and drove to the various newspaper offices and had this postscript added to my advertisement: 'I will wager any amount that the people in my show can lasso and ride any bull in Spain.' I didn't think it necessary to tell my interpreter that I had done this and I went home and went to bed. I was stopping at the House of Four Nations and it was built in a square and had a large, beautiful court in the center. Very early the next morning my interpreter and agent came rushing into my room, crying:

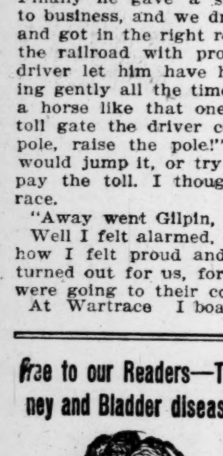
"'Get up! Get up! Dress at once. They are going to kill you.'

"'Who?' I asked.

"'The bull fighters,' they answered, breathlessly. 'Peep into the court below at the maddened mob.'

"I did, and by jiminy, it was a sight! The court was jammed with men as mad as so many mad bulls, and they were flying here and there and everywhere, threatening to tear me limb from limb. I dressed leisurely and put a Colt's revolver in my hip pocket—just to keep me company, you know—and then I went down stairs. I got the interpreter to ask them what they meant. Their spokesman demanded to know why I had put such an insult to them in the paper, and at that every matador of 'em brandished a morning paper. I told them that I had merely made that wager and was ready to stick to it. They then asked me how much I would wager. Now, the people of Spain are distressingly poor, so I offered to bet 200,000 pesetas, for I knew they could not cover it. This crazed them, and they tried to get at me. In the meantime my agent had gone for the American consul and police officers to protect me and quell the riot, and I saw I had to talk for time. I began to drop, offering 175,000 pesetas, and I had got down to 50,000 and was losing wind when the consul and officials arrived. The consul saw that there was blood on the face of the moon, and he and the police advised me to withdraw my challenge. The bull fighters told them that I had attempted to ruin the national sport and had grossly insulted them; that they had to make the people believe that these bulls were very fierce and that no one in the world could capture and ride them but themselves or else the sport would die an ignominous death, so I withdrew my wager. But I had to have police protection during the rest of my stay in Spain, which was quite long enough for me to sink $125,000. Excuse me from Spain and Spaniards, but I must say that the men, women and children have grit."—New York Sun.

Free to our Readers—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder diseases, Rheumatism, etc.



Mrs. L. D. Fegely, Lancaster, Ill.

DISORDERS of the Kidneys and Bladder cause BRIGHT'S DISEASE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, PAIN IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISORDERS, DROPSY, etc. For these diseases a POSITIVE SPECIFIC CURE is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KAVA-KAVA SHRUB, called by botanists, the *piper methysticum*, from the Ganges river, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the kidneys and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the diseased conditions.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., testifies in the *Christian Advocate*, that it completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing. Many ladies, including Mrs. L. D. Fegely, Lancaster, Ills., and Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa., testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

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HOW TO ACT IN TIME OF WAR

We Sometimes Get Paid for Doing Good, Even When We Least Expect It.

For The Constitution.

Now that a war seems certain, the best thing is to find all the comfort that we can out of what is before us.

The English people are the highest type of civilization and they set the example of going to war for the smallest things imaginable. England is the most solid and prosperous government that we know of and England would care no more for the complications with Spain than we would care for going to a circus. Such a war as is promised would not cause a ripple in the great city of London. Nothing would grow excited nor inflated. Provisions would remain the same price, money would be just as good and the people would go about their business just as usual. Our great country ought certainly to be as able as any to stand a war, and with this in mind we should proceed to be cheerful, whether we want to be or not.

It is the first time in our lives that Brown and I have come to an agreement to be cheerful always—everywhere and under all circumstances. We have been a great comfort to each other ever since we came to this agreement. If we go to a funeral we go a smiling, come away in high glee and laugh to almost kill ourselves when folks call us old fools for giggling so much. We have but one tone now and that is a cheerful tone—we grin at everything and sing but one song—

"Just let the wide world wag as it will,
We'll be gay and happy still,
Gay and happy, gay and happy,
We'll be gay and happy still."

Experience has taught us that man cannot judge as to what he should grieve about or of what he should be joyful over. The very thing that we take for the worst thing that could have happened turns out to be a good thing, while matters over which we rejoice turn out for the worst. There is much in taking the cheerful side of things. It is most unpleasant to be looked upon as gloomy old cranks and all the world is better from a laugh. Brown just seated himself to write a verse, but it was not cheerful enough and I stopped him. He would have "front" in it, and that world has so many horrors that I refused to allow him to proceed. He had got this off before I stopped him:

"What news from the 'front?' Why all this commotion?
Has a battle been fought on the land or on ocean?
Have many been slain and who should it be—
Pray tell me if any were dear unto me?"

I halted him here and called him down to our agreement, which I think every reader should be immensely proud of and deal with me accordingly.

I call to mind an incident which will impress the people going into the war that it is much the best to do kindly acts always and none of us can tell just what turn matters are to take and redound either to our glory or to our discomfort. We took a spell of riding on the electric car, and away out on one of the lines, where briars are thick and the place most lonely, our car suddenly came to a standstill. Before we had time to wonder much as to what the matter was, our motorman had grabbed a bucket filled with oats and bran and was running to put it down at the head of a poor old horse that had been turned out to die, and that had arrived at such condition as he could no longer stand upon his feet or nibble the grass about him.

This was a kind act in the motorman and the passengers began to discuss him. Some thought that the old horse might have been an old street car horse and that the motorman felt tender for him on account of old associations. Some thought one thing and some another, but all thought that the motorman had performed a worthy act and every passenger wanted to learn his name.

"Thomas Hood" was the name that the conductor gave upon being asked.

"Thomas Hood! Thomas Hood!" mused a dignified old gentleman, as the name was sounded.

I saw the old gentleman's eye follow the motorman's return to his post, and as he stepped upon the platform the old gentleman arose and advanced toward him with extended hand, and I never saw a meeting where eyes looked kindlier into eyes, as both were convinced that they knew each other.

I will have to take you away back into the sixties to explain this meeting. This motorman—Thomas Hood—was a small boy in 1864. He had seen his home stripped of everything by foraging parties of the armies. Every horse had long since been taken to pull the army wagons or supply the cavalry, and the cattle, the hogs, the chickens—everything—had been taken to feed the soldiers. There was only one thing left at the home of Thomas. A pet calf that he had taken charge of and kept out of the clutches of the foragers was all that was left to a once prosperous plantation. Thomas had saved this yearling by extraordinary alertness, and had become attached to him more than the young people of today would ever understand. When Thomas would hear that soldiers were in the settlement, or when he heard the warning cry then so common: "Soldiers are coming!" he would scoot over the fields and into hidden places with his calf and there remain till danger was over.

Many and many a time Thomas had escaped with his calf, but at last he was not fleet enough, and there comes our story. Thomas was pushing with all his might to get his yearling over the hill and out of sight, but the yankee foragers saw him and yelled that dreaded word—

"Halt!"

Thomas heard the command, but he did not heed it. He rapped the calf to make it go faster and pushed with all his little might. Quicker than it has taken to tell it a yankee soldier raised his gun and at the flash the yearling fell dead. This settled everything with the boy. His pet was dead and he made no further effort to get away, but stood and sadly gazed upon the scene. It only took a moment for the soldiers to gallop to where Thomas was standing, and among them was the above old gentleman—he was not so old then. This man looked upon the boy and then upon the calf. He saw the sorrow that they had wrought and he grew sorry himself. He held a short whisper with his comrades and then, turning to the boy, offered him pay for his yearling. It was not money the boy was after—he would receive nothing, but hurried away with a kindly feeling for the man who had shown such a spirit.

Thomas returned to his home and the soldiers passed over the hill, but, as the fortunes of war would have it, a company of confederates rushed out from a skirt of woods and a fight ensued. The yankees were routed and left their dead and wounded upon the ground. Among the wounded was the old gentleman of the story. It now came the boy's turn to show a kindness, and I think he did it well; judging from the friendly meeting upon the car.

I have heard that this old gentleman is a very rich northerner, and that Thomas Hood will no longer lead the hard life of a motorman. In appreciation of the kind treatment he received at the hands of the boy, the old gentleman has put Thomas in circumstances above the life he was leading.

Brown smiles and I smile as we contemplate the feelings of this poor motorman at being made rich, and all coming about by having performed an act of kindness and humanity.

Let us all laugh and keep a-laughing, war or no war.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

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STORYETTES.

From The Chicago News.

When Queen Victoria paid her visit to the Emperor Napoleon III, forty-three years ago, Baltard asked Baron Haussmann to present him to the British queen. The baron promised to do so if Baltard would shave off his beard, pretending that Victoria had a great prejudice against whiskered faces. Baltard had a beautiful beard, but he made the sacrifice. He appeared at the fete clean-shaven and took up his place near the prefect, who, however, paid no attention to him, despite Baltard's frantic attempts to attract his attention. At last the ceremony of presentation came to an end, and Baltard had not kissed the queen's hand. Haussmann, instead of taking notice of his gesticulation, had deliberately loked the other way, and, finally, when the queen moved away, asked Baltard, haughtily, "what he meant by it?" "What I meant by it!" was the irate reply; "you promised to present me to the queen." "Who are you?" "I am Baltard." "I am sorry," said Haussmann, "but, my dear fellow, I did not recognize you; you look like a scarecrow." Baltard never forgave him.

The little Brooklyn boy who offered his entire fortune of 48 cents to President McKinley to buy a warship to replace the Maine had a predecessor in the war of 1812. He is known to history simply as "Billy," and was only nine years old. He was the only son of a widow, and the crew of Captain Decatur's frigate United States had adopted him. When the Macedonian hove in sight the little fellow stepped up to Commodore Decatur: "And may it please you, captain," he said, "I wish my name might be put down on the roll." "And what for, my lad?" inquired the commander. "So that I can draw a share of the prize money, sir," answered he. Pleased with the spirit of the little hero, his name was ordered on the list. After the prize was taken, Decatur called up the little sailor boy. "Well, Bill," said he, "we have taken her, and your share of the prize, if we get her safe in, will be about $200. What will you do with it?" "I'll send one-half of it to my mother, sir, and the other half shall send me to school." Delighted with the spirit of the lad, the commodore took him under his immediate protection and obtained for him the berth of a midshipman.

Franklin Pierce's Ring.

From The New York Evening Sun.

The ring treasured by the descendants of Franklin Pierce, president of the United States, is interesting for several reasons. For one thing, it weighs nearly a pound.

It was presented to him by his friends in California and has no equal in the world. It is of gold dug from a California mine, the circular portion is cut into squares, which stand at right angles to each other, and each is embellished with an odd design, the entire group representing a pictorial history of California.

There is a grizzly bear in a menacing attitude, a deer bounding down a slope, an enraged snake, a soaring eagle and a salmon. Upon another square is an Indian with bow and arrow and a native mountaineer or horseback throwing his lasso. Next peeps out a California tent and a miner at work with his pick. These designs are surmounted by two American flags, with the poles crossed and groups of stars in the angles. The part of the ring reserved for the seal is covered by a deeply carved plate of gold, with California's arms, surmounted by the flag and inscribed "Frank Pierce" in old Roman characters.

This lid opens with a hinge and shows beneath a square box divided by bars of gold into nine separate compartments, each containing a pure specimen of the varieties of ore found in the state.

The inscription within reads: "Presented to Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth president of the United States." The ring is valued at $2,000.

Some Newspaper Waifs.

Chemnitz manufacturers are receiving larger orders than usual from this side of the ocean, especially from South America.

The region about the eDad sea is one of the hottest places on the globe, and the sea is said to lose 1,000,000 tons of water a day by evaporation.

The cultivation of flax in the state of Morelos, Mexico, is said to have passed the experimental stage and to promise substantial results in a commercial sense.

A Berlin firm has found a new clarifier of beer, namely, glass, to be used as a substitute for wood shavings, which are difficult to clean, and which affect the flavor of the beer.

It is announced that a company at Frankfort-on-the-Main has been formed to manufacture aluminum type, these being lighter, cheaper and better, it is claimed, than the present style.

As a betrothal feast in Russia the bride-elect cuts off a long tress of hair and gies it to her betrothed, who in turn presents her with bread and salt, an almond cake and a silver ring set with turquoise.

The director of the agricultural school at Neisse, Germany, reports that the best way of preserving eggs is to keep them in soluble glass, and the next best method is to coat them with vaseline and keep them in lime water.

Among the curious inhabitants of Australia are a species of termites called the "meridian ants," because they invariably construct their long, narrow mounds so that the principal axis of the dwelling runs exactly north and south.

"Music Hath Charms."

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Never heerd how Dandy Dick got away with ole Bonanzey's gal? That's funny. I s'posed everybody knowed all 'bout that. It kim off 'bout ten years ago and the people up there tell it to each other yet.

"Dick owns a railroad now, but in them days he was a harum-scarum youngster and carried more sand that I ever see done up in a little package afore or since. There war nothin' that skeered him, an' he was the only feller in the whole gulch that dared ter sport store clothes, a b'iled shirt and plug hat. Ole Bonanzey's daughter kim up to visit her dad, and her and Dick took a shine ter one 'nother. It was jist a case of Cupid a-shootin' on sight. Dick goes like the man he was and asked the old man fur the gal. He swore like a claim jumper, called Dick everything up to a dude monkey, and told him there'd be a fun'ral 'stead of a weddin' if the thing didn't stop right wher' it was. Dick give Mr. Bonanzey fair warnin' and throwed the ole man into a spasm by callin' him dad.

"Next day the gal was locked into a room at the hotel while her dad was hustlin' things so as to leave. 'Bout 11 o'clock the long-haired giant what we called Perfesser clicked 'long the hall in his high heel boots, set down to the jingly ole planny in the parlor and begin knockin' the stuffin' outn out of it. He filled the whole house and it sounded likt the breakin' up of a brass ban'. I never heerd such a racket outside Indian fight, and everybody rushed in and fur fifteen minutes old Bonanzey stood laughin' at Perfesser's antics. Then the musicianer stopped an' fingered his guns as he said he guessed they must be gone by that time. And they was. Two years later the old man was borrowin' money of Dick."

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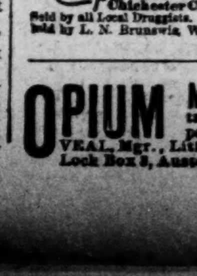
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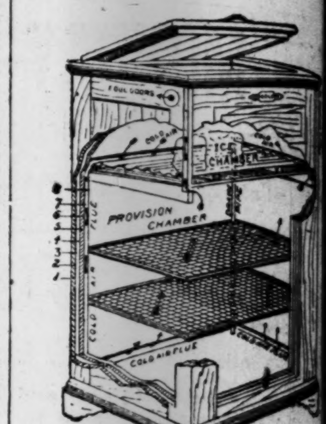
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Cemeteries with Coffins To Rent—Indians, and How They Sell Human Heads.

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Guayaquil, Ecuador, April 1.—(Special Correspondence.)—Though the equator cuts Ecuador, the bulk of its people have as fine a climate as those of any part of the globe. They are sky dwellers. Nine-tenths of them live among the clouds. There are dozens of towns here which are twice as high as Denver and there are cattle ranches in the Andes at an altitude of 12,000 feet. On about the latitude of the Congo, Quito has a more temperate climate than that of Washington city. Here at Guayaquil the climate is that of the tropics; in some of the Andean valleys it is like an Ohio June all the year around, and on many of the peaks the snow never melts.

The Highest Capital City.

Quito is the highest capital city on earth. It is situated on the roof of the world. It is more than half a mile higher up in the air than the City of Mexico and more than a thousand feet higher than the Mount of St. Bernard, in the Alps, which is the highest point in Europe where men live all the year round. Quito is, I am told, going backward. It is represented as having about 80,000 people. It is a question whether or not it has 50,000, and it had its greatest number over 350 years ago, before the country was discovered by the Spaniards. Then it had several hundred thousand people, who had a better civilization, on the average, than the masses of Ecuador have today. There was a town on the site of Quito according to tradition, a hundred years before Christ was born, and it is known that a city existed there in 1000 A. D. Atahualpa, the Inca monarch who was conquered and murdered by Pizarro, had a palace at Quito, the roof of which, it is said, was covered with pure gold, and of the treasures which were hidden by the Indians at this time it is believed that vast quantities were buried in Ecuador.

Owing to the rainy season I have not been able to make my way to the Ecuadorian capital. The route is flooded and the mails are now fifteen days in coming a distance of less than 300 miles. The city lies over the Andes in a valley between two ranges, and you ride on mules about the precipitious slopes of these great mountains to reach it. In good weather the trip may be made in eight days; now the mules must wade through the mud up to their bellies, and in descending some of the declivities they sit down and slide. There are here, however, many people who have lived in Quito, and my information concerning the city will give you an idea of the place as it is today. Quito is about a mile square. It would just cover four 80-acre farms. The streets are laid out at right angles, but are very narrow and are such that the man who introduced the first carriage into the town had to get a permit to do so. Just back of the city is the active volcano, Mount Pichincha, and all about it on the sides of the valley, walling it in, as it were, are some of the highest peaks of the Andes. Mount Pichincha is snow-capped and its peak is so near Quito that the ice used for making the ice cream of the city comes from there. Mount Pichincha has a crater half a mile deep and a mile wide at the bottom. It is a mile higher up in the air than Mount Aetna and its fires are such that it has been said that Vesuvius would be a portable furnace beside it. The top of this mountain can be reached by horses in a five hours' ride from Quito. Standing on the slope of Mount Pichincha, Quito lies in the valley below you. It is a city of white adobe one-story houses, covered with red tiles. The houses look low and squatty and you see among them a large number of convents, monasteries and churches. Fully one-fourth of the town is taken up with such establishments and there as many priests and nuns to the square as you will find in the city of Rome. Quito has always been a great supporter of Rome, and its contributions to the Catholic church have been so many that it has been called "the little mother of the pope."

The Government of Ecuador.

Until lately the government of Ecuador has been largely a union of church and state and today the priests have great influence. Catholicism is the only religion of the country, and by Catholicism I do not mean the general religion of Archbishops Ireland and Gibbons, but the Spanish Catholicism, which is as bad almost as that of the days of the inquisition and of the middle ages. Ecuador is, you know, nominally a republic, but voters must belong to the church and must be able to read and write. Not more than one-tenth of the people can do the latter, so the educated whites practically control the elections—I should rather say that the officials control them and that there is no such thing as a fair election in Ecuador. The land is one of revolutions. The present president, Don Alfaro, has been a revolutionist all his life and has at last come into power. He has had a number of narrow escapes, some of which Captain Sylvester, the commander of one of the little Ecuadorian men-of-war, has described to me.

At one time when Power was with Alfaro his boat was captured by the enemy and Alfaro escaped by swimming to the shore on a barrel, and at another time he lived for weeks in the wilds of Ecuador and Colombia, hunted by the state troops. President Alfaro has limited somewhat the power of the priests, although I am told that he is afraid of them. He is progressive in his views and he is very desirous that foreign capital should come to Ecuador and develop it. The president lives at Quito. He has a salary of 24,000 sucres, or about $12,000 a year, and his term of office is for four years. He has a cabinet, one of the ministers of which represents the church. In addition to the president the government consists of a congress, a system of courts and of governors of the various provinces, who are appointed by the president and may be removed by him.

Taxes and the Salt Revenues.

Ecuador has a very small national debt and its direct taxes are low. Much of the government income is derived from the tariff on imports, which covers almost everything, and also from the tax on salt. Salt is a government monopoly here. Every city has its government salt warehouse, where the merchants or private consumers must come to buy and where they pay several times as much for a very poor article as they would if salt were free. I visited such a warehouse at the town of Bodegas the other day. There were hundreds of tons of dirty salt banked up in large barn-like rooms, and I saw some being weighed out to purchasers on a pair of American scales. It costs the government, I am told, about 60 cents a hundredweight to make it, and its price at the warehouse is almost 2 cents a pound. The revenue from this source amounts to about $200,000 a year.

Ecuador's Schools and Cemeteries.

Ecuador has now a public school system, but only about one-tenth of the people, as I have said, can read and write. There are in the country in the neighborhood of 1,000 primary schools and also a number of those of higher grades. The children in these schools all study out loud, and the din is as great as that of the schools of China. Quito has a university, largely managed by Jesuits, and there is also a college at the city of Cuenca. Here at Guayaquil there are two newspapers, both of which get short cable dispatches. The papers are cried by newsboys on the streets. They are printed on old American presses from type made in the United States, although their paper and ink come, I am told, from Germany. Among the other institutions of Ecuador are a hospital here and a hospital, a lunatic and a leper asylum at Quito. The cemetery at Quito is on the pigeon-hole system. You rent a box in the wall for your coffin, and it stays there as long as your relatives or friends pay the rent. When they pay stops the authorities pull out the coffin and dump the remains into a great cistern at adjoining the cemetery. A similar custom prevails in the cemetery of the city of Guanahuato, in Mexico, where the bones of the delinquent dead are shoveled away into a great vault, where they lie piled up like so much corn in a granary.

They Trade in Human Heads.

The bulk of the population of Ecuador is made up of Indians. There are 150,000 Indians in the republic who have never been subdued, and some of the savages upon the Napo river, which flows through the eastern part of Ecuador into the Maronon, are less known than the people of interior Africa. Some of these tribes shoot their enemies with poisoned arrows, using blow guns made of reeds. They send the arrows at you with great force, and a scratch from one of them is sure death. It is in this same region that dried heads of human beings are cured for sale. As I write these words a human head, cut off just below the chin, lies on the table before me. Whether it is that of a man or a woman I do not know, but its hair is as long, as black and as silky as the hair of any brunette belle who reads this letter. When I photographed it a few minutes ago, holding it in my hand before the camera, the black strands hung down almost a yard below my first, and the hair was so thick that I could hardly grasp it all. The head is one of the famous dried heads of the Ecuadorian Indians who live on the eastern slope of the Andes. They have for ages adopted this method of pickling or curing the heads of their enemies, and I have been told that such a demand has existed among the foreigners for the heads as curiosities that within recent years the Indians have been killing their friends and relatives as well in order to supply it. The Ecuadorian government has recently passed a law making it a crime to buy or sell such heads, and the severest penalties are imposed on those who engage in the traffic. Still, I am offered this head for $100 in gold, and I could buy several more at the same price. I don't think I shall take it. It is, however, a wonderful thing. All of the bones have in some way been taken out of it, and the flesh, skin and hair of the head only left. In parting the hair at the back I see stitches, and it is evident that the skin was cut open here to get out the skull. The remainder of the skin is as perfect as it was in life, only the whole head is so shrunken that it is not much larger than a baseball. Its color is perfectly black. The eyes are closed, the forehead, over which the dark hair hangs, is low, and the nose is almost that of a negro in shape. The lips, which were once full, sensuous and voluptuous, are sewed together with long cotton strands, which hang down like a macreme fringe, and the chin has a pronounced dimple in it, which, I doubt not, once smiled at its sweetheart and friends. Whether its owner was killed by treachery or in battle no one knows.

How the Heads Are Cured.

The method of curing the heads is also a mystery. It is said that a red-whiskered German came out to Ecuador some years ago determined to learn the process. He went to Quito and then made his way eastward to the Indian country. Since then he has never been seen, but it is said that about three months after his disappearance a head beautifully cured was brought in for sale. It was of a lighter complexion than the one on my table and the features were German in cast, while on the chin was a beard of the same brick dust hue as that of the German explorer. From native sources I learn that the Indians cure the heads after they have removed the bones by filling them with hot pebbles and passing them from hand to hand, pressing them so carefully inward that in shrinking they do not lose their shape. After this they are baked in the sand and so treated that they will last for ages. The skin of the neck of the head is about one-sixth of an inch thick. Its pretty ears are about the size of a silver quarter, and as I push back its hair and look at its closed eyes I almost fear that it will open them and glare at me.

The Indians of Ecuador.

The most of the Indians of Ecuador are semi-civilized. We have, it is estimated, about 280,000 Indians in the United States. Ecuador has 870,000 Indians in a total population of 1,250,000, the remainder of the inhabitants being made up of 100,000 whites and about 300,000 people of mixed races or crossed of the whites and negroes with the Indians. The whites are the ruling class. They are the government, the wealth, the brains, the Ecuador that we know in business and in trade. The Indians are the working population. They are thriftless and seem to have little spirit or ambition. Their highest idea of pleasure is plenty of liquor, and the "Ecuadorian smile" is as common as the drink of America. They live like dogs and work almost from birth to death. They till the soil, carry the freight on their backs up and down the mountains, and are, in fact, often treated more like cattle than the animals themselves. They submit to the whites and are accustomed to being advised by them. Only the fewest of these Indians can read or write, and very few accumulate property. I don't think the native Ecuadorians will ever be a large consuming class. Their wants are few. A suit or two of cotton clothes, a little rice and meat, and a cane hut in the lowlands or one of adobe brick in the mountains suffice for them. It does not cost much more, I am told, to raise a child to maturity among the Ecuadorian Indians than it does on the banks of the Ganges or Nile. These civilized Indians are the descendants of those who were here when the Spaniards conquered the country. They were even then the slaves or subjects of the Incas, and they seem to be one of those races which, like fellaheen of Egypt, are ever destined to be subject to and work for a stronger race. These Indians are, with few exceptions, Catholics. They are ruled by the priests, and a large part of their earnings goes to the church. It was only lately that Protestant missionaries have been permitted to come into Ecuador, and the few here now are having a hard time. I met here at Guayaquil an earnest young fellow from Denver, who has recently come out to do missionary work. He tells me the field is a great one, but that his reception by the people is far from cordial, and that he has been warned not to go to certain places to preach, or his life would be in danger.

Our Trade with Ecuador.

I have spent some time in looking up the chances here for American trade. There are practically no statistics and it is hard to get at just what the trade of the country amounts to. It probably ranges somewhere between ten and fifteen million dollars a year, the imports being less than the exports. The bulk of the imports comes from Europe and the articles we send here are those which we can make more cheaply and of a better quality than the Europeans. This is especially the case with hardware. The American hardware has, I find, a better standing wherever I have been than any other. The axes and knives made at Hartford, Conn., are celebrated here and the Germans and other Europeans are imitating them almost to the trademarks. They make a much poorer and cheaper article and sell chiefly by their fraudulent imitation. The American firearms command the highest prices, and they are also imitated. Smith & Wesson revolvers, for instance, have been copied by the Spaniards and labeled in large letters. Smith & Wesson cartridges are to be used with this revolver. When the South American customer who cannot read English is shown the revolver he is told that it is a Smith & Wesson and the above words are shown him. He buys the gun, to find it useless, or that it bursts after a few shots. The genuine American revolvers, 38-caliber, sell for $36 in silver, while the imitation Spanish made revolvers sell for $14. The most of the cottons used in Ecuador come from Great Britain. About $1,000,000 worth of English cottons are consumed here every year, while we do not sell $50,000 worth. If our cotton factors would study the market and make the goods these people want they could easily get this trade, for our cottons are better than the English. There are practically no iron manufactories in Ecuador, and all iron work and hardware must be imported. There are a few water mills near Quito which weave cotton, linen and woolen goods and also a silk hat factory, for the Quito swells all wear plug hats and black kid gloves.

Here at Guayaquil there a number of chocolate factories, which grind up the cocoa beans and make them into the chocolate of commerce. As to lumber, I doubt if there is a modern saw mill or planing establishment in the country. Such boards as I have seen made have been sawed out by hand from the logs, one man standing on top of the log and pulling the saw, while another below furnishes the force for the downward strokes. The most of the lumber used on the coast and on the river is brought here from Oregon and Puget sound and it often sells as high as 10 cents a foot. Georgia pine is brought around Cape Horn, a distance, I judge, of about 8,000 miles. All imported lumber pays a duty of about a cent for every eight pounds, and in addition to this, one of 30 per cent ad valorem. Our chief exports to Ecuador are lumber, lard, kerosene, flour and barbed wire for fencing. The great disadvantage that the United States has in competing with Europe is in the high freight rates and in the fact that the Americans do not drum up their trade by means of commercial travelers, as the Europeans do. France or England can send goods to the ports of Ecuador for 25 shillings, or about $6.25 a ton. The freight rate from New York around the Horn is 27½ cents a cubic foot, or nearly $12 in gold per ton, while the rates by the Isthmus of Panama are fully one-third more. The exchange on New York is about 5 per cent higher than on London, so that the American exporter labors under decided disadvantages. When an Isthmus canal is built this will be all changed in favor of the United States and the trade of this western coast of South America will come to us.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.







BIGFOOT WALLACE.

The name of Bigfoot Wallace has been a household word on the frontier of Texas for more than sixty years. The school histories of the Lone Star State have made the children of three or four generations familiar with his eventful career in the service of his country. Gray-haired comrades, enfeebled by wounds and age, sit by the fireside of winter evenings, and never tire of repeating to their descendants the history of his deeds of valor in the mountain passes and on the plains of Mexico. Though an octogenarian, the old patriot and warrior is still living in a little town in Frio county which has been named in his honor. He lived in camp for more than half a century, and during all of this time he was one of the trusted and faithful frontier guardians.

Bigfoot Wallace has been known throughout the United States for half a century. He was born near Lexington, Va., in 1817, and went to Texas as the war for independence was ending. The Texas army was still fighting the Mexicans and in consequence the western frontier towns were unprotected and subject to attack. The Comanches and other Indian tribes raided the settlements. Finally rough troops were organized to battle with the Indians, and with these Wallace enlisted. It was not long before he was known on the border as one of the most daring and desperate Indian fighters of the plains. He was always in front, always anxious to lead a charge, and in battle he demanded the post of danger. If there was any hard riding to do, or any spying or dangerous scouting to execute in the enemy's country, such brave officers as Jack Hayes and Old Paint Caldwell knew exactly where to find the man who was in every way capacitated for such work. In one of these dangerous expeditions Wallace came near losing his life. He was climbing along a ledge of rock by the side of a bluff not far from Austin, where there was barely room for him to walk along the ledge which was far above the stream that was roaring and splashing below him. He came to a projecting rock and peeped cautiously around it. It so happened that a big Comanche warrior, who had evidently been watching Wallace, peeped from the other side of the projection at the same instant.

The faces of two enemies bitter with hatred, and kindled by two pairs of eyes burning with rage, were not six inches apart. Both men drew their weapons for battle on that narrow ledge, with no witnesses but the eagles. Wallace was the quicker of the two, and just as the Indian's arrow appeared around the rock the gun of the Texan cracked in the warrior's face and his body rolled bounding from ledge to ledge, into the torrent below.

In 1842, the Mexican general, Wall, made a dash into Texas and Wallace was one of Caldwell's command that drove them back to Mexico. There was some rough skirmish fighting in which the Texans, numbering less than 300, were always victorious. At the Mexican town of Mier a desperate battle was fought. The Texans were tricked into surrendering. They were promised honorable treatment and their commander accepted the Mexican promise. But the men wept. They were at once started on a long march toward the dungeons of Perote, where they knew they would be tortured to death. At the hacienda Salado they overpowered a company of cavalry and, taking the arms and horses from the trembling wretches, they rode away in a gallop. Had they kept the high road they could easily have marched straight to Texas; but a few shouted "To the mountains!" Cameron and Wallace realized the mistake, but fearing the Texans might get separated, they left the road. There were 193 of them—enough to have whipped a whole Mexican army. It was not long before they were hopelessly lost and entangled in the mountain passes. Days passed, yet they saw no sign of a road or a human habitation. The weak began to perish of hunger and thirst. Brave soldiers rode along in speechless agony, with their tongues hanging black and parched from cracked lips. Some became insane and rushed wildly about, scratching into the earth for water. A few killed their horses and others sucked the blood from the veins of the poor, staggering beasts. Many threw away their arms and bade their comrades farewell. Bigfoot Wallace possessed such a splendid physical constitution that he was able to endure it all, and his mind never wandered. When Colonel Mexica came upon the poor unfortunates Wallace was about the only one able to speak.

The Texans were again made prisoners and subjected to more cruelties, but those who lived through the ordeal were finally released. Nearly all the survivors got revenge later in the Mexican war, and among them was Wallace.

After peace had been made Bigfoot Wallace returned to Texas, intending to do a little farming and raise a herd of cattle. The Indians would not let the people alone, however, so he had to resume his old occupation of killing them. He followed them to their mountain fastnesses a hundred times and skirmished with them equally as often. He fought nine pitched battles with them, beating them every time. He had been in five great battles with the Mexicans and so far had never been wounded. But in his most famous battle with the Comanches near Cotulla he was slightly wounded, no less than seven bullets passing through his clothing, while several arrows lodged in his buckskin coat. There were ninety-seven warriors and Bigfoot was following them with only twelve men, but these were all trained Indian fighters capable of taking the reins in their teeth and riding down an enemy, with a revolver in each hand. Bigfoot killed their bravest chief and the remainder filed in confusion. The Texans followed them up on the Nueces and surprised their camp. A desperate battle ensued and of the ninety-seven warriors known to have been in the raid, more than half were killed. This broke the power of the Comanches and they never made another murdering expedition into that part of Texas.

They call Mr. Wallace "Bigfoot," and doubtless he will always be known in the history of the country by that name, although he wears a No. 6 boot on a very shapely foot. He was stopping in Austin in early times at the house of a jolly old Texan by the name of Gravis. There was a civilized yet very treacherous Indian in the country who had a wonderful foot. It was fourteen inches in length and he weighed over 300 pounds. One day this Indian peeped into a room where there was a young girl. Mr. Gravis came home and saw the moccasin track and he jokingly accused Mr. Wallace of peeping at the girl. "For," he said, "you are the only man about the house who wear Indian moccasins." Mr. Wallace was indignant and went out and put his foot in the Indian's track. They all laughed a great deal and an Irishman went up the street telling the story until people began jokingly to address Mr. Wallace as "Bigfoot." The name stuck to him. Uncle Sam has been so much pleased with it that he has named a postoffice in his honor.

Bigfoot Wallace is highly honored and respected throughout the length and breadth of the Lone Star State and the house of every old Texan is his home. When he goes to San Antonio, Galveston or Houston he is always accorded an ovation that would flatter the president of the United States. "I loved old Texas," he said, with a sigh, "but barbed wires and locomotives have played the mischief with my country."

The Human Cost of War.

From The Nicaraga Falls Gazette.

Do these persons who urge war, these papers that clamor for hostilities, ever stop to think of the cost of human life involved in a warfare between nations.

The civil war cost 303,000 lives. Of this number 98,000 were slain in battle. The vast army which succumbed to disease was no less than 184,331, while the remaining 20,000 or so died of wounds received.

At the battle of Waterloo 51,000 men were killed or disabled. There were 145,000 soldiers in that great struggle, and it is estimated that one man was either killed or disabled for every 460 shots fired, counting both the artillery and rifle shots.

In the Crimean war 95,615 lives were sacrificed, and at Borodino, when the French and Russians fought, 78,000 men were left dead on the battlefield. There were 250,000 troops to combat in that engagement.

Of the 95,615 men who perished in the Crimean 80,000 were Turks and Russians.

At Canea, however, where the Romans suffered the worst defeat in their history, it is said that 52,000 of their soldiers were slain. The Roman army in this battle consisted of 146,000 men—the picked brawn and sinew of the empire.

In the Franco-Prussian war 77,000 Frenchmen were killed. The Germans fired 30,000,000 rifle shots to attain this result. During the same war the Germans fired 363,000 artillery charges.

Since the birth of Christ 4,000,000,000 men have been slain in battle. Before the beginning of the Christian era the losses cannot be estimated, owing to the very indistinct and inaccurate accounts that have been handed down.

In none of the battles mentioned was dynamite used. In the wars of the future this terrible agent of destruction must be reckoned on. Men who have studied the mortality statistics of the past shudder at the thought of what may be in store in the wars that are to come. Only recently has the use of dynamite in land warfare been considered safe for the army using it. The modern dynamite gun, however, has seemingly solved the problem, and the men who go to war hereafter will face an agent of destruction beside which the charges of Napoleon's old guard were child's play.

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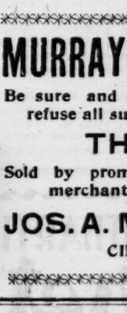
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Conducted by J. A. MORRIS.

Old Wine in New Bottles.

There is a great danger in the search for savings of being extravagantly economical. In manufacturing this may happen from holding on to antiquated methods and ancient machinery. This was fairly illustrated by what was then regarded as a disastrous destruction of the Trion factory some years ago; but in reality that fire was almost an unmixed blessing. The mills were lightly insured, but, of course, the insurance loss was promptly adjusted and paid. The mills were rebuilt and fully equipped with the latest and best machinery and have made more money since than ever before. We have some such old conditioned mills—not many—still with us. It is bad business and worse management. It is extravagant economy, and the fact that such old mills can still run is solely owing to their location. These mills are so run that they have apparently no appreciable effect on the aggregate profit-making of our southern mills. Our cotton mills generally are thoroughly up to date in all the ways and means of manipulating our lint, and the managers thoroughly awake to keeping fully abreast of the most modern and practical machinery. That our mills are alert in all the arts of profit-making, is conceded by our New England friends, as is evidenced by the comments of The Boston Journal of Commerce, which truthfully says:

"There are plenty of cotton mills in the south which have not been in operation more than fifteen years that have already changed most of their machinery from what was originally put into their plants. Let an improved machine come upon the market and who is the first to adopt it? It is the southern manufacturer in most instances. * * * Look at the large amount of money our cotton machinery builders have spent in the past three or five years improving their machinery, yet with our northern mills filled with machinery twenty and thirty years old, and some even a great deal more ancient, these shops cannot any of them get work enough to begin to run a full corps of help on full time. We copy a good deal in cotton manufacturing from our English neighbors, yet you do not see English cotton mills, to any extent, trying to use old, antiquated machinery. We do not pose as a prophet, or locate ourselves in public places to act as generals or advisers, but our New England cotton mills, in our opinion, are working against their own interests in not using more modern machinery. It is conservatism run to seed, and no dividends is the inevitable result of a persistent cultivation and perpetuation of such a fatuous policy."

Red Tape of Finest Quality.

From The New York Herald.

Mark Twain's great government beef contract of fiction is no more strange than Frederick Macmonnies's bronze doors contract of fact.

The sculptor, under agreement with the government, delivered to it, in March, 1897, bronze doors for the new library of congress, and now he finds himself in the meshes of apparently unending "red tape."

When the doors were delivered a check for $15,000 was drawn on the treasury of the United States and forwarded to Mr. Macmonnies in Paris. The check was lost in transit, and then the trouble began.

There was no way to get the money, excepting to wait for the assembling of congress. This was learned after a deal of correspondence, and several references from one department, bureau, auditor and clerk to another. Finally on December 13, a bill was introduced in the senate directing the treasurer to issue a duplicate check to Mr. Macmonnies. That was a good beginning, but the end was not yet.

The bill was referred to the senate committee on finance and ordered printed. The committee took the matter under consideration and sent to the treasury department for information. Then the bill was returned to the senate, with the recommendation that it pass. It was thereupon ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On January 11th it was read and passed by the senate, and eight days later went to the house, where it was referred to the committee on claims. This committee also sent to the treasury department for information from the acting secretary. The bill then went back to the house with a favorable recommendation. It was getting along finely.

On January 26th the bill was submitted to the committee of the whole and ordered printed. The printing was done and the bill went to the private calendar, where, for the present, it rests in peace.

Now all that is necessary is for the house committee of the whole to take up the bill, and if there is no objection to recommend that it pass and if possible, a copy of the act will be furnished to the treasury, when Mr. Macmonnies will, in due time, be asked to furnish bonds with sureties to be approved by the department—without undue haste—protecting and indemnifying the government against loss by reason of the original check.

Then, when all of these proceedings have been duly approved, the sculptor will get a duplicate check, congratulate himself and say nothing about the loss of $900 in interest.

Boiled Down.

It is very convenient and very comfortable to have our information boiled down and clarified. The Great Round World, published weekly in New York, adds to its title "and what is going on in it," and it about gets round the world, and its doings in every seven days. It is compact and handy to read and so condensed and comprehensive that its weekly reading keeps one well informed of what is going on in this world of ours.

The Abuse of Ammonia.

This household help is now so cheap and so largely used that it is well to remind our readers that while it has some admirable qualities, yet at the same time it has its dangers and its drawbacks. Nothing is more injurious to paint and varnish than ammonia, and if it is used at all the surface should be immediately wiped over with a clean cloth wet in clear water. It is equally dangerous on linoleum or oilcloth unless it is quickly rinsed. It will not do to use ammonia on any polished furniture, as it attacks the varnish and oil and renders the surface dull and often spotted. It will remove obstinate paint and grease spots, soften water, brighten glass and crockery and generally is an excellent cleansing agent, but it must be handled carefully to avoid harmful results.

Costly Litigation.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 3d instant contains the following item:

"Mr. J. C. Harper, appointed special master in the Main Street Electric railway controversy to pass on the claims of attorneys for fees, yesterday afternoon filed his report in the circuit court. E. A. Ferguson asked for $10,000, and is allowed $6,000; Messrs. Humphrey & Davies asked for $6,000 and are allowed $5,000; St. John Boyle asked for $6,000 and is allowed $4,000; Outcalt & Granger asked for $7,500 and are allowed $3,500; Follett & Kelly asked for $6,250 and were allowed $2,500; the Louisville Trust Company asked for $4,000 and is allowed $2,500; W. A. Goodman, trustee, asked for $2,000 and is allowed $500; Thornton M. Hinkle asked for $500 and is allowed $350. The claim of M. H. Winkler for $500 is disallowed because Manager H. P. Bradford, who employed him, had no authority for so doing. The above claims are for services rendered in the litigation and foreclosure of mortgaged property."

Danger of English Travel.

We are doubtless more democratic on this side of the pond, but from the danger of women being robbed, assaulted and robbed, as too frequently occurs in the stuffy compartments of the English railways, we are fortunately exempt. That foreign feminine periodical, Ladies' Pictorial, gives the following somewhat reluctant indorsement of the American system:

Newspaper readers can scarcely fail to note without alarm the increase of railway crime, and the revelations made one day last week at the Westminster police court by a pickpocket, who had been caught in the act of counting the money he had just taken from a passenger's pocket, furthers the conviction that long has been growing in many minds that the time has come for the better protection of those who travel over our railway systems.

We have not yet forgotten the murder of Miss Camp, which took place in broad daylight on a suburban line, between a couple of stations but a few minutes distant from each other. Only the other day a gentleman who had entered the train under the misapprehension that it stopped at a certain station was unable to prevent the inconvenience which resulted from his error—although he had discovered his mistake in time—because the communicator was not in working order; and had his need to attract the guard's attention been occasioned by a murderous attack upon him, he would have been equally unable to bring the train to a standstill.

It has been suggested that a system should be adopted of locking all carriage doors on leaving a station, and unlocking them upon arrival at the next by means or an electrical apparuts worked from the guard's van. This, of course, would insure passengers in no way against robbery, though it would at least lessen the risk of murder.

And it should certainly be associated with some easy and more effectual means of attracting the guard's attention in case of need.

The pickpocket danger is one to which women are specially exposed, women having been the sole victims, apparently, of the rascal arrested the other day on the district railway.

However wide awake, alert and careful she may be, a woman necessarily runs grave risks in traveling by rail under our present system. Even men are unable to protect themselves; and supposing the communicator between the carriages to be always in good working order, it would be by no means easy for a woman to reach it when struggling with an assailant.

No doubt the American saloon carriage has its drawbacks, and English folks are strongly prejudiced against traveling in public, as it were. But, at the same time, it has distinct advantages, and for women and children is decidely safer and better in all ways than the stuffy box in which we shut ourselves on our railways.

For long distance journeys unquestionably the corridor carriage is desirable—and, shall it not be said, inevitable.

At least it should be made impossible for a person to be murdered in a train full of people; and it would certainly be less possible for a pickpocket to make a daily livelihood on the railway if the inclosed compartments were abolished.

Faith Cures.

According to The New York Mail and Express, the votaries of electrical science "express their feelings now and then in singular ways. One gentleman has in his sitting room in this city a revolving glass disk with cushions which generate electric sparks. When the mechanism is in motion there is a torrent of sparks between two brass conductors attached to the contrivance accompanied by a fusilade of tiny reports. He claims that it produces ozone and prevents the headaches from which he formerly suffered. A woman with the same fad has a bedstead, washstand and three chairs made of iron decorated with brass. The iron is magnetic, and she believes that it exerts a beneficial influence upon her nerves and brain, inducing sound sleep and strengthening all the tissues of her body." No wonder the originator of such fakes as electric belts, shoes, etc., prosper.

Effect of Free Currents on Iron Structures.

When the trolley system was adopted for use on the Brooklyn bridge so as to permit the use of through cars from Long Island to New York city, the dangers that might arise due to the electrolytic decomposition of the brige cables and iron work wes pointed out. Several simple methods of obviating any such effect were discussed at the same time, but nothing has been done in the matter, and the cars are now running. Time alone will determine the extent of the damage. Attention has likewise been directed to the damage that may result to the steel framework of modern office buildings from stray or leakage currents, resulting from defective wiring and from induction currents which cannot be prevented except by placing the wires carrying the currents as far away from the iron framework as possible at all points. As the steel frames of these buildings, owing to their massive size, are of comparatively low electrical resistance, large currents might result from either of the above mentioned causes, and this would result in electrolytic decomposition of the iron at the joints or at the base of the columns where the current passed from one steel member to another. This may loosen the joints, which will promote further deterioration with the assistance of moisture. This could be very readily overcome by thoroughly grounding the large steel structure with copper wire of sufficiently large section, and making good connection with permanently moist ground, thus carrying off the currents harmlessly.

Worriment a Stranger to Edison.

From Ladies' Home Journal.

Two things are unknown to Thomas A. Edison—discouragement and worry. His associates claim that his freedom for these afflictions comes from the fact that he possesses absolutely no nerves. Recently one of his associates had to report to him the failure, in immediate succession, of three experiments involving enormous expenditure of money and labor. But the inventor simply smiled at the recital. The associate, worn out with the nervous strain of his long watch, and disheartened by his disappointment, said impatiently: "Why don't you worry a little about it, Mr. Edison?"

"Why should I?" was the inventor's reply. "You're worrying enough for two."

X-Ray and Vegetation.

An Italian scientist who has been investigating the effect of Roentgen rays on vegetable life concludes that their action is identical with that of light. Continuing his experiments in the realm of micro-organisms, he thinks he has discovered that on these also their action is similar to that of light. Various investigations have previously obtained negative results, but these he attributes to the brief duration of the exposures.

A Spiral Railway.

It is intended, says The Electrical Engineer, that a great spiral railway, operated by electric power from Niagara Falls, shall be to the proposed Pan-American exposition—to be held on Cayuga Island, Niagara Falls—what the Ferris wheel was to the world's fair at Chicago, and what the Eiffel tower was to the last Paris exposition. General plans for this conception have been made, and the details are being worked out. The basis for the railway is to be a huge circular tower of steel framework, 500 feet high, around which, like the thread of a screw, the spiral railway will run supported on powerful brackets securely joined to the framework of the tower. The tower will have a diameter of eighty feet at the bottom, and have a diameter of eighty feet at the top, and the taper will be thirty feet to the 400 feet level, giving a diameter at that point of fifty feet. Around this tower the railway will run, rising forty feet to the complete circle, thus passing ten times around the tower in reaching the 400 foot level, where there will be a platform, which will be the terminus of the line. A ratchet rail will be used for the cars to make the climb, on the same principle as the ascent of the Mt. Washington and Pike's Peak roads. The grade of the road will be from 17 to 25 per cent. Positive devices will be used to assure safety, and it is expected that passengers on the spiral railway will be better protected than those on the electric or steam railway trains. When the passengers are ready for the trips they will be seated facing outward, away from the tower, and thus the view will grow better and broader as the car ascends. Far away into Canada, up the river to Lake Erie, down to Lake Ontario, across one of the most beautiful sections of country to be found in the world, the eye will range with delight. The cars will never meet or pass except on opposite sides of the tower, the two tracks being erected on parallel but independent spirals. At night the whole structure will be outlined in electric lights. Up and down the cars will move glittering with incandescent lamps, while from the top of the tower a powerful searchlight will illumine the falls, rapids and exposition grounds. Above this still a great glass globe will shine with light from within. The idea was conceived by George A. Ricker, chief engineer of the Gorge road at Niagara.

Deserved and Recognized.

The May number of Current Literature is at hand, with its abundant store of good things, literary and informational. All of the departments are well filled and interesting, as usual, the editorials being specially strong and timely. Another timely feature this month is the compilation of newspaper verse entitled, "Remember the Maine!" A new department of French letters is also a noteworthy feature. Frank L. Stanton, of The Atlanta Constitution, the popular verse writer, is the American poet of today, considered by that most excellent authority, F. M. Hopkins, in his monthly contribution of this interesting series. Current Literature is always interesting from cover to cover, but the May number is peculiarly attractive.

The Unlucky Poor.

From Life.

Magistrate—And poverty drove you to commit highway robbery?

Culprit—Well, your honor, there's almost no other kind of robbery for a poor man.

WINE OF CARDUI

LOOK OUT FOR THE SIGNALS.

There are some danger signals that demand the attention of women. Deviation from the regular menstrual habit; monthly pains in the head, back, sides or abdomen; flooding; bearing down pains; constant tired, languid feeling, or a leucorrhœal discharge, or vaginal inflammation, are warnings nature gives to women. Disease usually starts with some one of these symptoms. They show something to be wrong with that delicate feminine organism. It can be corrected easily at the start, but if neglected—put off a few weeks or months—endless suffering will result. Most women know that the best way to stop such troubles is to get Wine of Cardui, that wonderful cure for female diseases, which has attracted so much attention. Wine of Cardui goes to the root of all this trouble, in the afflicted organs themselves. It makes those organs healthy, and gives them needed tone and strength. It is surprising how quickly and thoroughly it does this important work. The treatment is very simple, and is used in the privacy of your own home.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, *Ladies' Advisory Department*, The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Ask your druggist for

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

TOMPKINSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 31st.

I suffered for ten years with inflammation and falling of the womb, and at the monthly period the pain was very severe. When I sent to you for the medicine last spring, I could not stand on my feet more than three minutes at a time. I used four bottles of the Wine of Cardui and some Black-Draught, and have gained fifteen pounds, and feel better than I have in twenty years

MRS. M. L. ADAMS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16th.

My wife, by your advice, has used five bottles of McElree's Wine of Cardui. I can say it has cured her leucorrhœa, and there is now no mucous discharge of any kind. She has recommended it to several of her afflicted friends, and they have used it with equally favorable results.

J. E. HASCHKE.



WINE OF CARDUI

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO

Corner Peachtree St. and Edgewood Ave.

Have the largest and best assorted stock of Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, House Furnishing Goods, Farm and Garden Implements, Lawn Mowers, etc., etc., to be found in the south and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Are sole agents in this city for A. G. Spalding & Bro.'s well-known Sporting and Athletic Goods, and keep in stock or can furnish on short notice at manufacturers' price, any article in their 1898 catalogue

Have just received a new and handsome assortment of Palmer's and Mexican Hammocks, ranging in price from 75c to $5. Croquet Sets from 75c to $2

Special Sale of Trunks and Valises.

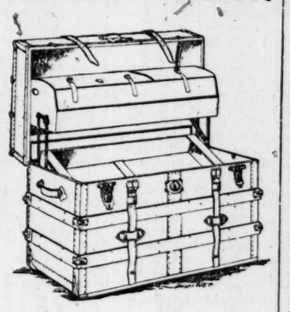
For one week only we will offer a Canvas Covered, Sole Leather Bound, Brass Trimmed, Cloth Lined throughout, Automatic Tray Trunk with extra Dress Tray and Straps, same as cut in

32-inch for.....$7.00
34-inch for.....$7.50
36-inch for.....$8.00

We also have a few Automatic Tray Trunks left to go at

$3.99.

Call and be convinced,



The Atlanta Trunk Factory.

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92-94 Whitehall Street.

HIDES Out-of-town merchants and butchers will do well to write us before selling. Edw. O. Miles & Co

References: R. G. Dun & Co.; Bradstreets. su-tu-fri

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REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC ..... CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a real pleasure to take them instead of nauseating liquids or cannon-ball pills.

PURELY VEGETABLE ..... CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They are made of the latest remedies discovered and are a scientific combination never before put together in any form.

ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE ..... CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means they stop undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the system.

LIVER STIMULANT ..... CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous healthy condition, making their action easy and natural.

BOON FOR MOTHERS ..... CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten by the mother makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby, the only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms.

PLEASE THE CHILDREN ..... CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good, stop wind-colic and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.

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HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS ..... CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.

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The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

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NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Makes weak men strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Get booklet

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Wednesday, April 27th—Floral Parade Day.

Thursday, April 28th—Bicycle Day and Flambeau Pageant.

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PRESBYTERIANS

NEW ORLEANS,

May 19-3

On account of the general assembly of Presbyterian church, New Orleans, 19-23, the Atlanta and West Point r... (the Montgomery and Mobile rou... sell tickets May 17, 18 and 19, good ... turn June 4th, at

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RAILWAY SCHEDU...

Arrival and Departure of All ... from This City—Standard Ti... In Effect February 13th, ... Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
7	Chattanooga	6 00 am	12	Cincinnati
35	Washington	6 10 am	13	Macon
112	Jacksonville	5 20 am	18	Columbus, Ga.
26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	36	Birmingham
17	Cornelia	6 30 am	16	Brunswick
119	Fort Valley	10 30 am	7	Chattanooga
19	Macon	11 10 am	112	Richmond
29	Columbus	11 10 am	28	Washington
128	Birmingham	11 30 am	19	Cincinnati
116	Cincinnati	1 10 pm	35	Birmingham
127	Washington	3 55 pm	10	Macon
135	Brunswick	3 30 pm	20	Fort Valley
111	Richmond	9 30 pm	30	Cornelia
17	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Cornelia
17	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	28	Tallapoosa
126	Birmingham	10 30 pm	114	Jacksonville
114	Cincinnati	10 40 pm	136	Washington

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville
12	Savannah	7 45 am	12	Savannah
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	104	Hapeville
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	106	Jonesboro
111	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville
111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	13	Macon
113	Hapeville	5 40 pm	114	Jonesboro
11	Savannah	7 35 pm	14	Savannah
SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
12	Nashville	7 30 am	12	Nashville
73	Rome	8 40 am	176	Chattanooga
171	Chattanooga	11 55 am	73	Rome
11	Nashville	7 30 pm	14	Nashville

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
138	Montgomery	11 40 am	32	Montgomery
34	Selma	7 00 pm	37	Selma
136	Selma	11 30 pm	31	Montgomery
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park
21	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park
28	Palmetto	8 57 pm	29	Newnan
SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	46	West Point

Trains Nos. 13, 16, 18, 72, 34, 28 will stop at White street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
23	Augusta	5 00 am	22	Augusta
9	Covington	9 45 am	228	Augusta
21	Augusta	12 35 pm	10	Covington
227	Augusta	8 20 pm	24	Augusta

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
141	Norfolk	5 20 am	402	Washington
2403	Washington	2 50 pm	236	Norfolk

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern ...

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO
Knoxville	7 30 pm	Knoxville

Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

THE SOUTHERN RAILW...

Effective March 1, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 11 Daily.	No. 9 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 00 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 24 pm	2 20 am	10 25 am	6 25 pm
Ar Cornelia			11 25 am	7 25 pm
Lv Charlotte	5 30 pm	9 25 am	4 05 am	10 00 pm
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm		9 30 pm	3 45 am
Ar. Danville	12 00 n't	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	5 10 am
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	8 25 pm		10 45 am
Ar. Baltimore	8 05 am	11 34 pm		12 15 pm
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 00 am		2 30 pm
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	4 30 am		5 00 pm
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm		
Lv. Danville		1 70 am	1 20 pm	
Ar. Richmond		6 00 am	6 40 pm	
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm			
Ar. Norfolk	7 35 am			

No. 38 Vestibuled Train. Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Buffet Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York.

NO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 9.	No. 11.	No. 35.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 45 am	4 05 pm	1 00 pm
Ar. Macon	8 10 am	10 20 am	7 00 pm	3 55 pm
Ar. Everett		6 25 pm		
Ar. Brunswick		7 55 pm		
Ar. Jacksonville		9 50 pm		
NORTH BOUND.	No. 12.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 34.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 00 am	12 30 pm	1 00 pm
Ar. Rome	7 37 am	10 30 am	11 45 pm	7 00 pm
Ar. Dalton	8 35 am	11 45 am		8 10 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	9 50 am	1 00 pm		9 30 pm
Ar. Cincinnati	7 40 pm			7 30 am
Ar. Knoxville	1 15 am			2 00 am
Ar. Louisville	7 20 pm			8 00 am
Ar. St. Louis	6 56 am			5 00 pm

Nos. 13 and 14 Vestibuled Train with Pullman Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches between Cincinnati and Tampa, Fla. Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta; also between St. Louis and Jacksonville.

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Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	3 40 am	7 50 pm
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Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham	7 00 am		
Ar Greenville	7 30 am		
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	8 35 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 50 am	5 25 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 15 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
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Sch... AND... Sc...

Boys' High...

One more scholastic m... cord of honors to the ... fected important chang... ies standing. In the ... ives Hillyer of a victo... d practically settles t... nor between Lewis a... the latter. But while ... veral other cases est... atus, it leaves the con... a more undecided stat... ous time. However, it ... the first six members ... ose below them.

The leader of the two ... Harry Cole, while in ... um undoubtedly lies ... ainwater.

In detail the rolls are ... Senior Class—William ... rank E. Merrill, 97.7; ... Arthur Howell, 95.8; ... ood, 95.3. ...

Second Grade A—Hem... Second Grade B—Harr... hillips, 98.5.

First Grade A—Veaze... igh Scott, 96.2; Joe A... First Grade B—Eugene ... ives, 97.2; Cleve King ... kwarts, 95.9; Andrew ... First Grade C—Davis ...

The record made by ... en remarkable. For ... ver 46 per cent of the ... in general average, ... onor is the largest in ... The High school feels ... ong its pupils young ... ident character and ad... While every member ... sponsible for the class ... the grade is in gen... rofessor Dykes, and h... ngratulated by his pu... the third grade is a... rade B, for with an ... early 40 per cent of th... verage of 90 or over. ... As each week passes it ... set that in at least o... stitution of the society ... The friction on accou... unpopular subjects ... cided and threatens ... hange in the manne... weekly topics for discus... The mode now in u... members from the aff... from the negative to re... member from another ... ten minutes to repo... side of the tie the seventh ... ceding vote. Now, in ... desirable, but in practi... ible failure.

In the first place, it ... that this committee ... through reasons of p... lected by the divisions ... the opinions of a major... his has been proved ... ctual canvass, and ev... time, the subject set ... th of May is distasteful ... ent of those who mus... tion.

Again, the questions ... e-sided, uninteresting ... ate. For instance, "R... mation is preferable to ... That vivisection is be... That immigration ... hould be (totally) unres... Sixty per cent of the ... and sensible questions, ... ercentage of poor se... oo large. Those appoi... compelled to discuss ... sheen, but in several ... ects have been so une... aton, in the name of ... pelled to intervene. ...

However, this puts a... Professor Slaton's abs... houlders and takes aw... ging to the society. ... The matter will be br... ion of the society and ... evil will be adopted. ... reful observation and ... ults it is evident that ... ust be changed. ...

The new officers for ... ext week, and will pr... ents next Friday. T... places are: President, ... fice president, Archi... Parkhurst; treasurer, D... retary, Latimer. Carl ... and grade A, will be ... next week. ...

Hirsch is a brilliant ... doubtedly make an idea... The other officers are ... The debate last Frida... y some the best ever ... aronian hall. "An Angl... as the topic of discus... uments, united with ... make it a great succe... firmative and delivere... st when Hirsch, for ... nounced the alliance, t... with enthusiasm. ...

President Howell ga... favor of the negative. ... ent and made a s... ciety. It is the hope ... son make another vis...

Ivy Street ...

We are reminded by ... eather which we are ... the near future we ... ticipated vacation, w... ed, will be enjoyed ... than, one of Ivy's ... onday and was warn... The eighth grade is ... esting work in readi... kespeare's "Merchan... ords us both pleas... sides our regular ro... ighth grade had quo... eare on Friday whi... writings. ...

The seventh grade w... positions on the ... ared Tennyson, on ... which was extraordin... rawing of the poet ... owing that a brigh... n in his chosen prof... The war enthusiasm ... rvet school and we fe... ers are authorities o... they keep well post... the contents of the ... r of each bulletin. ... ool is interested in ... We are very proud ... ch has just been p... ed teacher of the ... nie Quinn. It is be... school. The fou... grade a visit on

...RESBYTERIANS
NEW ORLEANS,
...ay 19-3...
...ne Fare for
...ound Trip
...ILWAY SCHEDULES
...al and Departure of All Trains
...m This City—Standard Time.
In Effect February 13th.
Southern Railway.
Central of Georgia Railway.
Western and Atlantic Railroad.
Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
Georgia Railroad.
Seaboard Air-Line.
...anta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.
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...ecialty. Also Boots, Shoes, ...
...and Harness Upper and ...
...her, Crockeryware, Hardw...
..., Pistols and Ammunition, ...
...Garden Seeds in their season.
...ty store. All orders from co...
...town filled promptly at lo...
...ket rates. Terms cash.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.



Boys' High School.

One more scholastic month has added its record of honors to the list of '98, and has effected important changes in the relative class standing. In the senior class it assures Hillyer of a victory for first place, and practically settles the race for second honor between Lewis and Merrill in favor of the latter. But while it has in these and several other cases established the true status, it leaves the contest for fifth honor in a more undecided state than at any previous time. However, it establishes the lead of the first six members of the class above those below them.

The leader of the two second grades will be Harry Cole, while in the three first the plum undoubtedly lies between Crall and Rainwater.

In detail the rolls are as follows:

Senior Class—William Hurd Hillyer, 98.5; Frank E. Merrill, 97.7; Carl H. Lewis, 96.4; S. Arthur Howell, 95.8; J. Pittman Youngblood, 95.3.

Second Grade A—Henry Hirschfield, 94.2.

Second Grade B—Harry Cole, 97; Henry Phillips, 95.5.

First Grade A—Veazey Rainwater, 98.3; Hugh Scott, 96.2; Joe Arnold, 95.2.

First Grade B—Eugene Croll, 98.9; Robert Jones, 97.2; Cleve Kingsbery, 97.1; Louis Schwartz, 95.9; Andrew Holcombe, 95.8.

First Grade C—Davis, 95.5; Eberhardt, [illegible].

The record made by first grade B has been remarkable. For the present month over 46 per cent of the class stand above 95 in general average, and their roll of honor is the largest in the entire school.

The High school feels proud to number among its pupils young men of such excellent character and admirable intellect.

While every member of the faculty is responsible for the class's excellent record, the grade is in general managed by Professor Dykes, and he is, consequently, congratulated by his pupils and associates. The third grade is a strong rival of first grade B, for with an equal honor roll, nearly 40 per cent of the class attained an average of 90 or over.

As each week passes it becomes more evident that in at least one respect the constitution of the society is in need of reform. The friction on account of the selection of unpopular subjects for debate is very decided and threatens to effect a radical change in the manner of selecting the weekly topics for discussion.

The mode now in use is to have three members from the affirmative and three from the negative to retire with a seventh member from another division and in fifteen minutes to report the subject. In case of tie the seventh member casts the deciding vote. Now, in theory this plan is admirable, but in practice it proves an absolute failure.

In the first place, it is extremely rare that this committee of six, appointed through reasons of popularity and not elected by the divisions, is in accord with the opinions of a majority of the division. This has been proved time and again by actual canvass, and even at the present time, the subject set for debate on the 6th of May is distasteful to at least 80 per cent of those who must discuss the question.

Again, the questions selected are often one-sided, uninteresting and unfit for debate. For instance, "Resolved, That cremation is preferable to burial;" resolved, "That vivisection is beneficial;", resolved, "That immigration to the United States should be (totally) unrestricted."

Sixty per cent of the debates are on good and sensible questions, but nevertheless the percentage of poor selections is entirely too large. Those appointed to debate are compelled to discuss any subject thus chosen, but in several instances the arguments have been so unequal that Professor Slaton, in the name of justice, was compelled to intervene.

However, this puts an extra burden on Professor Slaton's already heavy taxed shoulders and takes away a privilege belonging to the society.

The matter will be brought to the attention of the society and a plan to remedy the evil will be adopted. At any rate, after careful observation and from practical results it is evident that the present method must be changed.

The new officers for May were elected last week and will probably take their seats next Friday. Those securing the places are: President, Harold Hirsch; first vice president, Arch Avary; librarian, Parkhurst; treasurer, Dickey; assistant secretary, Latimer. Carl Hutchinson, of second grade A, will be elected secretary next week.

Hirsch is a brilliant fellow and will undoubtedly make an ideal executive.

The other officers are all competent.

The debate last Friday was pronounced by some the best ever heard in the Alciphronian hall. An Anglo-American alliance was the topic of discussion and sharp arguments, united with brilliant oratory to make it a great success. Hilyer led the affirmative and delivered an able speech, but when Hirsch, for the negative, denounced the alliance, the house went wild with enthusiasm.

President Howell gave his decision in favor of the negative. Colonel Hillyer was present and made a short speech to the society. It is the hope of all that he will soon make another visit.

Jay Youngblood.

Ivy Street School.

We are reminded by the lively spring weather which we are now enjoying that in the near future we will enjoy our long anticipated vacation, which, it is fervently hoped, will be enjoyed by all. Janie McMahan, one of Ivy's old pupils returned Monday and was warmly welcomed.

The eighth grade is doing some very interesting work in reading, having taken up Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," which affords us both pleasure and instruction. Besides our regular routine of studies, the eighth grade had quotations from Shakespeare on Friday which covered much of his writings.

The seventh grade was required to write compositions on the great English poet, Alfred Tennyson, on Friday. Something which was extraordinary was the original drawing of the poet by Robert Bostrou, showing that a bright future lies before him in his chosen profession—art.

The war enthusiasm has reached Ivy Street school and we feel that several of the boys are authorities on the war question, as they keep well posted and watch eagerly the contents of the papers and the issue of each bulletin. In fact, our whole school is interested in the subject.

We are very proud of the speechbook which has just been published by our talented teacher of the seventh grade, Miss Annie Quinn. It is being used throughout the school. The fourth grade paid the fifth grade a visit on Friday. The fifth grade furnished a very entertaining programme and the visit was much enjoyed.

The first grade witnessed a very entertaining spelling match on Friday. Twelve remained standing on each side.

Major Slaton made a business trip to our school on Friday and the pupils only got a glimpse of him.

The rolls of honor for the month of April are as follows:

Eighth Grade—Daisy Phillips, 97.9; Ethel Burke, 97.4; Mae Andrews, 97.2; Dora Herz, 96.1; Zoie Cannon, 95.7; Willie Hood, 95.3; Mamie Campbell, 95.

Seventh Grade—Athene Hill, 97.9; Ella Griffith, 97.3; Hazel Thomas, 97.3; Isabel Stephens, 97; Philip Wey, 96.9; Ethel Morgan, 96.6; Madge Ferguson, 96.

Sixth Grade—Jeannettee Wey, 95.1; Willie Drummond, 95.9.

Fifth Grade—Allie Cannon, 97.4; Lalla Clarke, 97.3; Elizabeth Turner, 96.9; Pauline Hope, 96.7; Julia Williams, 96.2; Georgia May Taylor, 95.6.

The rolls of honor for the first, second, third and fourth grades will be published next week.

Dora Herz.

Formwalt Street School.

We were visited week before last by Messrs. Parks and Osborne, of Augusta. They took copies of the written work of most of the grades to show to the Augusta schools. We all wish to thank Mr. H. N. Hurt and Mr. Chapman for the kind attention shown us last Saturday week; the ride on the cars was one of the greatest pleasures of the afternoon. Three cheers for the Consolidated!

In the contest for the gold medal offered by Mrs. Sams, of the seventh grade, Cohen Loeb has 212 merits and May Haverty has 209. The Argonauts, of the sixth grade, were to have held their regular meeting last Friday week, but for several good reasons it was postponed until April 22d, when a very interesting programme was rendered.

Miss Jennie Doar, teacher of the sixth grade, is very much pleased with the improvement her class has made in vertical writing this month. Among those who deserve special mention are Violeta Crabb, Julian Goldberg, Burma Daniell, Marguerite Lane, Marshall Lane, Louisa Printup.

The three highest on the roll of honor in the different grades are:

Seventh Grade—Georgia Hillyer, 99.8; May Haverty, 99.5; Cohen Loeb, 99.1; Marie O'Neil, 99.1.

Sixth Grade—Louise Printup, 99; Marshall Lane, 98.9; Violetta Crabb, 98.8.

Fifth Grade—Eugent Cronheim, 98.9; Mattie Wilkins, 97.5; Cephalie Lewis, 96.8.

Fourth Grade—Annie Brown, 96.5; Tom Hegarty, 96.4.

Third Grade—Florence Fox, 97.8; Fannie Manassee, 97.8; Reynold Lane, 97.7; Irene Beaumont, 97.3.

Second Grade—Minne Frank, 97.4; Elizabeth Rawson, 95.9; Raphael Revson, 95.7.

First Grade—Myra May, 98.2; Etta La Fontaine, 97.5; Mattie Chambers, 97.2.

Cohen Loeb.

Crew Street School.

The honor rolls for the month of April are as follows:

First Grade A—Elizabeth Parker, 99.5; Bessie Hardin, 99; Lillian McKinnion, 98.5; Esther Brown, 97.8; McDonald Brittain, 97; Tennie Talbert, 96.8.

First Grade B—Ralph Wynne, 98.2; Juliette Heller, 97.1; Maggie Foote, 96.5.

First Grade C—Charles Chalmers, 96; Grace Standard, 96.

Second Grade A—Ella Foster, 97.2; Leonard Wise, 96.6.

Second Grade B—Dorothy Stephens, 97.5; Frank Toscani, 97; Eva Thomas, 96.7; Louise Hammel, 96; Mary Griffin, 96.

Third Grade A—Maggie Burge, 97.3; Magnolia Goodwin, 97.1; Annie Steinhauer, 97.1; Elinor Caralee, 96.7.

Third Grade B—Margaret Stout, 96.6; Tannit Cohen, 96.2; Rosa Ogletree, 96.

Fourth Grade A—Sarah Westmoreland, 98.1; Alline Swift, 97.8; Pearl DeYoe, 96.1; Minnie Freeman, 96.1.

Fourth Grade B—Vivian Wood, 98.1; Lena Oetter, 97.6; Mary Walker, 97.2; Bessie Henry, 96.4.

Fifth Grade A—Marie Thomas, 98.8; Howard Parker, 97.8; Helen Satzsky, 97.8; Robert Schwab, 96.7.

Fifth Grade B—Lily Askew, 98.3; Katie Harris, 98.1; Daisy Sutton, 96.1.

Sixth Grade A—Mary Hackman, 98.5; Maurice Benard, 97.4; Rosa Sugarman, 97.1.

Sixth Grade B—Ruby Hudson, 97.5; Gertrude Newel, 96.7; Myrtis Fenn, 95.

Seventh Grade—Robert Parker, 97.5; Lizzie McLendon, 97.

Eighth Grade—Carrie Westmoreland, 99; Pansy Stewart, 98.4; Augusta Murphy, 97.4.

Davis Street School.

The honor rolls are as follows:

Sixth Grade—Hattie Somerville, 97.8; Leo Bishop, 96.3; Walter McDonald, 96.2.

Fifth Grade—Bessie Harris, 96.2.

Fourth Grade—Nellie Brown, 96.5; Bula Holland, 95.6.

Third Grade—Floy Bishop, 96.3; Agnes Lyon, 95.7; Bessie May Burke, 95.2; Versie Dorsey, 95.2.

Second Grade—Dosia Brown, 95.

First Grade—Pearl Grace, 97.1; Dora Dunphrey, 96.1; Eva Slider, 96.1; Claude Jones, 95.7; Roger Carraway, 95.5; May Pierce, 95.5; Mattie Burke, 95.

Marietta Street School.

Below are the honor rolls for April:

Eighth Grade—Sallie Wofford, 95.

Seventh Grade—Laura Adamson, 98.6; Myra Stubbs, 95.2; Mamie McGarry, 95.1.

Sixth Grade—Willie Shields, 95.9; Rebie Keller, 95.2; Maggie Bowen, 95.1; Madge Lawshe, 95.1; Eva Fisher, 95; Sanford Wilson, 95.

Fifth Grade—Louise Johnson, 95.5; Dora Galoway, 95.3.

Fourth Grade—Genevieve Sewell, 97.5.

Third Grade—Lucy Nash, 98.1; Maud Lawshe, 96; Pearl Howell, 95.3.

Second Grade—Ethel Parson, 96.6; Cornelia Grubbs, 95.9; Josephine Carter, 95.6; Nettie Reid, 95.3.

First Grade—Lena Romm, 97.3; Pauline Felker, 96.14; Grace Bell, 96.2; Ida Owensby, 96.2; Harvey Taylor, 95.2; Ola Smith, 95.

Sallie Wofford.

The Prather Home School.

In less than six weeks—for our graduating exercises will occur May 25th—we will be through with the school year. The seniors are writing their essays. We have to study, search for information, review our rhetorics and delve into our textbooks for information.

Now when I took the class prophecy I thought I had the lightest task of all, but I find I shall have to render an account of the famous prophets of antiquity, biblical and otherwise, a task which I find no brief one. Then after I handed in my first attempt I had to enrich it with suitable anecdotes and quotations, which is keeping me engaged through many a bright hour. I shall know more than I intended when I get through with this essay.

Some of the other girls are doubtless as busy. One of them has to go to the Young Men's library so often I know Miss Wallace and Mr. Hubner must consider her a veritable bookworm. When she gets her material and goes to the principal for half an hour's instruction, she returns a wiser and busier girl than ever before.

The several girls who are leading in their classes are Vera Cooper, Geneive Leake, Jennie Mobley, Elle Goode, Helen Potts, Edna Avery, Ella May Thornton, Florence Hobbs, Janet Tompkins, Constance Knowles, Laura Payne, Nita Peeples, Etta Beck, Hattie Herbiz, and Eloise Oliver.

Erma E. Ellis.

Boulevard School.

During all this year rolls have never been matters of as little importance as this month. Very little interest has been taken in them and we begin the oral month with many imperfect recitations.

The rolls are as follows:

Eighth Grade—Willie Belle Campbell, 96.2; Jessie Broward, 96.2; Daisy Harris, 95.4.

Seventh Grade—Jay McBride, 96.5; Rose Wood, 96.3; Mary Thompson, 95.9; Emma Askew, 95.8.

Sixth Grade—Alline Ballard, 96.6; Annie Spence, 95.5; Lloyd Greer, 95.2.

Fifth Grade, Class A—Adelaide Thompson, 96.5; Wright Hallam, 96.2; Lucy Cates, 95.8; Fred Hart, 95.5; Isabel Sparr, 95.6.

Fifth Grade, Class B—Willie Lee, 95.6.

Fourth Grade, Class A—Will Slaton, 96.7; Fannie Lou Jett, 96.1.

Fourth Grade, Class B—Odessa Greer, 96; Ethel Thomas, 95.8; Bessie Davisson, 95.6.

Third Grade—Willie McFail, 97; Mildred Thompson, 96.7; Fred Clower, 96.3; Edna Rhudy, 95.7.

Second Grade—Emma Lilian Jackson, 95.3; Bessie Abbey, 95; Agnes Ward, 95.

First Grade—Laura Hart, 98.5; Rebie Harwell, 98.5; Lucile Thomas, 97.2; Eva Wurm, 97.2; James Jackson Slaton, 96.8; Mary Cockhan, 95.7; J. C. Newman, 95.7.

The first grade is very proud of little Laura Hart, who is a remarkably bright and promising child. The seventh grade has organized a society known as the Seventh Grade Literary Society. Its colors are pale green and white. They raised $2.50 to buy ribbons of the society colors, but by a unanimous vote contributed it instead to the starving Cubans.

The society met April 19th in the seventh grade room. Lovelace Eaves presided. Emma Askew was secretary.

In return for the invitations the seventh grade has had from the eighth grade to their society, the seventh grade complimented the eighth by an invitation to theirs. They spent an enjoyable half-hour listening to the following agreeable programme:

Song by the class.
Reading—Mary Thompson.
Recitation—Jay McBride.
Reading of the class paper—H. Lester.
Recitation—Rose Wood.
Reading—William Whitaker.
Critic's Report—George Eaves.

Mrs. Wood honored us by a most delightful recitation.

The whole programme was a success and the teachers enjoyed it as much as the pupils.

Jessie Broward.

West End School.

The pupils of West End school are progressing very rapidly, as is shown by the honor rolls.

The honor rolls are as follows:

Eighth Grade—Bessie Rouser, 96.6; Bessie Haralson, 96.4; Bernice Thomason, 95.5; Virginia Shropshire, 95.3; Carroll McGaughey, 95.2; Mary Lou Baker, 95.1.

Seventh Grade—Eugenie Harper, 97.1; Nora Goodman, 96.2; Carrie Sasnett, 96.2; Louise Allen, 95.8; Redona Ragsdale, 95.6; Edna Morris, 95.5

Sixth Grade—Annabel Wood, 96.7; Johnnie May Davis, 95.2.

Fifth Grade, Class A—Honorable mention: Olin Longino, 94.6. Class B—Honorable mention, Margaret Ladson, 94.6.

Fourth Grade, Class A—Rosalie Eubanks, 96.6; Roberta Zachery, 96.2; Beulah Brown, 95. Class B—Bessie Howard, 96.6; Minnie Silvers, 95.9. Honorable mention—George Wells, 94.6; Clyde Pettus, 94.4.

Third Grade—Leone Ladson, 95.2; Cora Allensworth, 95.

Second Grade—Moselle Green, 95.8; Ethel Thomason, 95.4; Linton Zachry, 95.3; Bessie Dyer, 95.1. Honorable mention—Mutelle Luck, 94.8; Russell Hoyt, 94.4; Katie Schillinger, 94.4.

First Grade A—Calder Kirk, 96.9. Agnes Pritchard, 96.8; Myrtle Green, 95.6; Walter Crowe, 95.4; Armorelle Johnson, 95.4; Vera Phillips, 95.4; Claribel Miller, 95.3; Nellie Turner, 95.1.

Redona Ragsdale.

Williams Street School.

Saturday afternoon a good many of the school children attended the package party at the tabernacle, given for the benefit of the Cubans. There was about 6,000 who donated packages.

The Fifth Regiment band furnished the music. Among the pieces played were "America," "Star Spangled Banner," "Columbia," and "Dixie."

The honor rolls are as follows:

Sixth Grade—Marie Becker, 97; Savada Hood, 96.8; Clara Stowers, 96.7; Jeannette Jones, 96.5; Georgie Williams, 96.5; Maggie Ross, 95.6; Alf Ford, 95.3.

Fifth Grade—May Belle Alexander, 99.5; Julia Blount, 99.5; Norma Pritchard, 99.3; Martha Morris, 98.4; Jessie Leamont, 98.3; Gordon Baker, 98.1; Bessie Moore, 97.8; Ethel Thomas, 97.7; Jesse Draper, 97.6; Eugene Gormley, 96.9; Leonora Dunaway, 96.8; Ollie Mae Osborn, 96.2; Mary Crew Cundell, 95.9; Adelaide Becker, 95.9; Nellie Weinmeister, 9.55; Helen Cay, 95.4; Harris Jobson, 95; Emma Abel, 95.

Fourth Grade—Ruth Neller, 98.1; Lottie Henderson, 97.6; Carrie Middlebrooks, 97.6; Phoebe McDonald, 97; Charm Oliver, 96.6; Minetta Hill, 96.2; Claiborne Ross, 96.1; Marie Dickson, 96.1; Queenie Lowry, 96; Carrie Pritchard, 95.8; Beulah Rooker, 95.7; Gordon Smith, 95.1.

Third Grade—Annie Padgett, 98; Mary Corker, 97.2; Daisy Patterson, 97.1; Susie Millen, 97.1; Sily White, 96.7; Annie Cashman, 95.9; Nellie Meeks, 95.7; John H. George, 95.5; Edith Watts, 95.3; Estelle Leyden, 95.

Second Grade—Jennie Thacker, 98.2; Montgomery Haynes, 97.1; Vesta Swanson, 96.8; Churchill Johnson, 96.8; Mary Ross, 96.5; May Wood, 96.2; Edna Glenn, 96; Marie Peacock, 95.2; Donald Hodges, 95.2.

First Grade—Louise Austin, 97.5; Pearl Hood, 97; John Burke, 97; Pearl Johnston, 96.5; Robbie Hutchison, 95.8.

Charm Oliver.

Hunter's School for Boys.

On Monday the class in general history finished the book and two days after the United States history class finished theirs. Ernest Sims and Capt. Joyner, in the higher spelling class, won prizes by staying at the head of their class five days each. Willis won the prize in the next lowest class and was promoted to the high class.

On Friday in the highest spelling class, composed of the boys in literature, there was a spelling match. Moran and Johnston chose sides. Johnston stood up last. In literature the boys conducted recitations in grammar, spelling and rhetoric.

On Thursday the smaller grammar class wrote compositions. They were all good, but Robinson Carter's was the best.

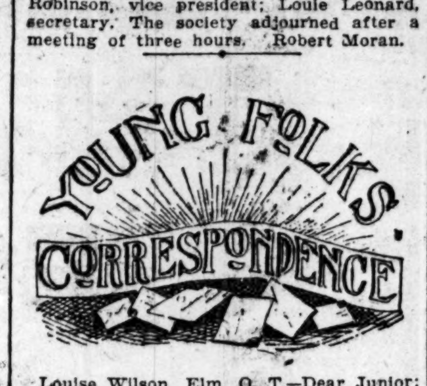
On Friday the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society met and the mock trial was commenced. The jury was composed of Arthur Robinson, Gwin Lipes, Ernest Sims, Roy Sims, Walter McNeal, S. Hightower, Leslie Smith, George Shackelford, Fred Frye, Virgil Collier, Robert Mitchell and Camille L'Engle.

Farley, the prisoner, was charged with murdering Boulanger. Johnston was the judge. Moore and Atkins were lawyers for the defense. Hall was solicitor and Conley assistant solicitor. Wallace was sheriff. C. Joyner and B. Brooks were bailiffs. H. Robinson was clerk and Russell Mitchell was a young lady witness.

Hall made an eloquent address to the jury, after which Moore made a touching appeal to them in behalf of the prisoner. The jury retired after the judge had made his charge, but returned in less than ten minutes with a verdict of not guilty.

New officers were elected after the trial. They are: Robert Atkins, president; Hugh Robinson, vice president; Louie Leonard, secretary. The society adjourned after a meeting of three hours.

Robert Moran.



Louise Wilson, Elm, O. T.—Dear Junior: I am a little boy nine years old. Papa has been a subscriber for The Constitution for a long time and I like to read it very much. I send 10 cents to join the Grady Hospital Club.

Mabel Stallings, Stallings, N. C.—Dear Junior: I go to school about a half a mile from here. I have stopped school, for just as soon as the measles and roseola started some weeks ago I was taken sick and have been halfway sick every since. I would like to correspond with little girls my age, which is eleven.

A Friend.—Dear Junior: Gentle spring is on his way; it is timid and slow, though. I like spring because it brings the flowers. The violet is my favorite flower. I am afraid I will not get out in the woods to see the beautiful wild flowers this spring, for I have been sick for a long time. I did not get to see them last spring, but kind friends brought me pretty flowers. It would make me feel better to know that I was remembered. I think all who can ought to visit the sick and carry them little tokens of love, that they may know they are not forgotten; they will never forget it. I can sympathize with the sick.

Mary Grace Stewart, Atmore, Ala.—Dear Junior: I live in a little village near Mobile, Ala. I am twelve years old. My father died two years ago. My mother is left with three little children. I am the oldest. Would like to correspond with those of my age. Inclosed find 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Ida L. White, Glenlynn, Miss.—Dear Junior: I am fourteen years old and live in the north central part of the state, Webster county, four miles south of Slate Springs. My papa is a farmer. We have some bees and it is so amusing just to watch them. How industrious they are! We have a postoffice at our home. I am not going to school now. I go every winter.

Ada Calaway, Ariel, Miss.—I am ten years of age. My brother takes The Constitution and I enjoy reading it very much. I am very glad spring is approaching, for I love to fish and look for flowers these warm days, so you can imagine I am a country girl. My pets are some little ducks, chickens and four little white kittens. How many of the cousins enjoy reading? I for one. I will begin school in June.

Grover Bailey, Elberton, Ga.—Dear Junior: My papa has been taking the dear old Constitution ever since I can remember and I don't see what we would do without it. I am going to school every day and at playtime my schoolmates and myself go flower hunting on the branch and we gather all sorts of wild flowers. Our house is surrounded by a large orchard. We have the largest scuppernong vines I ever saw.

Helen Clark, Columbiana, Ala.—Dear Junior: I take for my subject "Music." I am very fond of music and I think the greatest accomplishment a young lady can possess is to be a fine musician. Many a heart has been touched and brought to Christ by music, which nothing else could soften. Will some of the cousins please send me some samples of drawn work? Will return favor if desired. I would like correspondents between sixteen and eighteen years of age. Five cent for Grady hospital.

Thyra Flowerden, Hayes, Tex.—Dear Junior: It is wonderful to see how rapidly this page is improving. Cousins, this page is set apart for us and we have such a good chance to improve ourselves in letter writing. It is one thing that we should practice. In youth is when we should arouse our thoughts to action, seek the knowledge that is within our reach, then when we grow old we can look back upon our youthful days with great pleasure, but if our time is spent in idleness we will have to realize the sad thought "nothing but leaves."

Vida Lillian Cummings, Hardie, Va.—Dear Junior: I am a farmer's daughter and live in the country. I have some lovely flowers in bloom now. I wish I lived close enough to Aunt Susie to send her a box of flowers. I attended a picnic Easter and had a jolly time.

I have been fishing several times this spring and have caught some very large fish. The cool weather the past two weeks has killed most of the fruit except apples. Correspondents desired, either sex, from thirteen to sixteen.

Clara Donovan, Williamsport, Ind.—Dear Junior: I am a native of northern Indiana and am thirteen years of age. I have neither brothers or sisters, but do not get lonely at all. Our town, about one hundred miles from Chicago, has about fifteen hundred inhabitants and is surrounded with beautiful scenery. I have a wheel and have much fun. It is hilly around here and when you can coast down it is jolly, but then it is awful hard work to get up hill again. Easter Sunday I had the honor of seeing and shaking hands with W. J. Bryan. He was visiting friends near here, and as he took the train here every one had a chance to see him. I send 5 cents for the Grady hospital. Correspondence wanted.

Helen Cannady, Whatley, Ala.—Dear Junior: The papers are full of war and some of the people are anxious for it. But grandma says they little know the trouble and devastation that war brings. We all ought to pray God to prevent this terrible war if possible. We read an account of a tacky party at Gena Woolley's home written by Aunt Susie and enjoyed it very much. Mamma let the young people have one at our house. When we finish our lessons in the evenings grandma teaches us to hemstitch. I would like for some of the little cousins to correspond with me. I am ten years old. We live at a very pretty little railroad town on the M. and B. railroad. We have a very pretty home.

Dixie and Brown Eyes, Havana, Ala.—We have been constant readers of the dear old Constitution for quite a number of years and find it to be quite an indispensable article in our little home. How many of the cousins are fond of reading good books? One should be as careful in the selection of the literature that one reads as in the selection of their companions. For one is generally judged by these two things. We are both fond of music and play several different instruments. We are also very fond of flowers and cultivate a great many choice hothouse plants. There is nothing very picturesque around our home, but nature has by no means withheld her lavish hand in beautifying our surroundings. The country is level and the soil exceedingly fertile. The people are so thorough going and are by no means behind in literary attainments.

De Witt Oliver, Moscow, Miss.—Dear Junior: I will take for my subject "War and all of its horrors." Some of our youthful minds might anticipate war with pleasure, fame and honor, but such men as President McKinley and Consul General Lee I don't think would, as they have seen all of its horrors when the men of blue and gray were arrayed on opposite sides. Think of the privations and horrors that were undergone, but this is all over. The men of blue and of gray are thrown together, we hope, forever. Although we cannot stand by and see the innocent punished as they are in Cuba, we hope this will cease without war between Spain and the United States. I trust that President McKinley and congress will avoid it if possible. I think that the late war could have been avoided had President Buchanan have taken proper steps to avoid it and not have thrown it all on Lincoln. I trust that McKinley will not act toward Bryan in this way. Let us hope for free silver, peace and Bryan.

Frank Bates, Goree, Tex.—Dear Junior: I live five miles northeast of the little village of Goree. It is a very small village, indeed. It has only eight inhabitants. We live on a rolling prairie. There are breaks to the south and east of us. In all other directions as far as the eye can reach there is a prairie broken only by an occasional sand hill or a bunch of mesquite timber. There is a creek about a half of a mile east of us called Lake creek.

The Brazos river is about three miles north of us. We raise both stock and grain out here. Perhaps you eastern cousins will be surprised when I tell you that my father and I cultivate over two hundred acres of land with no help except during wheat sowing, harvesting and thrashing. We don't often have help during wheat sowing time. We had in one hundred and sixty acres of wheat last year and made 2,952½ bushels of wheat. We have eighty-three head of cattle. I have two head of cattle and one pony. My mother is a Georgian. She has an aunt living in Atlanta by the name of Trout. I take The Constitution and like it.

Myrtle Beever, Cavendish, Mo.—Dear Junior: My subject is "Little Things." In this great and busy world of ours we scarcely ever stop to think of the small things which, if we but consider, we find to be the power that has advanced civilization and culture to its present high standard. It is to the tiny seed we owe our flowers and trees, and from the tree, the outgrowth of the tiny seed, we construct our houses, from the lowly cottage of the poor to the mansion of the rich, our magnificent public buildings and our great and majestic steamers. The water drop, too, is in itself a small thing, but united with others it forms the mighty ocean. In trying to reach great virtues, small ones are often overlooked, yet much of our peace and happiness depends upon them. In a word, affability, gentleness, kindness in action and manner, such are the precious virtues which are little in themselves, but great indeed in results. Patient forbearance with the defects of others, a disposition opposed to fault-finding, readiness to forgive injury, though not sure of the same indulgence for ourselves, are small but mighty virtues. Thus we find that small things form an important part in our daily life in the sciences, arts and literature—even in nature itself. We should never disregard anything because it is small. Correspondents solicited, either sex.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Schenectady, N. Y., was a century old last week.

South Carolina is to have a textile school.

The world's sugar output is 8,000,000 tons a year.

A Birmingham jeweler employs 14,000 people.

Pennsylvania has more newspapers than Greece.

The largest fruit plantations in the world are in Jamaica.

France is the largest purchaser of Argentine exports.

There are fifty-five dogs in the United Kingdom to every 1,000 inhabitants.

Scarlet flowers are said to stand drought better than any others.

It is estimated that 1,130 passenger trains arrive and leave Chicago daily.

New Jersey was the first state permitting the right of suffrage to women.

Marigolds and camomiles in North Africa reach a height of four to five feet.

It has been figured out that one man of Berlin, Ont., has 272 relatives in the town.

The number of vessels that passed through the Suez canal last year was 2,926.

In Ireland an acre comprises 7,840 square yards, while in Scotland 6,140 go to the acre.

There is not a peer in the house of lords who was there at the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign.

The average yield of wine in France in 1897 was 180 gallons per acre, which is about one-third less than in 1896.

Laboring men have 312 working days a year in Hungary, 308 in the United States, 278 in England and 267 in Russia.

Miss Ima Hellpopper, of Oklahoma, has asked the permission of the courts to change her name to Ima Helper.

Gold coins of Alexander the Great are very nuemerous. They have been in circulation in Greece in the present century.

Weather officers in Montana propose to use kites to display weather signals so they can be seen by the ranchers at a distance.

Two-thirds of all the letters that pass through the postoffices of the world are written by or sent by English-speaking people.

It is estimated by a leading New York diamond dealer that there are upwards of $500,000,000 worth of diamonds in this country.

According to computations the black race embraces about one-tenth of the living members of the human species, or 150,000,000 individuals.

The district of Bagdad, Turkey, in Asia, furnishes a wool the best grades of which are used in the manufacture of worsteds, such as braids and sweaters.

The queen of Italy has in her possession the shoes of Marie Antionette, Mary Stuart, the Empress Josephine, Queen Anne and the Empress Catharine of Russia.

A famous gem expert places the total value of all the diamonds in the world at $1,000,000,000, of which $350,000,000 worth are in the hands of dealers, carried as stock.

The color of hydrangeas is deepened by putting iron nails, green vitriol or alum into the soil. The color of daffodils is deepened by increasing the richness of the soil they grow in.

A patriotic Swede in Wisconsin recently sent the following effusion to a local paper: "I hop you Stan By Cupan and Give Spain the Davel. Vi an Cupan haff suffer noff of Thes Booldossing."

According to the state auditor of North Carolina, more money was paid to the employees of the state senate at its late session than was paid to the senators themselves. One of the state papers says that even the latter were overpaid.

The ladies of New Orleans are endeavoring to raise $15,000 for a bronze statue of J. J. Audubon, the naturalist, to be erected in Audubon park, New Orleans. They hope the city will present a pedestal for it. Audubon was born on a plantation at Mandeville, La.

The Hills seem to have persuaded the teams of this city that there can be but one result of a game with them. The Rock Hills have been endeavoring for some time to arrange a schedule of games with baseball clubs of Atlanta, but their challenges have not been accepted. A team of Greenville, Ga., it seems, heard of the reputation of the Rock Hills as a superior club and immediately sent a challenge.

This has been accepted, and the game now being arranged for. It will occur either in this city or Greenville, and promises to be one of the sporting events of the year.



Communication pertaining to baseball, tennis or other sports to be placed in this department will be appreciated. Mailed matter must be received by 8 o'clock Saturday morning. Address W. T. Waters, Jr., 36 West Baker street, Atlanta, Ga.

This is the week of the Cross Country Club run. On next Tuesday morning, Memorial day, the boys of the club will don their black racing suits and test their powers of endurance over the mile stretch of the course.

This occasion promises to be a great event, possibly the most important that has occurred this season. The start will be made promptly at 10 o'clock, and the runners will probably be sighted at the finish corner of Loyd and Alice streets, twenty minutes later.

The young gentlemen who will enter the run are all fine athletes, and some of them are well known in the city and in athletic circles. Fast time is expected throughout the race, and those who finish with the leaders will deserve special praise.

The run as a whole will not be a stupendous affair; although formal, it will be extremely simple, and will be exciting from the crack of the starter's pistol until the first man crosses the tape. It will be of a great deal more interest than the usual bicycle race, because of the valuable medal which will be awarded the winner, and because all the runners are well known in Atlanta.

The entries and officers of the day are as follows:

Entries, Magill, Ozburn, Smith, Mauck, Duncan, Fitzgerald, Sutton, Johnson, H. Spratling and Seals; judges, C. Dorsey, W. Smith and A. Williams; pacemaker, Magill; starter, Daniel; timekeeper, G. Spratling; scorer, Tom Cheshire.

There will be several events in town on Memorial day, but this one will undoubtedly be the most interesting and well attended of them all. The Cross Country Club is a new arrival in local athletic circles. It has so far succeeded in everything which it has undertaken and a bright future is in store for it. The club is becoming extremely popular among the young men of the city, many of whom have joined, while many more are applicants for membership. There is a standing challenge for any athletic contest. Address communications to Manager W. M. Mauck, 70 Pulliam street.

The boys are all splendid specimens of physical health and strength, and, on account of their training for the coming event, are in exceptionally fine trim. There will be a relay race soon which gives promise of being even more interesting than the event which will occur next Tuesday.

It is more than probable that they will have a field day before long and a football team is promised for the coming fall. Altogether, the Cross Country Club has been more successful than any other organization of whatever kind that has yet been formed in the city.

Fair Oaks vs. Pythians.

Adair and Dorsey, of the Pythian, defeated Matthews and Killian, of the Fair Oaks, in a game of tennis April 16th. The game was played on the Fair Ooaks' court.

The contest was interesting on account of the rivalry of the players. The first score was won by the Pythians, the second by the Fair Oaks and the third by the Pythian boys, deciding the game in their favor.

Dixie vs. Barracks.

The Dixies and the barracks teams met on the diamond April 16th. The game was closely played until the end of tre fifth inning, when the busting of the ball stopped the game.

The score stood 5 to 4 in favor of the barracks when the game was called. The batteries were Chappel and Lane for the barracks, and Finley and Avary for the Dixies. Goss's usual fine batting was the main feature of the game.

West End, Jr., vs. Oakland.

These two teams crossed bats on the grounds of the former in West End last Friday afternoon. The game was an exciting one and was closely contested. A large crowd was present. The batteries for West End were Smith and Stovall and for Oakland Sewell and Harper. The features were the home run knocked by McGahee, of West End, and the slugging done by both teams from start to finish.

The game resulted in a victory for the West End boys by a score of 23 to 3. The line-up was as follows:

West End.	Position.	Oakland.
Stovall	Catcher	H. Harper
Smith	Pitcher	Sewell
Allen	Shortstop	Connelly
Johnson	First Base	Barker
Russell	Second Base	Cleveland
Martin	Third Base	Wright
Goodman	Left Field	Miller
Schillinger	Center Field	Stevens
McGahee	Right Field	Venable

Dixie, Jr., vs. Sluggers.

The Dixie Juniors played the Boulevard Sluggers April 16th, and defeated them by a score of 26 to 25. It was a poor game, as neither team was in its usual good condition. The Dixies gave the sluggers the first inning, but failed to receive their last, as the Sluggers saw that they were worsted and gave in rather than allow the Dixies to run the score any higher.

As the game was far from satisfactory a second will be played in the near future. The Dixie Juniors are open to challenges through their manager, Bob Hunnicutt, 222 Courtland street.

The Black Caps.

There has recently been organized on the north side a baseball team composed of some good players. It is of the junior class and is known as "The Black Caps."

It is made up as follows: H. Adams, captain; J. Redwine, manager; Curtis, Elliott, Thompson, Hopkins, Williams, Vickery and Redwine.

Hunters vs. Derrys.

The team of Hunter's school defeated the boys of Derry's school in a tight game Thursday afternoon at Ponce de Leon. The feature of the game was the pitching of Arnald, a Dixie man, who did excellent work.

The score was 13 to 10 in favor of Hunter's. The batteries were J. Holland Green, for Hunter's, and Russell Arnold and H. Vaughn for Derry's. Gordon and Russell both did good playing for Derry's team.

Cross-Country Club.

A special meeting of the Cross Country Club was held April 15th to determine the style of "C" on the breast of the club sweaters. The committee appointed by the chairman presented several designs for the Cs of different colors and varieties of cloth. The club adopted a neat letter of a pretty shade of orange felt.

A committee, comprised of Spratling, Duncan and Sutton, was appointed to buy the material and have the letters made.

The club runs in a body every Friday night. Their course extends from one to two miles and serves to keep the boys in good condition.

The next event after the run will be the relay race, which is to be a contest between the N. S. A. C. and the C. C. C. Four men from each club will beappointed. Each club is to have a qualification race and the men who show up best in this will be appointed.

Out of Town.

J. Knox Felker, Monroe, Ga—The Yellow Jackets met the Tigers on the diamond April 20th. A very lively game was played until the pitcher, D. Chaffin, of the Yellow Jackets, got hurt. Chaffin was not the regular pitcher, but served in place of K. Felker, who was unable to play on account of a sore arm. The game was called in the sixth inning in favor of the Tigers.

Another game will be played soon, which I will send in full. Felker has joined the Tigers and with R. Nowell to catch and Felker to pitch that team will play some fine games. Below are the places of both teams:

Tigers.		Yellow Jackets.
G. Knight	pitcher	D. Chaffin
R. Nowell	catcher	C. Locklin
A. Mobley	first base	K. Felker
W. Galloway	second base	J. Rogers
W. Sheats	third base	N. Mitchell
C. Weldon	left field	J. Ross
P. Pascal	right field	T. Edmunds
C. Gibson	center field	C. Walker
Percy Nowell	shortstop	F. Felker

Sporting Dots.

The Barracks Junior has disbanded. This team entered upon the present season with bright prospects before it, but all hopes have been blasted by the present strained relations of this country to Spain. Two of the best players on the team have obeyed orders and gone to the front. The team had a good record up to this time of disbandment, having played and won two games this season.

Most of the players have already secured responsible positions on other team. The two young gentlemen who have gone to the front are the Partello brothers—Alvin, the second baseman, and Joe, the crack pitcher of the team. Both of these boys were well known and popular baseball men, and their loss, both from a personal and a sporting standpoint, is deeply felt. It is the earnest wish of their friends that they may return safe and well.

Charley Hill, a Dixie fielder, has resigned his place on the team and gone to the country. Hill was a good player, and will be missed by his comrades, with whom he has been playing for several seasons.

Frank Bain, the world's long-distance champion, will ride a "Defiance" this year, geared to forty-three. Mr. Bain is a fast man on the wheel, and gives promise of a tight race against any and all.

A very pleasant afternoon was passed recetly at the tennis court of J. A. Whitner, Jr. This court is situated in the most fashionable portion of Hapeville. The party consisted of Miss Lois Stephens, Miss Lowe, Miss Marison Stephens, Messrs. Whitner, A. Lane, F. Lane and Pelat.

The Fair Oaks Tennis Club would be pleased to receive challenges for singles. Hitherto they have been unable to secure any matches, although a few sets have been played at different times with the members of other teams. In all they have been successful. Anyone wishing to play either singles or doubles will address L. E. Grant, 235 Grant street.

The Journal boys have formed a team which will do some fine playing this season. There is excellent material on this team. It is open for challenges. Those who are to be picked from are C. Berry, R. Giles, C. Hutchison, C. Logan, Will Murphy, Guy Myers, A. Quarles, D. Quarles, B. Stephens, C. Thompson, J. Reeves, W. Mangum, H. Stephens and T. Kearney.

Will Murphy, a star pitcher of last season, is doing some fine box work for the Clippers this year.

Grant is one of the best tennis players in the city. A ball can't pass him.

The A. O. B. was called to order by President Applewhite last Saturday afternoon. A new member, Paul Anderson, was initiated. Speeches were rendered on the subject, "Resolved, That a war with Spain would be unjust."

The affirmative was represented by Anderson and James; the negative by Klein and Berry. After refreshments had been served, the club adjourned to its studio. The boys are painting some very good pictures.

The West End Juniors consist of the following boys: Stovall, Smith, Schillinger, Johnson, Martin, Allen, Goodman, McGaughey and Russell. They are open for challenges from boys averaging fifteen years of age. Address Harry Stovall, 188 Gordon street.

A crokinole game was played Friday afternoon between Bosworth and Nunnally, at the latter's home. The referee started the game at 3:35 o'clock, which was to be decided by the best two out of three. The first game was won by Bosworth, as was also the second; the third game was won by Nunnally.

Both young gentlemen played well. The games were interesting from start to finish, since the last shot several times scored the only point made.

The Peachtree Blues, Jr., have reorganized, and would be glad to receive challenges from any teams fourteen years or under. The line-up is as follows:

Harry Vaughn, catcher.
Allen Alexander, pitcher.
Albert Polak, second base.
Charley Kingsbery, third base.
Henri Polak, shortstop.
Vivian Stovall, center field.
Paul Lum, left field.
Snow Holliday, right field.

Address challenges to Albert Polak, 96 East North avenue, city.

Next Tuesday will be the field day of the Tech track team. An excellent programme has been prepared for that day by the management of the team. This occasion is to qualify the boys for participation in the southern intercollegiate meet, which will take place in this city in the early part of May.

The events next Tuesday will be: One hundred-yard dash, 220-yard dash, mile run, throwing hammer, putting shot, running broad jump, pole vault, bicycle race, sack race, half and quarter-mile race, 220-yard hurdle, mile relay race.

In order that the occasion may not conflict with Memorial day exercises, the events will commence promptly at 10 o'clock. It will be a very interesting feature of Memorial day, and a large crowd is expected. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged, the proceeds to go toward furnishing suits for the team.

The League of American Wheelmen and the Century Road Club of America, the two national cycling bodies, are certain to be affected by war. President Potter, of the L. A. W., and Chairman Mott, of the racing board, are both prepared to enter the service.

Arrangements for the resignation of Chairman Mott have already been made. In like manner there are state and national officers of the Century Road Club who will go to the front, so that both organizations will either work under new leaders or else remain at a standstill until order is restored.

KINGDOM OF SPAIN AND HER SUBJECTS

Interesting Facts of the Land of the Dons and Bullfights.

THE NATION'S BRILLIANT PASS

How the Spanish People Are Governed by the Cortes.

THE NATION'S FOREIGN POSSESSIONS

There Are More Than 12,000,000 Spaniards Who Can Neither Read Nor Write.

THE general desire in this country for some exact knowledge about Spain just now is clearly evidenced at the libraries of all the large cities. The libraries have placed all the books relating to "our friends, the enemy," on shelves where the people can pick them out for themselves. Even then the general thirst for facts about Spain does not seem to be satisfied and all kinds of impossible requests are made for information which cannot be furnished. It would seem, therefore, that a few plain statements concerning the actual condition of the land of the dons will make timely reading.

The kingdom of Spain constitutes what might be called the southwestern arm of Europe, where it reaches down and almost touches northern Africa. It is a true peninsula, washed on three sides by the waters of the Mediterranean, the bay of Biscay and the Atlantic ocean and joined by a wide neck of land to France. The great fort of Gibraltar, cut from the solid rock of its southern extremity, completely commands the entrance to the Mediterranean. It is, however, owned and garrisoned by Great Britain. Spain is a monarchy founded by the union of the houses of Aragon and Castile during the fifteenth century. She has been ruled intermittently by the houses of Aragon, Bourbon, Savoy and Hapsburg for 400 years, except once when Joseph Bonaparte was proclaimed king by his brother, the Emperor Napoleon, and once when the country was a republic during 1873 and 1874. The house of Bourbon is in power at present, although its supremacy is opposed by the carlists, who claim a bar sinister interferes with the purity of the descent. The present king is Alfonso XIII, who, however, is but twelve years old, and whose mother, Maria Christina, is the regent of the country.

How Spain Is Governed.

The present constitution of Spain was proclaimed in 1876. It proclaims the government to be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the king, the power to make laws "in the cortes with the king." The cortes are composed of a senate and a congress equal in authority. There are three classes of senators—first, senators by their own right; secondly, senators nominated by the crown; and thirdly, senators elected by the corporations of the state; that is, the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, academies and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators by their own right are the grandees of the kingdom whose titles and possessions entitle them to the privilege. The congress is formed by deputies in the proportion of one to every 50,000 population. In 1878 Cuba was given the right to send deputies to the cortes in the proportion of one to every 40,000 free inhabitants paying 125 pesetas in taxes yearly. The constitution further enacts that the king is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible and all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it and he cannot marry any one excluded by law from succession to the crown. If all the lines become extinct the king would be elected by a "vote of the nation." After the king the reins of government are guided by a president of the council and ministers of foreign affairs, justice, finance, the interior, war, marine and a minister of the colonies.

Her Area and Population.

Spain's area and population, as it is at the present time, is interesting, in view of the fact that once her possessions were greater than those of any other European power. Her present area, including the Balearic and Canary islands, each of which is considered a province, is 197,670 square miles.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and all of the New England states combined have an area of 162,065 square miles. Spain is, therefore, a trifle larger than these states.

On the other hand Texas has an area of 262,290 square miles, so that if Spain is 35,605 square miles larger than the states above named, Texas is, in its turn, 74,620 square miles larger than Spain. The population of Spain is estimated to be 17,650,234, about the same as that of the New England and middle states named above.

Her Foreign Possessions.

Besides the Canary and Balearic islands Spain holds the colonies of Cuba, area 41,655 miles; population before the war 1,631,687. Porto Rico, area 3,500 square miles, population 806,708. Total area and population in America 45,205 square miles and 2,438,395 persons respectively. Her possessions in Asia are: The Philippine islands, area 114,326 square miles, population 7,000,000; the Sulu islands, area 950 square miles, population 75,000; the Caroline islands and Palaos, area 560 square miles, population 36,000; the Marianne islands, area 420 square miles, population 10,172. Total area and population in Asia 116,256 square miles and 7,112,172 persons. Her possessions in Africa are Rio de Oro and Adrar, area 243,000 square miles, population 100,000; Ifni (near cape Nun), area 27 square miles, population 6,000; Fernando Po, Annabon, Corisco, Elobey and San Juan, area 850 square miles, population 30,000. Total area and population in Africa 243,877 square miles and 126,000 persons. The total area of Spain's foreign possessions is 405,338 square miles. The total population is 9,895,567 persons. So that her foreign possessions have an area more than twice as large as her own and a foreign population nearly half the size of her own. Of course if she loses Cuba her foreign area will be reduced one-ninth, and her foreign population, if the loss of garrison is considered, will be reduced nearly one-sixth.

Census returns show that a very large proportion of the inhabitants of Spain are illiterate. Nearly 12,000,000 in the kingdom can neither read nor write. In the whole of Spain it was found that but 5,004,460 persons could read and write, 608,005 persons could read only, and yet Spain supports 24,529 public and 5,676 private schools. A law making education compulsory was passed in 1857, but it was never enforced, partly for political reasons and partly because of the wretched pay of the teachers—$50 to $100 a year being a usual fee. In higher education Spain is not behind-hand. She has ten large universities, carrying an enrollment of 16,000 students.

Spain gets its revenue by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, government monopolies, etc. Direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, etc.; the indirect taxes come from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues. Her revenue for 1896 and '97 was £30,771,450; her expenditures £30,456,584. She had beside this, however, an extraordinary expenditure of £9,360,000. Her public debt is now over £217,000,000,000, including over £350,000,000 incurred in Cuba.

What Her People Live On.

Spain is an agricultural country. In the early part of the century the country was owned by landed proprietors who had acquired great tracts of land, but in recent years these tracts have been divided and have passed into the hands of small farmers and fruit growers. The vine is the most important culture, but large quantities of oranges, raisins, nuts and olives are exported every year. Spain is rich in minerals, the annual value of her mineral exports being about £6,640,000. She also manufactures cotton goods. She has nearly 70,000 looms. Her imports for 1896-97 amounted to £29,366,906. Her exports, brought her in £34,890,400. The most primitive conditions prevail in many parts of Spain, and in some portions life is almost as it was when Columbus traveled the country roads on foot, leading his little son by the hand. This is due to the meager means of communication, there being but 7,548 miles of railway in the whole country. This is only 3.9 linear miles of road for every 100 square miles of territory. New England alone has as many miles of railroad as has Spain, and her territory is not nearly as great. The same area as Spain picked out of the upper eastern United States has nearly 30,000 miles of road. But the people of Spain still adhere to their gayly caparisoned mules, which, perhaps, make up in wornout romance what they lack in speed.

The Catholic Church in Spain.

The dominion of the Catholic church in Spain is almost absolute. Nearly the whole population adhere to that creed. Indeed, no other form of worship is allowed to be practiced publicly. The last census showed 32,435 priests living in the sixty-two dioceses of the country. There are 1,684 monks living in 161 monasteries and 14,592 nuns living in 1,027 convents. There are sixty-five cathedrals, thirty religious colleges and 18,564 churches. Besides these there are over 11,000 houses devoted to religious purposes. A restricted liberty of worship is allowed the Protestants, but it has to be kept very private, and no public announcement of the fact is permitted. The church dignitaries are supported by the state.

Spain is well defended from invasion by a cordon of forts and fortified towns drawn completely around her frontier. On the north there is Fuenterrabia, the fortified port of Passages and the military ports of Santona, Santander, Ferrol Coruna and Vigo. In the Basque provinces are Bilbao and Vitoria. To the left of the Ebro are Pamplona, Tafalla, Jaca, Venasqua, Monzon, Puycerda, Seo de Urzel Balaquer and Lerida. Nearer the Mediterranean are Cardona, Hostalrich, Camprodon, Ripoll, Gerona, Olot, Cartelfollit, Figueras. On the Mediterranean are Palamos, Barcelona, Tarragona, Malaga, Almeria, Carthegena and Alicante. Logrono, Tudela, Zaragoza, Mequinenza and Tortosa are in the Ebro. Burgos and Morella lie to the south of it. Toro, Rodrigo, Valensia de Alcantara, Albuquerque and Badaioz lie along the Portugese frontier, Tarifa and Algeciras are in the strait of Gibralter and Cadiz is at its entrance. Not all of these could withstand the projectiles of modern great guns, but quite the best methods prevail, and an army of invasion would have some difficulty in breaking through the barrier.

Could Mobilize Many Soldiers.

Spain maintains a permanent army. She also has what is known as an active reserve and a sedentery reserve, each of which could be relied upon for support in time of war. Any Spaniard above the age of nineteen is liable to be called upon to serve in the permanent army for three years. From this part of the army the soldier passes to the active, and from thence to the sedentery reserve for six years' service. By paying 1,500 pesetas any one may escape service. The colonial army requires every able-bodied subject to serve eight years in the various reserves. Thus, most of the king's subjects are militiamen, and it is estimated that in time of need Spain could easily mobilize an efficient army of 1,083,595 men. The standing army numbers about 70,000 men, although recent levies make this number nearer 100,000. Spain's navy is likewise capable. The following is a list of her most important men-of-war, all of which are of the armored class and capable of holding their own in a modern combat:

The Navy of Spain.

Name.	Tons.	Indicated H. P.
Carlos V.....	9,235	15,000
Pelayo.....	9,900	6,800
Oquendo.....	7,000	13,700
Cataluna.....	7,000	15,000
Cisneros.....	7,000	15,000
Maria Teresa.....	7,000	15,000
P de Asturias.....	7,000	15,000
Cr.stobal Colon.....	6,840	14,500

The following are deck protected and partially protected:

Name.	Tons.	Indicated H. P.
Alphonso XIII.....	4,800	12,000
Lepanto.....	4,800	12,000
Ensenada.....	1,060	2,700
Isla de Cuba.....	1,060	2,700
Isla de Luzon.....	1,060	2,700

Most of these vessels have a normal speed of twenty knots and several, notably the Viscaya and the Maria Teresa, exceed this rate. Spain also has a numerous fleet of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. Her fighting navy is manned by 1,002 officers, 9,000 marines and 14,000 sailors, besides about 1,000 mechanicans of various kinds.

Her Brilliant History.

This is in fact the army, and this the navy which will protect the beautiful Spanish cities which have known less change since the days of the Moors than almost any other in Europe. Spain is not, after all, a modernized nation in the sense that other nations are modernized. Her people are governed by the spirit of Quixotism that caused Isabella to pledge her jewels so that Columbus might start westward; that caused Ferdinand and his consort to move their throne chairs up to the very walls of the Moorish strongholds that the example might incite the chivalrous bravery of their followers; that caused the houses of Urena and DeLeon to pledge their estates that the Moors might be driven from the Alhambra. The memory of that period, the most romantic and brilliant in Spanish history, when half the world was theirs, never dies in their breasts, and it, more than anything else, would sustain them in a war of nations. This pride of race, however, is not what they would fight for. Out of the ruins of their past greatness have risen beautiful monuments—Madrid, the capital city, with its palaces and its 470,000 worshipers of the ancient throne; Barcelona with its quarter of a million, mostly eager for war, and blind to all but its romance; Malaga, with its 100,000, who daily have the remains of Moors to teach them what manner of fighters were their ancestors—Cartagena, Cadiz, Valencia, Seville and Grenada—where memory stops and the grotesque and arabesques of the great Moorish temple lifts one out of the nineteenth century and carries one back to the time when war in Spain meant honor, valor and glory.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Drink. Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

It is an established fact that lemons, when combined properly with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable results upon the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood. Sold by druggists, 50c and $1 bottles.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of sick and nervous headaches I had been subject to all my life.
MRS. N. A. MCENTIRE,
Spring Place, Ga.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of indigestion. I got more relief and at once, from Lemon Elixir than all other medicines.
J. C. SPEIGHTS,
Indian Springs, Ga.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of a long-standing case of chills and fever by using two bottles.
J. C. STANLY,
Engineer E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of a case of heart disease and indigestion of four years' standing. I tried a dozen different medicines. None but Lemon Elixir did me any good.
TULES DIEHL,
Corner Habersham and St. Thomas Sts., Savannah, Ga.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

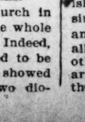
I fully indorse for nervous headaches, indigestion and constipation, having used it with most satisfactory results after all other remedies had failed.
J. W. ROLLO,
West End, Atlanta, Ga.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for about fifteen years, my trouble being my liver, stomach and bowels, with terrible headaches. Lemon Elixir cured me. My appetite is good, and I am well. I had taken a barrel of other medicine, that done me no good.
CHARLES GIBHARD,
No. 1515 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

Summer School.

Special instructions given to boys and girls at my residence, 288 Boulevard, till June; then I will teach my fourth annual summer school at 15 East Caln. My success during the past three summers warrants me in saying satisfaction will be given. W. S. Featherston, 288 Boulevard.



If you have a Hump Nose, Roman, Flat, Pug, Red or Broken Nose, or any mark or blemish on, in or under your skin, call on JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West Forty-second street, New York. Consultation free.

FREE TO KIDNEY SUFFERERS

Dr. Worst's New Discovery for Kidney, Liver, Stomach Trouble and Rheumatism.

Educate the people to use nature's best remedy and they need not fear these dangerous diseases.

THIS VALUABLE DISCOVERY

is purely vegetable and unknown as yet to medical science, and is just now opening the eyes of the old would-be professionals.

I ASK NO MONEY.

I simply ask if you are efflicted with Kidney, Liver or Stomach trouble, Rheumatism, Sick Headaches, Nervous Prostration or any Blood disease, that you don't let this favored opportunity pass by. Send for a trial.

IF YOU HAVE TRIED ALL

The doctor's and patent nostrums, and are not cured, then read the following letter from one who has tried it, and do likewise:

Dr. E. J. Worst, Ashland, O.—I have been complaining with pains in my stomach and back for the last 24 years; have spent between $3,000 and $4,000, but received no benefit. I have been to Saratoga, Hot Springs, French Lick Springs, Infirmaries, but all did me no good. Was to New York city and consulted best physicians, but they did not find out my trouble. I noticed an advertisement in a paper of your Persian Tabloids, wrote for one box. Have taken the one box and have no pains since and would recommend same to all who suffer with Stomach or Kidney trouble. I will always have the Tabloids in my house.
Yours respectfully, ZEKE SOLOMON.
No. 116 N. Nineteenth St., Birmingham, Ala.

I have so much faith in this splendid preparation from what it has done for others, that I will make the following

SPECIAL OFFER.

I will, for a short time, mail any reader of The Sunday Constitution, one week's trial treatment of Dr. Worst's new discovery free, with full directions. I will also include a regular $1 box with the sample. After using the sample, if you are satisfied with the results send me $1 and keep the box, if not, kindly return it. Be wise and order it today, as now is the best time to use it.

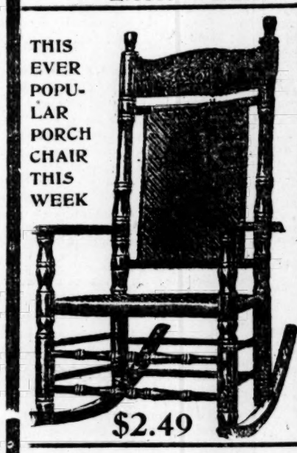
DR. E. J. WORST,
Dept. 5. ASHLAND, O.

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Your Credit Is Good at SPEAR & CO

A STAR THAT HAS SHED ITS EFFULGENCE OVER AND GLADDENED MORE THAN 1,200 HOMES IN ATLANTA AND VICINITY IN THE SIX SHORT WEEKS THAT HAVE PASSED SINCE IT FIRST ROSE IN SPLENDOR ABOVE THE GEORGIA HORIZON. A STAR THAT SHINES FOR ALL AND WILL SHINE FOR YOU, IF YOU BUT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE MANY OPPORTUNITIES WE OFFER THE PEOPLE EACH WEEK.

THIS EVER POPULAR PORCH CHAIR THIS WEEK



$2.49

Ice Cream Freezers



Gems.		Blizzard.	
2-qt	$1.10	3-qt.	$1.10
3-qt	1.15	4-qt.	1.30
4-qt	1.30	6-qt.	1.75
6-qt	1.95	8-qt.	2.25
8-qt	2.30		
10-qt	3.40		

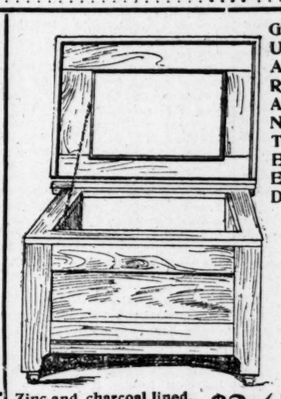


We are leaders in Stoves and Ranges. One like the above, $3.95.

A LITTLE DOWN, A Little Per Week AND Your Home is Furnished.



Solid Oak 5-drawers and Hat Box. This week, $4.95



GUARANTEED

Zinc and charcoal lined, hard wood and warranted to hold ice 48 hours..... $2.65



$13.65

3-piece hard wood frame, silk tapestry upholstered, spring seat—a beauty.

When sick or out of work your payments are extended.

Combination Book-Cases as low as $10.50 up to $55.00.
China Closets as low as $9.95 up to $75.00.
Odd Dressers from $8.75 to $60.00.
Parlor Suits made to order up to $500.00.

No Extra Charge for Time. Open Saturday Until 10 P.M.

Bedroom Sets---Special

$140.00 Sets this week		$99.00
110.00	" " "	72.50
95.00	" " "	63.00
50.00	" " "	39.00
35.00	" " "	26.00
20.00	" " "	16.00
14.75	" " "	12.95

74-76 Whitehall St. SPEAR & CO 74-76 Whitehall St.

Carpets and Mattings.

We have just received word from our northern buyer that 200 new styles of Carpets and Mattings will reach us Monday. We will begin one of the biggest cut sales ever known in this vicinity.

Mattings as low as.. 10¾c
Carpets as low as... 32½c

NOTICE! How the Southern Bell Telephone Company's List of Subscribers Grows!

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$2.00 and Upward Monthly.

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1642—Atanta Cotton Stock & Produce Exchange.
1688—Arnold Hat Co.
1439—Atlanta Basket & Veneer Works.
3103—Austin, Thos. H.
3206—Allen, A. T.
1212—Belknap & Walcott.
3011—Bagley, H. C.
3036—Broyles, Arnold.
3051—Bain, Donald M.
3052—Baker, P. H.
3076—Broze, Herman.
3096—Buckalew, J. P.
3115—Burns, E. P.
3034—Blosser, Clarence.
3103—Beck, J. Frank.
3202—Brannon, Mrs. Dr. J. F.
3156—Batchelder, Mark D.
3176—Behre, Chas. K.
3012—Calloway, H. R.
3022—Conyers, C. B.
3121—Calloway, R. M.
3143—Cunningham, Mrs. R.
3144—Carter, E. V.
3162—Crane, E. D.
3353—Carlisle, J.
1628—Deloach Mill Mfg. Co.
233—Dobbs, Wey & Co.
3172—Davis, Will C.
3072—Emmons, M. R.
3142—Foreman, R. L.
1108—Goodwin, John B.
799—Golucke, J. W.
1678—Hood's Pharmacy.
1437—Huff & Miller.
3111—Harrison, A. B.
3094—Hannah, C. J.
3131—Iverson, Mrs. F. H.
3031—Jones, F. H.
3114—Johnson, Dr. W. K.
661—Kennedy, Dr. J. P.
915—Kendrick & Sticks
1611—Legg, A. D. & Co.
3116—Levison, Y.
3065—Lockett, A. M.
1218—Mattison, L. C.
3091—McCollough, W. T.
3033—Middleton, J. S.
3136—Morrison, J. E.
3014—Oberdofer, Eugene.
1652—Purse, Dr. H. A.
3023—Pugh. E. R.
3034—Pettygrew, C. L.
3086—Perdue, John A.
3133—Phillimore, W. N.
866—Robinson, Dr. G. P.
1689—Rhudy & Co.
3013—Risam, A. C.
1645—Shirley & Bartee.
3032—Sheehan, Mrs. E.
3106—Smith, Chas. A.
3184—Smith, Mrs. Mary.
3085—Smith, A. A.
3175—Stamps, J. R.
3151—Simmons, J. S.
3132—Shepard, H. S.
1658—Townsend & Co., P. C.
3042—Trippe, Mrs. Susie.
3075—Thornberry, Mrs. S. H.
3195—Toggert, Mrs. E. C.
3155—Tucker, A. S.
1680—U. S. War Dep't.
1681—U. S. War Dep't.
1682—U. S. War Dep't.
1484—Wylie, W. P.
3035—Williams, J. H.
3135—Wynne, P. F.
3164—Williams, T. H., Jr.
3112—Wood, Albert P.
3186—Westmoreland, T. P.
3145—Wilkes, S. W.

R. L. WEST, Manager, 78 South Pryor Street

THROUGH EUROPE ON THE WHEEL.

A homestaying boy has homely wits.
—Shakespeare.

The best education is that which is acquired by travel. LaFontaine says: "He who has seen much may remember much." Knowledge acquired through books is vague, and apt to give false notions. Nothing broadens the mind like contact with foreign notions. A spin through Europe on the wheel under the guidance of Professor I. L. Borgerhoff will do boys more good, bodily, mentally and morally, than two years spent at school. Party will leave on English steamer in the beginning of June. Thorough scouring of England, Holland, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine; several days' stay at the principal cities, with visit of all that is noteworthy. Write at once for further information to Professor J. L. Borgerhoff, principal of the Atlanta School of Languages.

DEATH OF MRS. SALLIE MOORE.

She Died Yesterday at Her Home in Monroe After a Long Illness.

Mrs. Sallie E. Moore, of Monroe, Ga., died yesterday morning at her home at 11 o'clock after a lingering illness from pneumonia. She was the mother of Mr. W. J. Moore and the grandmother of Mr. J. H. Moore, both of Atlanta.

Mrs. Moore was sixty-eight years of age. She was the widow of the late J. M. B. Moore. The funeral will occur today at 10 o'clock at the late residence in Monroe.

That tired feeling, nervousness, loss of appetite and "Spring lassitude" are all cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives energy, mental, digestive and bodily strength. Try it this spring.

$8.00 Per.. Year DAILY and SUNDAY.

$6.00 Per.. Year DAILY Without SUNDAY.

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THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA.